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(Soc. Scot. 4° $\frac{12}{74}$.)

Marshall Club
74

TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE DISTRICT OF
C U N N I N G H A M,
A Y R S H I R E.

COMPILED ABOUT THE YEAR 1800,

By MR. TIMOTHY PONT.

WITH NOTES AND AN APPENDIX.



GLASGOW: MDCCC.LVIII.

AT a MEETING of the COUNCIL of the MAITLAND CLUB, held at GLASGOW, on the
14th June, 1858,

IT WAS RESOLVED—

THAT the TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT of the DISTRICT of
CUNNINGHAM, Ayrshire, compiled about the year 1600, by Mr. TIMOTHY PONT,
having been printed for the Club, under the superintendence of JOHN FULLARTON,
Esq. be issued forthwith to the Members.

JOHN GARDINER KINNEAR, *Secretary.*

THE MAITLAND CLUB.

M.DCCC.LVIII.

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INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

THE general appearance and characteristic features of the district of Cunningham would seem to have been very correctly and justly appreciated by our intelligent and devoted topographer in his introductory sketch of the bailiwick; and nothing could more accurately classify and define its topographical distinctions and qualities than the three "degrees" into which he has divided it. The northern hilly part, alluded to as comprising the first and highest of these three sections, includes the whole of the two parishes of Kilbride and Largs, together with a considerable portion of Dalry, and by far the greater part of Kilbirnie. This elevated and extensive range of hill country, however, forms a finely protecting back-ground to the broad descending plains east and southward, and is bounded in a nearly straight line, from north to south, by the rich and beautiful strath of the Garnock water. But, unfortunately, this interesting and picturesque range of hills forms the terminus of the valuable mineral region of the district—the venerable old red sandstone here abruptly shooting up from under its overlying invaluable mineral stores, and thus for ever cutting off the owners and occupants of it from all participation in those boundless sources of wealth and greatness which their more fortunate neighbours enjoy: to compensate which, however, they have the felicity to dwell amidst the pure streams and invigorating breezes of their mountain fastnesses—blessed by a total exemption from those endless smoky nuisances and unhealthy vapours which for ever annoy and injure all who remain amidst the ceaseless din and turmoil of manufacturing and mining localities.

Still in nothing is this extensive and important district more particularly distinguished than by its greatly extended, varied, and beautiful line of sea-coast—in all its windings and projections falling not short perhaps of thirty miles. The general figure of the district is somewhat triangular, a great part of two sides being washed by the waters of the sea. From the acute promontory of Portincross southward to Irvine, about fourteen miles distant, the coast is low and open, and the

shores flat and shelving; but turning up northward from this point, the scene is suddenly changed, and by the interjected islands of the Cumbrays and Bute, and the approaching coast of Cowal, the estuary comes to assume the attributes and characteristics of a magnificent lake, at many points too opening into the half-subterranean channels of the Highland lochs, which, after tracing far along their narrow rocky beds, here flow and reflow into the all abounding Clyde.

The boundaries of Cunningham are quite accurately stated by Pont, and no alteration of these are known subsequently to have taken place. But, as regards its dimensions, he would seem to have been widely misled as to its breadth—at no point will the district measure over twelve miles across at a right angle: in other respects the statement seems correct.

The slight notices of agricultural and manufacturing industry supplied by our author, at this comparatively early period, are not a little curious and interesting, though these subjects hardly appear to have formed any distinct object of his inquiries. Indeed, it is but too obvious that extremely little change or progress in the arts of civil life, down to the beginning of the seventeenth century, had taken place in this part of the country from the long dreary medieval ages which had only come to be broken up in the preceding period. The allusion to the practice here of applying lime to the soil is not a little interesting, and it is perhaps the earliest mention of it to be met with, as, from the manner of the author's allusion to it, it is obvious it was then but of recent introduction. The fact, however, is fully corroborated by an incidental contemporary notice to the same effect in the latter-will of William Mure of Rowallan, who died in 1616, as follows:—"Item, I ordane the said Williame Muir, my servand, to be relevit at the handis of Robert Dunlope, of the haill lyme brocht this instant yeir [and] laid vpon the landis of Balgray; because the said William is onlie condicioun maker for me, and the said lyme cum to my awin vae." From the almost invariable description of the castellated houses of the numerous resident landholders of the district as being "weil planted" with trees, and, in many instances, as being further embellished with "orchards, gardings, and parks," it must be inferred that from a pretty early period considerable attention had been paid to such matters; but, on the other hand, from the very significant remark, that "albeit the surface of the soyle of this country be fertill and full of profit, yet after raine it becomes very troublesome to the travellers, being of itselve of a spongeous nature," it is quite as obvious that the all important

subjects of general inclosing, draining, and road-making, had scarcely as yet at all been thought of. The sylvan aspect too of the district then, and for a long time after, so interestingly noticed in the text, must still further have been greatly heightened by the never failing groves and circles of full grown trees around the "dwellings of the yeomanrie, verry thick poudred over the face of the countrey." Of the many patches of the old natural woods which appear thus to have existed at the period of the survey, not a few remained till comparatively recent times, particularly in swampy inaccessible localities. A total extinction of almost all such, however, has long since been effected by the advancing energies of agricultural improvements—the names of many now fertile fields still bearing record of their former condition.

Down to the period of our author's visit, however, nothing of the least moment in manufactures would appear to have been effected in Cunningham, and certainly quite as little had been attempted to develop her rich mineral treasures. From his expression of wonder "how so small a bounds could containe so veill so manie, having no trade to live by bot their husbandry, and the rent arraysing from the ground, except a few living on the sea-coste by fisching," it is plain he had not come to the knowledge of anything in it that he could view as of the nature of manufactures or "trade." Yet, though he had not chanced to stumble on any such, there is indubitable record that about this period, or perhaps a little earlier, some incipient indications of this sort certainly existed. In the testament of the wife of "Connell Kar, walker in Blook of Stewartoun," who died January 16, 1610, various "merchant burgess" of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth, appear as debtors to her and her husband, "for quyt walkit clayth;" whilst, on the other hand, a great many items are noted against Kar and his wife, "for quyt Stewartoun clyth," which obviously was just the production he had to finish by the application of his fulling art.—See *Appendix*, p. 186.

One of the earliest branches of this nature here was bonnet-making and its congener night-caps; and by which the district has long been distinguished and celebrated, the business for a long time past having been extensive and respectable. This art by some has been supposed first to have made its appearance in Stewarton; but however this may be, it is obvious Kilmarnock, in this as in all other departments of manufacturing skill and enterprise, soon came to outstrip all its neighbouring competitors, and consequently by its name has the staple long been known

in the mercantile world. Stewarton, however, would seem to have struggled long to maintain its priority and place; and as early as about the middle of the seventeenth century, the resident bonnet-makers here appear to have obtained from Cunningham of Corsehill, the lord of the manor, a sort of *quasi* title of incorporation, over which he and his successors afterwards presided as "Deacons-heritable." This little combination, for it could be viewed as nothing better, would seem rigorously to have enforced its vain delusive claims down even to some years within the present century! so difficult has it ever been for men to open their eyes to the fallacy of monopoly. From the minutes and papers of this notable fraternity, which appear to have been carefully preserved, a very curious memoir was published a good many years ago in *Chambers' Journal*; and from which the following sketch of its organisation and procedure is borrowed:—

"Its meetings, under the denomination of the 'Bonnet court of Corsehill,' were usually held in Stewarton, but occasionally in some of the neighbouring hamlets, where many members of the craft doubtless were located. In 1729, the society consisted of thirty-five members. The office-bearers were: The Deacon-heritable, a baily, a treasurer, a keeper of the mort-cloth, and an officer whose duty was to enforce the ordinances and regulations of the institution. Towards the close of the above year, the following strange but characteristic rule was adopted, namely, —'It is enacted, that there be an *idlesett* of the whole trade, beginning the 22d of December and to last till Candlemas—the poor of the trade being taken into consideration, what they should be supplied with during the said time of idlesett; but none to go to the town of Glasgow with bonnets after the 22d instant, but only with those bonnets that are made before the 22d instant; and this to be objected under the penalty of fiftie pund Scots.' This breathes the genuine spirit of monopoly—the blind pursuit of selfishness inconsiderate of consequences; and this being the first instance of an enactment to enforce *idleness* in this sapient corporation, it is interesting to observe the state of opinion amongst them at the time—on the vote being taken, Twelve members vote '*Work*,' and Twenty '*No Work*.'"

But if manufactures were thus feeble, or rather non-existent, in the district at this period, neither was the art of mining at all better understood or thought of; than the procuring small quantities of coal and limestone near the surface for the local wants, nothing further appears to have been attempted. The era conducive to the cultivation of the arts of peace, indeed, had not yet arrived. The dire

feuds of the local chiefs and their numerous clans, which our author alludes to as but then having recently subsided, were soon to be followed by the still more rancorous and distracting strifes of contending "modes of faith;" and thus nearly the entire of the century just then opening, had to be wasted ere the distracting and desolating conflicts for ascendancy betwixt Presbytery and Prelacy could be restrained and assuaged: so ruinous indeed were those long continued commotions, that it may safely be averred that the worthy surveyor must have found Cunningham, at the time of his peregrinations, about or very soon after the year 1600, in a much better condition—more quiet and orderly—than would have been the case had his visit fallen a century later.

Respecting the name of this district, it is seldom that old topographical appellations are to be very satisfactorily explained; and the author, with his usual modesty and diffidence, acknowledges his uncertainty with the etymology of "Cunningham," prudently adopting the fine poetical interpretation given by Buchanan—though it may well be apprehended the fond fancy of the kingly residence had originated with a still earlier poet. From the varied and mixed races which came to occupy this country, such names very frequently are compounded of totally dissimilar dialects—at times producing strange tautological absurdities. Whether Cunningham is to be viewed as a compound of this nature is doubtful—*Cunning* has been supposed to be derived from the Celtic *Kin* or *Can*, variously signifying a king or chief, or a head-land, but this seems rather too violent a strain; whilst the concluding syllable *Ham* is undoubtedly of Saxon origin, indicating a house, farm, or village. But it seems greatly more probable that the appellation is wholly Saxon, and so simply denoting *Cony-country*; the old heralds too, it may be noted, by adopting rabbits as the supporters of the Glencairn arms, would seem to have meant to point to this explanation. "Cunnigerland," according to Sibbald, the ancient name of the territory of Burntialand, in Fife, seems identical with Cunningham in import.

Civilisation appears ever to have been migratory, and the result of colonisation. The renowned civilisation of Greece originated from Egyptian colonisation; and in like manner would Egypt derive her knowledge and amenity from predecessors as remote to her as she was to Greece—thus might we run on *ad infinitum*, but history as well as tradition must be restrained to possible bounds. Beyond the mere fact of national existence, Scotland has no rational or reliable history earlier

than about the beginning of the eleventh century, when feudal usages began to be introduced into the country, effected, as is well known, by the introduction of large bodies of Anglo-Saxon and Norman settlers. Prior to this period, land was simply held, by the aboriginal races, by possession, written tenures of such being quite unknown. But it was held in common by the various clans or tribes of the sectional districts; the chiefs and tanisters of which—who were, under certain regulations, elective—having no greater right to the soil than the rest of the community, but held merely executive offices of a military and civil nature. Thus it is obvious that in those primitive ages nothing of the nature of territorial titles or distinctions could exist—exclusive property in land being utterly repugnant to the spirit of their institutions.

Of course, such a segregated state of society was ill-suited to anything like combined action or general systematic government; and thus, in theory at least, the finely modified scheme of feudal government was eagerly embraced by most of the sovereign rulers of the European states. It was doubtless a step, and an important step, in the progress of social organisation; but it was still deeply tainted with fallacies, and soon came to manifest evils still more dangerous and unmanageable than those it had been sought to obviate. The creation of so numerous a host of territorial barons, with an exclusive right of property in the soil, together with sovereign personal prerogatives, instead of, as was vainly expected, strengthening the supreme authority of the crown, soon became antagonistic to its interests, and, for ages, was found to be the greatest difficulty it had to contend with—often indeed, for a time, paralysing its authority entirely. As has just been stated, the feudal order of government is usually viewed as having first been introduced into Scotland about the commencement of the eleventh century; and, technically at least, to have terminated its strangely artificial career with the death of Alexander the Third, or perhaps more correctly with the ascension of Bruce, his successor. But though this may perhaps be received as formally correct, substantially and practically it is certainly far wide of the fact; and throughout the whole long dreary period of the Bruceo-Stuart dynasty, the ruinous conflicts betwixt the crown and the barons, as well as amongst the barons themselves, continued to hold down the country in the most deplorable condition of wretchedness and barbarity. Nor indeed can its unhappy and intolerant spirit yet be said to be altogether extinct—as regards the whole system of landholding and the prerogatives of land-

holders over those who rent and cultivate the lands many most obstructive and iniquitous usages still continue blindly and tenaciously to be maintained.

During then the great exciting age of immigration in the eleventh century, De Morville, one of the most opulent and distinguished of the Anglo-Norman chiefs who came into Scotland at that time, obtained a grant of the great barony or bailiwick of Cunningham, with other large possessions in the east and south of Scotland, together with the office of Lord High Constable of the kingdom. Chalmers states that his family were previously seated at Burg in Cumberland; but of their subsequent history in England very little appears generally to be known, and now the name, if it exists at all, is certainly of very rare occurrence either in England or Scotland. The concession thus of entire provinces to individual chiefs, however, was not less of a political than a territorial nature—the whole policy and arrangement had reference as well to military organisation as to territorial rights or civil government. The great baron forthwith made a distribution of the lands amongst his compeers who, as “Lesser Barrons,” constituted the district court or parliament, in which of course the chief baron presided. Under the lesser barons again, the lands were subdivided amongst a numerous class of free-men or tenants, who were the actual possessors, and, in the army, came to hold a corresponding subordinate rank—all under this remained serfs or slaves, doomed to interminable compulsory toil, and inseparately attached to particular properties—what outrages has not human beings in all ages easily been brought to submit to in obedience to the savage will of despots, aided by the cunning delusions of artful priestcraft!

In what way the poor hapless aborigines of the district, under this trying revolutionary period, were disposed of, it were vain now to inquire—part no doubt would be led to submit themselves to the tender mercies of their new masters, whilst others, of greater courage and spirit, may have found refuge by retreating to their congeners, either in Galloway or westward to Argyleshire. There exists not the slightest indication that any individual of the ancient chiefs or tanisters was allowed to share in the division of the lands amongst the lesser barons, and scarcely does any memento of them now remain, save in a few rare instances, where their names have been imposed on the hills or streams. That this ancient people, however, had made some little progress both in the arts of war and peace, many indications are from time to time being brought to light—of these, their hill-fortlets, moat-hills, and sepulchral mounds or cairns, are interesting evidences; of all which

as well as of weapons and personal equipments, many details are given in Mr. Wilson's late elaborate and elegant *Pre-Historic Annals*. The incineration of the dead would appear to have been of very general use among these aborigines, as is evident from the universal discoveries of cinerary urns which have every where been made throughout the country; nor do they seem always to have been covered by cairns or mounds, but are very frequently found simply sunk into the plain ground, from two to three feet under the surface. In such cases, however,



they are, perhaps for the most part, found to occupy slightly elevated and dry places. The wood-cut here in the margin was engraved from a specimen of these interesting remains found a few years ago, close by the new village of Highthorn, in the parish of West Kilbride. There was a considerable deposit of them at the place, but not many were so sound as to bear being removed. They were very variable in size—from about 15 inches in height down to about 6—the one here engraved measures

13 inches in height by a foot in width at the brim. They were all either of this pattern, or plain in the form of a common flower-pot. No mound or cairn in this instance was found to cover the urns—the ground, to appearance, being quite smooth and in its natural form. They were all well proportioned, and seemingly moulded by some engine of the nature of the potter's wheel, but no attempt of any thing like glazing had been made. Though perhaps but slightly, they had certainly been subjected to the action of fire—in most, the inside was of a dark bluish colour, whilst externally they had the common brick appearance. They all contained fragments of calcined human bones—in the largest urn discovered, many of these were easily to be recognised to what bones they belonged, some fragments of the cranium were as large as a crown-piece, whilst the maxillary bone of the face was mostly entire up to the socket of the eye on one side. The execution of these urns, however, is greatly ruder than the drawing here would seem to indicate.

That the ancient large parish of Largs was erected into a separate regality in favour of De Morville about the same time that he obtained Cunningham, would appear to be satisfactorily established by the statement of our author, that he "was, by King Malcolm the 4. created Lord of Cuningham, Largis, and Lauderdale, as

appears by the old records of the monastery of Kilwinning." But still an impenetrable obscurity would seem to hang over the particular locality here in which this potent chief established his special domicile and baronical stronghold, for that such he would have need not be doubted. Pont, with all his earlier and consequently greater advantages, appears to have discovered nothing respecting it; and subsequent investigation has not yet thrown any clearer light on the subject than mere vague conjecture. May not the erection of this territory of Largs into a special regality have been precedent to such a purpose? more particularly as here we find both the forester and the hunter to have been located—offices always indispensable in the economy of these *semi-regal* establishments.

The lesser barons or vassals of De Morville, as was to be expected, appear almost exclusively to have been, like himself, of Anglo-Norman lineage—the ancestor of the originally not very potent family of Eglinton being the only supposed instance of an Anglo-Saxon descent amongst them; and it may therefore be concluded that the general body of their followers would in like manner be congenial to themselves. From the similarity of their armorial bearings, the heralds have presumed that the progenitor of the Boyd family was derived from the Stuarts of Renfrew, but on this slender ground alone would the fact appear chiefly, if not exclusively, to rest. Crawford loosely asserts that their ancestor, Sir Robert Boyd, for his services at the battle of the Largs, "had a grant of diverse lands in Cunningham," but evidently on no better authority than mere family tradition. In a genealogical account of the family of Kilmarnock, in Robert Mylne's manuscript collections, (*Adv. Library*) the following very material statement occurs:—"As to the origin of the surname [of Boyd] I can make no conjecture. I have seen a late author who makes them originally a son of the noble family of Stewart. But that which proves this entirely fabulous is a contract, yet extant, betwixt Bryce de Eglinstoun, on the one part, and the village of Irvine, in the year of our Lord 1205, to which *Dominus Robertus de Boyd, miles*, is witness; and [this] is some time before they allege Boyd's ancestour came of the family of Stewart." Were the evidence however otherwise sufficient, the date here adduced would not seem to form any bar chronologically in the matter, as inferred by the author. On the authority of Nisbet, the herald, it is stated in the *Peerage*, that the progenitor of the Boyds is designed nephew of Walter the ancestor of the Stewarts in the chartulary of Paisley; and could this be substantiated, it would of course incontrover-

tibly set the matter at rest, but unfortunately nothing of the kind is now to be found in the document referred to, which has recently been most carefully edited and printed for the Maitland Club. The origin of the family of Kilmarnock given in the *Peerage*, is that they are descended from Symon, a brother of Walter the ancestor of the High Stewards of Scotland; and whose son Robert came to be called *Boihd*, from his fair complexion. Of the existence of this brother of the first High Steward there can be no doubt—"Simone, fratre Walteri filii Allani," is a witness in the foundation charter of the monastery of Paisley, though this would seem to be the sole testimony which now exists regarding him. Chalmers indeed states that he accompanied his brother Walter into Scotland, but it may well be doubted whether this was not a somewhat hasty conclusion of the redoubted chronicler of facts. The foundation charter alluded to was not executed in Scotland, but at Fotheringay in Northamptonshire; and it is certainly quite as likely Symon may afterwards have continued to reside in England: at any rate, nothing further appears to show that he ever subsequently came to have any connection with Scotland. Walter, the ancestor of the Stewart family, as is sufficiently established, obtained, on his coming to Scotland, feudal grants of the two great baronial districts of Renfrew and Kyle-Stewart, for the express purpose, according to feudal usages, of parcelling them out again in sub-infeudations amongst his friends and principal adherents; and surely it cannot be doubted but that had his brother thus accompanied him hither he must have been one of the first and largest partakers of his good fortune. But nothing to this effect appears to have taken place; nor is there any further notice of Symon whatever to be found in the local records of the period. The appropriating of him as the originator of the Boyd family would therefore seem to rest solely with the inventive faculties of the heralds and genealogists, who obviously have proceeded on no surer ground than a certain similarity of the armorial cognisance of the Boyds to those of the Stuarts.

The first at all reliable intimation we have of the true ancestors of the Boyd family is as vassals of the De Morvilles in the regality of Largs; and there can hardly be a doubt that their progenitor had accompanied the first De Morville hither, and obtained a grant of lands from him—and in whatever way the family name of Boyd may have arisen, in all probability they imported it with them from the country of their more ancient origin.

Regarding the early inheritance of the family at Largs the following very

decided evidence is adduced by Mylne:—"That the Boyds were early proprietors in this country, and possessed of the barony of Nodsdale, and several other lands of good value, in the reign of Alexander the 3d, is sufficiently evident from a charter I have seen, granted by Sir John Erskine, knight, one of the ancestors of the earle of Marr,—*'Johanni filio suo, juniori, quam [uxor?] sua filia Gilronani procreavit, totam terram suam ex australi parte aquæ de Goghow,'* which is bounded with the lands of Robert the Boyd." The extensive and beautiful estate of Nodsdale, here alluded to, lies in the central part of the parish of Largs, and in the immediate vicinity of the town and ancient parochial church. It continued uninterruptedly, to a comparatively recent period, to belong to the Kilmarnock family, but for a long time it had been incorporated into the great lordship of Boyd. Ultimately, however, it was disjoined and alienated, and is now broken up into various separate holdings. A curious transaction occurs in the chartulary of Paisley, in the year 1450, in which a Robert Boyd of Tynwald appears to have attempted forcibly to assert certain rights to the property of the church of Largs; and, at the instance of the abbot of Paisley, a royal proclamation was issued to restrain him from his violent purpose. In what manner this individual was connected with the family of Boyd does not appear—his designation of Tynwald, as belonging to any member of it, has not elsewhere been observed.

The great revolution in property, as well as of polity, which followed the restoration of the monarchy by Bruce, affected the district of Cunningham in a very particular manner, from its general and close connection with Baliol, the ultimate heir and successor to the De Morville family; and whose own great estates in it, as well as those of the De Rosses, and many other adherents to his cause, became a rich booty to the conqueror to distribute amongst his chief friends and followers; and of those who partook most largely of his bounty were the Stuarts, the Boyds, the Cunninghams, and the Sempils, with no doubt others of lesser note.

From this period the genius of feudalism began to wane, and the forms and spirit of the sounder-mercantile system of law, though but slowly and feebly, gradually came to be introduced and established. Still, until the happy consummation of the breaking up of the intolerable and paralysing old hierarchy was effected, three centuries and a half afterwards, no very appreciable amelioration of the condition of the country is to be observed; and neither were nor could be the fruits of that most auspicious event of speedy realisation. There were yet more than two centuries of

ever recurring strife and struggle with the dark spirit of despotism to be surmounted ere anything of settled quiet and security could be arrived at. Indeed, until the last throes of the dying dynasty of Stuart was quelled, in the year 1745, it can hardly be said that Scotland came to enjoy a fair opportunity to devote herself to the pursuits of peaceful industry, or duly to attend to the amenities of civilisation.

Against the sadly mistaken policy of the resuscitated despotism of the Restoration, the great majority of the community of Cunningham, it is but justice to assert, opposed themselves with a resolution and courage worthy of the great principles then so outrageously assailed; but the countenance and support they met with from the higher aristocratic classes was still but of a limited and divided nature. Down even long after the close of the seventeenth century, trade and commerce had made but slight progress here; consequently the power and authority of the great land-holding nobility still remained unbroken. The Glencairn family, as they were among the first to respond to the efforts of Knox, so, on the whole, they continued friendly to the cause of liberty throughout. But, with the exception of Alexander, the first Earl of Eglinton of the Seaton race, the interests of general liberty appear not to be under any particular obligation at any time to the chiefs of that influential house. Loudon, however, the next great territorial family, it is pleasant to observe, were ever forward and faithful among the people; and, on many occasions, did worthy service to the sacred cause of social and political freedom. On the other hand, the no less powerful and wide-spread house of Kilmar-nock appear invariably to have set themselves with uncompromising hostility against every movement towards popular rights; and their stronghold of the Dean Castle was ever the ready receptacle and citadel of the myrmidons of despotic power; whence they were ever enabled to sally forth and hunt down the defenceless inmates of the surrounding covenanting cottages. Such was the unfortunate posture of the district of Cunningham at the ever memorable period of the covenanting struggle; and though the succeeding happy Revolution finally put an end to the horrid barbarities enacted during that protracted and melancholy historical epoch, yet, from the painfully misunderstood question of the Union, mixed still with many strifes about an ecclesiastical establishment, which soon after followed, but little practical amelioration of the condition of the people was realised for full half a century afterwards. The extinction of the Stuart pretensions, and the important measure of the abolition of the hereditary jurisdictions in 1748, at last laid a sure founda-

tion of popular rights; and from this period the progress of improvement has been continuous and satisfactory in the highest degree throughout all classes and conditions of the community—the abundant fruits of the recent peaceful and glorious revolution of the Reform Act now being reaped alike by rich and poor through the wise and far-seeing Free-trade policy of Sir Robert Peel.

Respecting the public records of the district of Cunningham, some regret may perhaps be felt that no distinct account has here been given of them. They possess hardly any historical interest; and, with the exception of those of the royal burgh of Irvine, none of them are of an earlier date than about the middle of the seventeenth century. The records of the old district Bailly Court have latterly been removed to the General Register House in Edinburgh, the jurisdiction of the court being now united to that of the Sheriff and his substitutes. The records of the presbytery of Irvine—which till very recently included the entire district—as now preserved, begin only in the year 1646, nor from that time are they altogether complete, some volumes being lost. During the earlier period of the presbyterian polity, it is evident that the duties of this court must have been of a most laborious and onerous nature: on the credible statement of Pont, in his time, their meetings in the town of Irvine were held weekly, and at least half a century afterwards it was once in fourteen days. Every branch and detail of civil as well as ecclesiastical jurisprudence and government they appear to have interfered with; and as to legislation, they would seem to have felt that to them belonged an inherent authority and right to dictate every thing that should or should not be law. Under these strange circumstances, presbyteries must have assumed more the character of permanent councils and directories of public affairs, than as simple conductors of religious observances and ecclesiastical concerns. Indeed, the fierce and austere discipline which they practised, including continual horrid prosecutions, tortures, and executions for “witchcraft,” an imaginary and impossible-to-be-committed crime, could not fail to harden and destroy every kindly impulse and feeling of humanity, as well as sound religious impression, in the minds of all engaged in it. About the year 1649, however, the presbytery of Irvine, amidst all these painful and perverted proceedings, still found time to institute a very judicious course of inquiry in reference to a more commodious re-adjustment of its parishes, and considerable practical improvement was accordingly effected: the present ample parish of Fenwick was taken off the great parish of Kilmarnock; the little old one of

Pierceton was totally suppressed and united to Dreghorn; whilst important takings and givings took place amongst the three contiguous parishes of Largs, Kilbride, and Ardrossan; and possibly less or more of this nature was effected elsewhere, though certainly these embrace the most considerable changes.

Regarding the author of these early and valuable, though brief, notices of the district of Cunningham, Mr. Timothy Pont—in common with numberless such instances, as is much to be regretted—scarcely any thing of a biographical nature is now to be discovered. For the few following slight incidental particulars of him, the reader is very exclusively indebted to the minute research and obliging liberality of Mr. David Laing of Edinburgh, so well known and justly esteemed for his valuable labours in this department of our national literature; and who, to make up for the scantiness of such materials, has prefaced the subject, as will be observed, by not a little curious inquiry regarding ancient Scottish geography.

The earliest intelligence of all countries must necessarily ever be to be obtained from the writings of such civilised strangers as have first visited them; and, as regards Scotland, very complete and interesting notices of such have been collected both by Father Innes and Mr. Pinkerton, as also of the labours and researches made during the long subsequent scientific glimmerings of the mediæval ages. Among the earliest of the latter period is the curious Itinerary or progress of Edward the First of England in 1296, and which has been printed in the Miscellany of the Bannatyne Club. John Hardyng, who visited Scotland about the year 1450, briefly describes the chief places, and their distances one from another; and in some of the best manuscripts of his Chronicle there are rude drawings of a map of Scotland—engraved in *fac simile* in Gough's British Topography. The object of Hardyng's visit would seem to have been connected with the long cherished ambition of the English kings to usurp a right of superiority over the crown and kingdom of Scotland; and to this effect his work contains a chapter thus entitled,—
 “Here the maker of this booke reporteth the distances and miles of the townes in Scotland; and the way how to conveigh an armie as well by land as by water into the chiefest parts thereof.” Bishop Nicolson, misled by an error in the catalogue in which the manuscript occurs, supposes that this work of Hardyng's had been printed by the famous Wynkin de Worde, but this is quite a mistake.

As is well known, in about a century subsequent to Hardyng's prying visit, our own somewhat enterprising Fifth James made a voyage round the whole of

the coasts of Scotland, piloted by Alexander Lindsay, doubtless esteemed one of the most skilful and experienced navigators of his time. This adventure was undertaken principally with a view to the construction of a chart of these coasts and the adjacent islands. Nothing practical however appears immediately to have been derived from these laudable labours of the patriotic sovereign and his scientific servants; but, in the year 1583, a copy of the chart, on a reduced scale, along with an account of the voyage, was published at Paris, by Nicolay d' Arfeville. This chart was republished by Adair in 1688, which shows the estimation in which it was so long held.

In a letter from Humphrey Lhuyd to Abraham Ortelius, dated April 5, 1568, he intimates his intention of sending him an exact draft of the sea-coast of Scotland; and in the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, republished at Antwerp in 1584, there are maps of the British Islands, one of which is denominated *Scotia*; but as Ortelius, in his list of maps and charts, only acknowledges the maps of England and Wales as having been furnished by Lhuyd, in 1569, for his *Theatrum*, it may be inferred that he had obtained the map of Scotland from some other source. *The Atlas Geographicus* of Gerard Mercator, which passed through many editions, has similar maps, on a larger scale—that of Scotland being divided into three parts or sheets. A map of Scotland, as a companion sheet to Saxton's English County maps, is mentioned as having been engraved at Rome, by William Borough, in 1578. This is similar to the map of Scotland, of the same date, published under the name of John Lesley, bishop of Ross; of which a copy was at the same time engraved for the original edition of his well known work *De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus Gestis Scotorum*, 1578. Some portion of the sea-coast of Scotland is laid down in various German and Dutch charts; and, in particular, that curious volume, "The Mariner's Mirrour, first set furth in divers exact Sea Charts, by that famous navigator Luke Wagenar of Enchuisen; and now fitted with necessary additions for the use of Englishmen by Anthony Ashley, 1588." When the great Camden, in 1586, first published his renowned *Britannia*, his knowledge of Scotland was so limited that his description of it extended to no more than nine pages of his work! And though, in his many successive editions, he still continued to amplify, yet, even in the last and final edition, his account of Scotland is comparatively but very meagre.

But to TIMOTHY PONT, our indefatigable author, whom Bishop Nicolson justly

characterises as "the great chorographer of Scotland," is the merit due of first having constructed maps from actual survey, accompanied with accurate topographical accounts of nearly the whole of the shires and districts of this country; a work of the most extraordinary nature, considering the rude and helpless condition of the period in which it was achieved. Indeed, to contemplate the difficulties, hardships, and personal perils which had to be surmounted in prosecuting so minute a survey of the many wild and inaccessible Highland districts, not to speak of the innumerable distant and stormy isles and islets of the north and western coasts, it seems most incredible that it should ever have been accomplished by any unaided private individual. In a letter from Gordon of Straloch to Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, dated January 24, 1648, and prefixed to the Latin and French copies of the *Atlas Scotiæ*, the following interesting particulars occur respecting its publication, and the claims of Pont to the authorship of it:—

'Sir,—At length our Scotland presents itself to the world, after the great labour which we have sustained, and the long time devoted (of which we cannot think without horror) to prepare and render it worthy of being regarded. It will now hold an honourable place among the other countries of the earth, in this grand and celebrated atlas of Monsieur John Bleau, to which the world has seen nothing comparable, and for which all lovers of geography are under a perpetual obligation to him. It [Scotland] will no longer be as it used formerly to be, represented upon simple reports, disfigured by unmeaning fables, and contained in a few sheets of paper, quite otherwise than it is in truth; but, on the contrary, according as Timothy Pont, a person of great spirit, *the first author of this work*, has recorded in his papers: the memory of which cannot be effaced without extreme ingratitude towards his merits. For, having but few advantages, and not being supported by the favour and assistance of any person of high rank, he himself, unaided, undertook this work more than forty years ago. He travelled a-foot over the whole kingdom, which no other person before him had done; he visited all the islands, inhabited for the most part by barbarous and uncivilised people, of whose language he was ignorant, and where he was often despoiled by cruel robbers, *as I have heard him relate*; and suffered all the hardships of a difficult and dangerous voyage, without growing weary or ever losing his courage. Being to return to his home after so much wandering, and to prepare for bringing to perfection the descriptions he had made; but he could not accomplish his intention, by reason of the avarice

of printers and booksellers, who refused the necessary charges for its execution ; and while he waited for some more favourable occasion to present itself, death took him from us, before his time, in the flower of his age. His heirs, to whom he had left his papers, in their ignorance, neglected them, and, no care being taken of them, they were likely to be consumed by vermin and in danger of being wholly destroyed, when James the First, king of Great Britain, a most liberal prince, being informed of them, gave directions for purchasing them from his executors, that they might be published. But, oh ! good Lord ! what unhappiness ! it was as if these papers had fallen from the smoke into the fire : they came into the hands of persons who had the design to conceal them, like the mysteries of Ceres. Thus once more, having merely changed possessors, they remained buried in darkness until the time that you, Sir, who was born for the advancement of good letters, taking compassion for such a great loss, have promised that they shall come to light, and have taken of them such special care, and have sought with such extreme diligence for some one to put his hand to the undertaking, which was still rude and in need of polishing before it could be presented to the public."

Agreeably to what is stated above, the medium through which the valuable labours of Pont first became available to the public was the *Geographia Blaviana*, published at Amsterdam in 1654, the fifth volume of which is chiefly devoted to Scotland. In his preface to this magnificent work, the publisher, not inelegantly, characterises the Scottish part as a child, of which the parents were Pont and Gordon, and Sootstarvit the nurse.* The notice by Straloch of King James' having purchased Pont's papers is somewhat vague. It would seem probable that they had been sent over to Holland for the purpose of being engraved—the map of Mid-Lothian being dedicated to James, plainly shows it must have been engraved before the king's death. Camden, in his last revised edition of the *Britannia*, in 1608, in reference to his own brief description of Scotland, assigns, as one cause of his brevity, that he will not prevent their curious diligence who are in hand to set out these

* Robert Gordon of Straloch (usually but mistakenly styled Sir Robert), here so deservedly eulogised for his important services in correcting and completing the *Atlas*, was the second son of Sir John Gordon of Pitlurg, and was born in 1580. He was educated at Aberdeen, and is said to have been the first person who graduated at Marischal College, in 159—, then newly instituted. In 1598 he proceeded to Paris, where he prosecuted his studies till the period of his father's death, September 1600, when he returned to Scotland. Soon after his marriage, in 1608, he purchased the estate of Straloch, a designation which he appears ever after to have retained, notwithstanding his after succession to the family inheritance of Pitlurg, on the demise of his elder brother, who of course had come into it on the death of their father.

matters with a fuller pencil, and to polish the same with more lively and lasting colours. [See Holland's Translation, 1610.] That this may have alluded to the then active pursuits of our author is not at all improbable, though it must be remembered Speed's *Theatre of Great Britain* was at that time in progress.

The County Atlas of Scotland, in Bleau's great work, is unquestionably a production of no ordinary importance and value, particularly in a topographical point of view; and, considering the period and circumstances in which it was produced, it was an achievement of singular merit and surpassing labour. Still we could not, without injustice, omit to notice, that but for the congenial labours of Robert Gordon of Straloch, and his son James, the minister of Rothimay, the work would not have possessed that minute accuracy and perfectness which it now exhibits; whilst great credit is likewise due to Sir John Scot of Scotstarvit for his activity and patronage in bringing its publication to a successful issue. Bleau, in his preface, alludes to Pont's maps for his projected Atlas as being in great disorder, and speaks of sending them over to England with a view of obtaining encouragement from Charles the First; and a letter, printed in the Miscellany of the Spalding Club, from the king to Straloch, would seem to show that this object had been effected. From the Straloch papers, not yet published, however, it would appear that Gordon had previously been engaged in the matter,—some of the MS. Maps still preserved are marked "By R. Gordon, 1636." One bears to be "The draught of Ederachenles, lying betwixt Strath-Naver and Assynt, gathered out of Mr. Timothie Pont his papers, who travayled and descryvid the same, by R. Gordon, 1636."

Bishop Nicolson, in his work on Scottish History, 1702, shows not his usual accuracy in his account of Bleau's publication. He states that the undertaking was first begun at the expense of Sir John Scot, "who encouraged Timothy Pont in the survey of the whole kingdom." But, so far from this being the case, there does not appear to exist the slightest evidence that Scot had ever any personal intercourse with our author, or that he in any way interested himself in his pursuits, until he received Bleau's communications on the subject. And, further, not referring to some other statements of a similar doubtful nature, he says that Gordon of Straloch was "much abused in the edition of 1655 by the publisher, who dedicated the book to Oliver Cromwell instead of Charles the Second, and without some of his [Gordon's] best descriptions, particularly those of Aberdeenshire and Banff, and prefaced the whole with George Buchanan's seditious dialogue, *De Jure Regni*."

But it may safely be asserted no such edition of 1655 ever appeared! The work being completed and published during the period of the Protectorate, it became a mere matter of necessity for Bleau to apply for letters of exclusive privilege; and which, of course, he obtained for the usual space of fourteen years, dated at Whitehall in 1654. In the transmission of the work to this country, it appears that some of the maps and descriptions of some of the copies, in one way or other, had been lost, but by no means was there any intentional suppression of this nature. In the Latin edition of 1662, in which the *Dialogue* is omitted, the descriptions of Aberdeen and Banff, lamented by the prelate, had been recovered, and are actually printed in it.* But in none of the copies is there a map either of the county of Perth or of Forfar; nor in any is there inserted either the large plans of the municipal towns, carefully drawn by James Gordon, or the views of the chief buildings, though certainly engraved purposely to illustrate the work.

When Sir Robert Sibbald, in 1682, was appointed by Charles the Second Geographer of Scotland, he circulated and advertised queries to obtain materials for his proposed geographical description of the country, and, in consequence of which, it would appear that Mr. James Gordon, minister of Rothimay, before alluded to, and who had taken an active part in the completion of Bleau's Atlas, had presented Sir Robert with such of Pont's and his father's papers, maps, and surveys as remained in his possession. Mr. Gordon died September 26, 1686, and these important documents came to form part of Sibbald's large collection of topographical manuscripts now belonging to the library of the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh; and from which has been obtained the present interesting and useful, though unfortunately too brief, topographical sketch of Cunningham. Of this very interesting and valuable collection of early maps and surveys, a minutely detailed description is given in *Gough's British Topography*, p. 590-602, but which does not correspond with the present arrangement of the volume. "It is indeed," observes Mr. Laing, "to be regretted that, when the volume was re-bound, some pains had not been taken to re-arrange the maps either according to counties or districts, or otherwise to separate those of Pont's, the Gordons', and Adair's into distinct parts. Those of Adair, bearing his name and dates, are easily distinguished; as those with the name of Robert Gordon and of his son James Gordon, from their

* *Præfecturum Aberdonensis et Banfiensis a Scotia ultor-matura Nova Descriptio, Auctore Roberto Gordonis* (p. 108-112). The defect of the map of Forfarshire, with a Latin description by . . . Edwards, was supplied about twenty years later, in a separate form, dedicated to Lord Panmure. But this is now of great rarity.

remarkably neat and careful style of penmanship, are easily to be identified; while Timothy Pont's may be recognised by their ruder style, rather as sketches to be afterwards amended than as finished plans."

The highly exciting nature of the foregoing notices of the singular enterprise and patriotic pursuits of our author, Mr. Timothy Pont, cannot fail to raise in the mind of all a corresponding interest regarding his personal history. But, unfortunately, exceedingly little of this nature appears now to be obtainable, notwithstanding both his parentage and education were of a highly respectable character. His father, Mr. Robert Pont, one of the early coadjutors of Knox in the Reformation, was afterwards long minister of the West Church of Edinburgh, in which charge he continued until his death. This reverend gentleman appears to have been thrice married. His first wife was Catherine, daughter of Masterton of Grange; and of this union, besides our author, there was at least another son, Zachary, and a daughter. In what particular locality, however, any or all of these children were born, seems quite uncertain, nor can it well be determined which of these two sons was the elder. In 1562, about the probable period of their birth, their father was minister of Dunkeld, but immediately in the year following we find him officiating in the neighbourhood of Dumfries. Up to this time, very many of the clergy engaged in the dissemination and establishment of the new order of things would appear to have been almost constantly itinerant. Nothing whatever of the earlier years, either of our author or his brother Zachary, may now be ascertained; but they both received their academical education in the college of St. Leonard's, St. Andrews, being matriculated there 1579-1580, and where they obtained the degree of M.A. in 1583 or 1584. In what manner these two brothers were disposed of on leaving college is quite unknown; but in six years afterwards, Mr. Zachary, who ultimately, like his brother Timothy, became a clergyman of the Reformed Church, obtained the appointment of printer to the king, though it is doubtful whether he ever exercised his privilege. At an after period, however, they were respectively settled in the cures of two contiguous parishes in the county of Caithness, which appointments they probably obtained through the influence of their father, who by this time held the office of Superintendent of the Churches in these northern parts. Mr. Zachary Pont, designated portioner of Schyresmiln, previous to November 13, 1599, married Margaret Knox, daughter of the reformer, which marriage Wodrow mistakingly supposes to have referred to Mr. Robert, the father of Zachary.

Mr. Robert Pont, being provost of the Trinity College, Edinburgh, had, along with the Prebends, the disposal of various church lands belonging to it; and accordingly, July 10, 1574, he granted a charter of certain of these subjects to his own son Timothy, our worthy topographer, whilst yet a boy at school. The subjects of this gift are described as "the church lands of the parish church of Strathmartin, and the lands of Pentempler, in the parish of . . ." The grant, of course, had no kind of duties attached to it, and, doubtless, its sole object was to enable the young man more effectually to prosecute his studies—had public funds of this kind never been worse bestowed there would certainly have been greatly less room for reprehension than has been so often the case. For about ten years from this time nothing occurs of Mr. Timothy's movements. It may therefore be conjectured, now that he was provided with the means, that he had proceeded to some Continental seminary, for the more perfect completion of his education. He obtained a charter of confirmation of the above grant, April 18, 1583. But from this, for the long period down to 1600, when he appears to have been appointed minister of the remote parish of Dunnett in Caithness-shire, there is nothing to instruct how or where he was engaged, which is rather remarkable, and still more to be regretted. He was most probably employed, in one capacity or other, in the service of the church. At the period of his appointment to Dunnett, it appears that his brother Zachary was officiating as minister in the adjoining parish of Bower, which fortunate circumstance may in part have induced him to accept of the charge. But the advantages which a residence in this locality afforded him of visiting and surveying the remote Orkney and Zetland islands, as well as the wide regions contiguous to it, we may be well assured, constituted no secondary motive for his seeking to sojourn here; for that he had long ere this time devoted much labour to these favourite pursuits, and was well acquainted with the requirements necessary to their further prosecution, it need not at all be doubted. In the Register of Assignations of Stipends for the years 1607 and 1608, his name still appears as minister of Dunnett, and most probably he continued so until the time of his death, which would seem to have taken place in or a little prior to the year 1614, in which latter year Mr. William Smith appears as minister of Dunnett. "Mr. Timothie Pont, Parson of Dunnett," and his brother Zachary, who is designed Archdeacon of Caithness, subscribe as witnesses to a document among the Duke of Sutherland's papers, dated December 7, 1610, and this is the last recorded appearance of him known to exist.

An interesting notice of our author—truly characteristic of his enterprising and active mind—occurs in reference to the well-known wild project of James the Sixth to exterminate the native inhabitants and owners of the northern province of Ireland, and to re-people it with emigrants from Scotland. Pursuant to this dire hallucination, a royal proclamation was issued in Scotland, dated March 28, 1609, intimating to all persons who might wish to take part in the enterprise, and who were desirous of obtaining a share of the lands, "That they come to the Lords of his Majestie's Privy Counsaile, and present their desyres and petitionis to the saidis Lordis, be quhome thay salbe acquaintit with the perticulair conditionis to be per-formit be thame for thair land." This could not fail to be highly flattering and acceptable to the donor's canny countrymen, and, accordingly, numbers hastened to partake of the tempting largesses. In the Acts of Privy Council for July, 1609, are recorded the names of such persons as "desired to be enrolled as undertakers in the intendit plantation and distributioun of the forfeited and escheted lands of the province of Ulster." These applications were for 1000, 1500, and 2000 acres respectively—the price, with caution granted, being at the rate of £100 for every five hundred acres of land. Among these applicants appears the name of "Mr. Timothie Pont, minister," who, on the 25th July, said year, subscribes for two thousand acres, and produces as his cautioner "Alexander Borthwick of Nethir-Laich." This was surely an inviting field for a man of our author's bold and adventurous mind; but whether he proceeded further in the matter we have no means of determining—he certainly retained for some years afterwards the cure of the parish of Dunnett. Still, it is neither impossible nor altogether improbable that he may have proceeded to Ulster, and there have closed his active, important, and distinguished career.

Regarding the manner in which the present volume has been put together, it must be left simply to witness for itself. The late Mr. James Dobie of Beith, as was known to many of his friends, long contemplated making Pont's Description of Cunningham the subject of a presentation work to the Maitland Club, of which he was an early and zealous member; and for this purpose he had made large collections of illustrative materials, (chiefly however of a genealogical nature). These papers Mr. Dobie, a short time before his lamented death, had put into the hands of the individual who has been entrusted with the superintendence of the printing of the present impression, with a view of some degree of revision of the

work ere he should commit it to the press. Unfortunately, time was not afforded to come to any determination of the matter; and nothing need now be said as to what might or might not have been the result of these deliberations—nevertheless the course advised, it may be hoped, would have been such as seemed most likely to redound to his own credit, and the advancement of the cause towards which he certainly ever cherished a devoted feeling. Such was the unfortunate state of the matter at Mr. Dobie's demise. Shortly afterwards, it was conceived by several individuals who felt an interest in the subject, that it might still be advisable for the Club, on its own account, to have the work printed with suitable illustrations. This on a representation being made to that effect, having been acceded to by the Council of the Association, the present volume, with all its merits or demerits, is the result of the undertaking.

With regret, it must be stated, the plan of the cave at Auchinskeith, promised at page 71, ultimately could not be obtained. Some slight topographical errors too have escaped detection, but nothing of such a nature as would seem to require any further explanation.

J. FULLARTON.

OVERTOWN, *by* WEST KILBRIDE,
January, 1858.

CUNINGHAM TOPOGRAPHIZED.

BY MR. TIMOTHY PONT.

CUNINGHAM TOPOGRAPHIZED.

BY MR. TIMOTHY PONT.

ALBEIT the certaine and vndoubted cause quhy this countrey is named (as by a generall name) Cunyngham be somquhat difficile to be knowen, yet neuertheles, it is supposed by most pairt of best judgment (amongest quohome is Buchanan), that it is so named because that in it hath some tyme beine the Royall habitatione of a king; for so doeth the vord Kuning, being Danish, signifieing a king, and Hamin, vich signifieth some tyme a habitatione, as if one wold say the King's habitatione or duelling; for so much does Buchanan show in thesse vordes:—
Cuningamia ad septentriones procurrit & Glottam submovet ac prope ad justis amnis modum coercet. Nomen regione Danicum est quod eorum lingua regis domicilium significat, quæ res indiceo est eam Danos aliquando tenuisse. And surly quho vill ponder hou this countrey hath of old beine named by so noble a name, and hath beine so providently singled ovt (as it ver beyond others in excellency)

Cuningham,
how so named,
and the etimolo-
gie therof.

for the habitatione and duelling of a king, they sal find that it is not without cause, and improperly so named: considering the good qualities quhervith this countrey is so notably indwed, being richly stored vith all thesse good gifts of nature which ar able to manteine and furnish a king's royal duelling.

Antiq. Siluria
pars.

Hector Boetius affirmes that of old this countrey was reckned for a pairt of the ancient Siluria, remembred by Ptolomie in his geographically descriptione of Albione; altho later topographers hath reckned Siluria vithin the limitts of England.

Last possessor of
it, some 336 yeirs
ago.

This Cuninghame was formerly the possessione of Eduard de Baliolo, quho vsurped the croune of Scotland, and amongst vthers grate heretages and lands had this lykwayes by his father's donatione. It honoured lykwayes with a title of honor Sr Richard Moruell, Grate constable of Scotland; quho by King Malcolm the 4 was created Lord of Cuninghame, Largis and Lauderdaill, as appeirs by the old records of the monastery of Kilwinning.

Limitts of Cuninghame.

Cuninghame layes in the west pairt of this Kingdome, marcheing touardes the north and north-east with the countrey of Renfrow, being limitted therfrom by Kelley burne, by the Reuche hill, or as some doe thinke the Creich or Marche hill, and properly by the hills of Thewes-craige, Brunt hill, the hill of Staick, and the hill of Misty law; vich tracte of hills doeth make on the one syde streames to run to the southe and vpone the other syde to the north. It is lykwayes devydit from the countrey of Rainfrew by the riuier Maich, and by Lochwhinnoch, and pairtly by the Coldwell moores and that of the Meirinis. One the east it marches with Clydisdaill, being devydit from the same by a naturall march stone, viz. a steipe, round and heigh topped rockey montaine, arrysing vpe in the are, al alone by itselue, and that out of a verry low soyle. This montane is called vulgarly Lowdoun hill; and it is a comone limitt distinguishing three countrees one from ane other, to vitt,

Cuninghame, Clydsdail and Kyle. One the South it bordereth partly one Kyle, being disioyned from it by the riuer Iruyne, and partly it hath a part of the verginian ocean or Dunbrittone fyrrth touching vpone the south, southwest and vest, quher it beholds the Iylands of Cum-braes and Bute, as also vith a pairt of the countrey of Kowell, being seuered therfrom by the strait inlett of Dunbrittone firth, called Clyds-mouth.

Cuninghame exceids not 30 myles in lenth, and not much about 20 in breidth. As for the generall situatione of this countrey, it declyneth from north and northeast towards the south and southwest; for the most pairt of the parochine of the Largis, vich is verey ample, togider vith a good portione of the parishes of Dalray and Killburney, ar farr more heighly exalted than the rest of Cuninghame, suelling into a hillish tracte, and the quhole rest of the countrey subtendit and prostrat vnder the former vntill a great deal more low, flatt and plaine soyle. Except that generally through quhole Cuninghame that tracte bordering one the sheriffdome of Renfrow is alwayes heighest, from quhence, by an eassey decreassing, it falleth, as it ver, by Degrees louner and louner vnto the sea coste and brinck of the riuer Irwyne, the highest quherof yeildes excellent good pasture for catell.

The forme, nature, and fertility of the soyle of Cuninghame.

This degree is verey veill vattered vith fresch springes, clenish (cleir?) brooks and plesant burrs, runing often vpon bottomes of free stone, quarries quherof ther is good store. Also ther is grate variety of situations in this degree, quher, in the height and marches of the same touardes the sheriffdome of Renfrow, the countrey is plentiful of moore-foule of tuo kyndis, verey delicat; also the brooks and burns and sundry fresch vater loches abounding vith diverss sorts of fisches, thier trouts being the best; the brookes of Lugdur, Dowvisch and Glaisdurr yeildes good sporte to fischers. This degree abounds vith all sorts of vatter foule, patridges and hares.

Degree 1st.

Degree 2d.

The 2d degree and parte of this countrey, being a grate deall lower then the former, and for the most pairt 3 or 4 mylles bredth, is much more fertile in corne and store, being of a deipe, fatt clayeisch soyle, much enriched by the industrious inhabitants lymeing of their grounds, quherby the pastures heir, since this experiment ves practised, is become much more luxuriant then befor: quhence it is that this pairt of the countrey yeilds a grate deall of excellent butter, as all the countrey besyde, bot especially the parishes of Steuartoune and Dunlopp. The butter of this countrey in effecte serves a grate pairt of the kingdome, one aker of ground heir yeilding more butter then three akers of ground in any of the nixt adjacent countreyes.

Degree 3d.

Now the 3d and last degree and portione of this countrey, approaching nixt to the heme and bordour of the sea coaste, and tuo or three myles distant therfrom, is a sandy soyle, yet indifferent fertile. Also it is to be considered, that albeit the surface of the soyle of this countrey be fertill and full of profit, yet after raine it becomes verry troublesome to the travellers, being of it selve of a spongeous nature, sucking the humiditie. Morouer, this countrey has beine of a longe tyme verry peacable, except somequhat in the late age troubled with the intestine broyles of the housses of Glencairne and Eglintone and ther adherents, which ar nou in effect all forgottin. And by resson of the long peace it hes inioyed from forraine invasione, it is become verry ciuill and veill cultured; so that for the quantity, it [is] marvelously veill beutified with goodly buildings and edifices of noble and gentlemen; and the duellings of the yeomanrie verry thick poudered ouer the face of this countrey, all for the most pairt veill and comodiously planted and garnished; so that one may much vounder how so small a bounds cane containe so veill so maney people, hauing no trade to liue by bot ther husbandry and the rent arraysing from the ground, except a few liuing on the sea coste by fisching. This tracte is so veill planted, that, at the first, men vold think grate

plottes of it to be continued in quhole woodes, especially about Steuartoune and the brinck of the river of Irwyne, quher the housses and the duellings ar so thick for the space of three or four myles alonges that riuer, that veill travelled men in diwerss parts of Europe [affirm] that they haue seine some vallid cities not so veill and neir planted vith housses, so neire each to uthar as they ar heir; quherthrow, it is so populous, that at the ringing of a bell in the night a few houres ther has beine seine conveine 3000 able men, weill horssed and armed.

This countrey in such metters as concerns the church government and order is subiect to the jurisdictione of one presbytre, consisting of the quhol ministry therof, erected in the burgh of Irwyn, quer they doe weekly assemble, euery Thursday, to exercise ther iurisdictione in such affairs as belonges to their chaarge.

Ecclesiastick government of Cunningham.

Quheras vther prouinces be usually named shyres, because they ar governed by a sheriffe in ciuill maters, this countrey is named a Baliffrie, and is ciuilly gouerned by a Baliffe and his officers; vich office doeth heritably belong to the earls of Eglintone. Notwithstanding also, this countrey is comprehended vnder a heigher jurisdictione, viz. vnder the shriffdome of Air, and vnder the authority of the sheriffe theroffe, quhosse officer may lousse the arrestment made by the officer of the said Baliffe, bot so may not the said baliffes officer lousse the arrestment once made by the said sheriffes officer.

Ciuill gouernment.

Ther wes a most famous and notable batell fought vpone the northsyde of the toune of the Lairs by Alexander Steuart, Lieutenant generall of the Scotts army, against Acho king of Noruay. Quher, after a most creuell conflicte, the said Acho with his army wes put to flight, and lefte sexteine thousand of hes army dead vpone the place. This batell wes foughtin in anno 1263. At this batell some vritters record that King Alexander the 3d wes present at it. Bot the place [of] triumph remains to this day knouen to posterity by the name of the batell of the Lairs.

Batelle most memorable foughtin in this countrey.

MARKET TOWNES AND FAIRES AT PARISH CHURCHES IN
CUNINGHAME.

Irwyn is a royall burgh, and in it yeirly ar three fairs: 1st. 15 of Aguste; 2d. 8 of September; 3d. the 20 of October.

Kilmarnock, eurey Setterday a grate market.

Loudoun, the 9 of October.

Killmaures, in October.

Dunloppe, 1 of November.

Steuartoune, 4 of September.

Killwinning, 20 of Januarie.

Byith, 8 of Agust, as also eury Setterday.

Killburney, one S^t Brandon's day, 16 of May.

Dalry, 20 of July.

Killbryde, 1 of Februarii.

Lairgs, 8 Junij, S^t Columban's day.

MONTANS AND HILLS FOR SPECIALL HEIGHT AND GRATNESS IN
CUNINGHAME.

Creuch hill,

Kncok hill, one the tope of vich ar vestiges of ancient entrenchments.

Theeues kraig.

Brunt hill.

Hill of Staick.

Mystie law, because it is almost euer couered with darke mists and thick fogges.

Loudoun hill, one tope of vich ther is ane grate sprink of sueit vater, yeilding a plentifull stream.

ANE ALPHABETT OF THE TOUNS, PARISCHES, TOUERS, VILLAGES, HAMLETTS,
AND HOUSSES OF NAME WITHIN THE COUNTRY OF CUNINGHAME, WITH
NECESSAREY REMEMBERANCESS ONE DIUERSS OF THEM.

A

Achindarroch nether, vich Irisch or ancient Scotts vord signifies a fold or cast of manured soyle amongst oacke trees, or vithin ane ocke voode. Achindarroch ouer.

Achinriuoch.

Achingairth.

Achinarywell.

Achincorsy, is the possesione of the lords Boyd.

Achincloich, or the fold of stons, or stoney fold; the possesione of Johne Craufurd.

Achingray, belongs to the laird of Kersland.

Achinshangan.

Achingounyeir.

Achinskyich, belongs to John Dunlope, laird therof.

Achinmedds.

Achintybers. Achin, being ane Irisch vord, signifies a folde, or a crofte of land gained out of a vyld ground of befor vnmanured; and tybers or taubyr, as some thinke, a well, doeth make the name, Achintybers, to expresse a Vellfold, or a fold quherin a well spring is. It is the heritage of the earlles of Cassills.

Achinheruy. The etimologie of the vord signifying a fold, or manured croft of corne, vpone a yellow knoppe; or the fold of the yellow knoppe. It is ane ancient old touer, veill planted; and does belong to a gentelman of the name of Cuninghame, quho is balyie of the lordschipe of Kilmauers, called the laird of Achinheruy.

Ard-dyirr, or knoppes; quher indeed ther ar maney knoppes vpone

sandes that laye obiected to the wind upone the sea shore ; and hard by it ther is a grate knoppe or mole of earth, quherone, as is constantly affirmed, ther hath beine of old a grate castell seated, the place retaining the name of Castell hill to this day.

Alan wood.

Davata terra.

Airddach, or Ard-daach, as some interprett it, a heigh plott or daach of land layand vpone a know.

Ardneill, or Neill's knope ; the possessione of Archibald Boyd, laird of Portincrosse and Ardneil.

Ardrossen castell, so named in respecte it is situatted on a suelling knope of a rocke runing frome a tounge of land advancing from the main land in the sea, and almost environed with the same ; for ross in the ancient Brittick tounge signifies a biland or peninsula. This castell is verry strongly and veill bulte, having in it maney roumes and a spring of fresch vatter, wich makes it the more strong. In this castell ther is a touer, named the read touer, and in it a vaulte called Wallace lardner. For this castell being in the possessione of the Englisch, Wallace vsed this stratageme : he set a housse hard by the castell afyre, that thesse quho keipt the castell, not suspecting aney fraud, came out to the ereskeu of the housse, quhich they [imagined] by accident to haue taken fyre. Bot Wallace with a veill armed companey gifs them a very hote uelcome, and kills them euey mother's sone, and furthwith forces the castell and vins it. In this deepe vaulte in the bottome of the read touer flange he the carcatches of thesse Englisch, vich to this day gaue it the name of Wallace lardner.

Ther is [one] thing to be admired in the fontaine of fresch vatter vich is in a vault in this castell, for it, lyke to the sea, ebbs and flowes two seuerall tymes each 24 houres.

Its bankes to passe, doeth tueiss assay,
And tueisse againe reteirs each day.

The ressonne is from the ebbing and flowing of the salt sea vich enuirones the rocke quheron the castell standes, and at each surge, vith horrible repercussiones, regorges the frech vater, not letting it issew from its spring ; and so makes the fontaine suell. This castell wes, for maney ages, possessed by the Barclayes ; for in a charter of S^r Richard Moruell, lord Cuninghame, &c. to the monastery of Kilvining, Richardus de Barclay, dominus de Ardrossen, is a vittnes. Now, it belongs to the earlls of Eglintone.

Ardrossen kirk is a goodly parochiall church, neir adioyning to the said castell.

Akat ouer, a pretty duelling, belonging to Alexander Cuninghame, laird therofe.

Akat nether belongs to the laird of Johnstone, vithin the countrey of Renfrow.

Akinhead.

Annand hill belonges to the earle of Eglintone.

Annock fluuius. This is a pretty litell riuer, and falls into Irwyne. From this riuer the boundes nixt adjacent ves of old named Strath-Annock, especially the parisch of Steuartoune.

Annat yairds.

Apple hirste.

Asshin yairdes belonges to one Alexander Cuninghame.

Asling popple.

Asloss, or Achinloss ; it belonges to James Asloss, laird of the same, being bot a verry small thing ; yet his prediccursors hes keipt it some hundered of yeirs.

B

Beyglies.

Blackhouss is the possesione of Patrick Montgomerie.

Breedsorrow is the possesione of the laird of Blare. And, being a small hamlett, it is so named becausse of grate sorrow it bred amongst nighbours debetting and contesting for the heritable right therof.

Breddocklie is the possesione of the laird of Capringtone.

Blackcraig is the lord Boyd's.

Blackmosse is the laird of Kelsoland's.

Brounemoore is the possesione of Heu Hamiltone.

Blackcraige, a rocke so named, in the sea, neir to the poynt called Brig-vird.

Bedlen is a proper touer, with orchards adioyning therto. It is the possesione of Androw Craufurd, laird therof.

Bedlan Cuninghame is the laird of Caprinton's.

Braidlie belongs to Robert Haruey.

Blair castell is ane ancient castell and strong dounioun, veill beutified vith gardens, orchards and partiers; seatted one the brinke of the riuier Garnock. It is the ancient patrimoney and heritage of the lairds of Blare de eodem, to quhome a grate portione of the parisch of Dalray does lykwayes belonge. The place giuing nou name to the possesor showes it to be locall. Blair, in our old Scotts language, as Buchanan interpritts it, signifying solum arboribus liberum. Bot in former ages the ouners of their lands (quhen as S^r Richard Morawell foundett the abbay of Kilwinning) wer surnamed Francisci, as the ancient records of the fundatione of this abbay, yet extant, bears vittnes.

Barquhois belongs to the laird of Kersland.

Barkyipe is Kersland's lykwayes.

Byith kirk is a parochiall church situate neir the laick of Kilburny.

Broadstaine, a prettey duelling, now the heritage of Heu Montgomerie. This duelling yeilds a verry pleasant prospecte to the beholders. It belonged of old to the lord Liddell.

Bogehall belongs also to this laird of Broadstane.

Blaa loche, id est lacus pallidus; so named becausse quhen the firmament is most serene and cleir then is it palide and dead coloured, contraire to all uther uncorrupt and sueit vatters.

Blackdyckes, the possesione of the lords Ross.

Brouncastel hill, a plesant grine montaine, one tope of wich remaines to the spectators the vestiges of ane ancient fort.

Boirland, over and nether, ar the possesiones of the earls of Cassiles. Heir of old duelt Gothred de Ross, a famous and potent nobleman, of grate reputatione, quho, hauing his residence heir, enioyed ample possessions abroad in the countrey, and ves for the tyme shriffe of Aire; hes jurisdictione then extending one Carrick, Cuninghame, and Kyill; of quhom, in the minority of Dauid the 2d, our analls remembreth thus:—
Ac iunante conatus eorum Gotofrido Rossio, præfecto iuridico Aerensi, breui totam Carricktam, Coilam & Cuninghamiam in suas partes traxerunt.

Blacklaw hill.

Bartanhoome, of old the possesione of Philipe Horsse.

Borrowland, the possesione of Robert Broune.

Beneslie.

Bagra.

Bonstonshaw, the inheritance of Johne Boyd.

Bonstone loch, a frech vater laick abounding with fisch.

Borrow mills belongs to Robert Fairlie, dominus de eodem.

Bourtrees hills belongs to the earle of Eglintone.

Brydskirk, the possesione of Robert Greinelaw.

Broumlands belongs to Johne Peiblis, lait prowest of Irwin.

Benescrofte is the lord Loudon's.

Boigsyde belonged to the laird of Glengarnock.

Burnemouth. The place of birth of that notable preacher Villiam Aird, quho being extraordinarily called, from a maissone, became a famous

preacher and detector of the Romisch whoore in the begining of the Reformation of our church.

C

Coogy hill.

Camyr hill, a hill separatting the shriffdome of Renfrow and the countrey of Cuninghame, wich should be called Quamyir hill.

Castill hill, quher ar the remainders of ane ancient castell vich hath beine ther vpon that hill.

Campell, the possesione of the laird of Kersland.

Coldgrein.

Carlounge. It belongs to the Cuninghames, lairds of Vatterstoune.

Corsby toure is the habitatione of William Craufurd of Achnaims, by diuers thought to be cheiffe of the Craufurds. He holdes the same of the earls of Glencairne. This surname is verry ancient, and did memorable seruice vnder King Alexander the 3d at the batell of Largis, by quhome ther good seruice wes nobly recompensed with diuers grate lands and possesiones. According to the old comon rithme,

They had Draffenn, Methweine and rich erth Steuinstone;
Cameltoune, Knockawart and fair Lowdoune.

Fra this king lykwayes, they haue amongst them a traditione that they had ther armes.

Colheuch glen, a possesione of the laird of Kerslands.

Chapeltonne, north and south, belongs to the lord Ross.

Chapelhill.

Crosmoore.

Castlehill.

Cleues.

Cleuchart.

Clerckland, the possesione of Robert Boyd.

Casteltounes; it is the possessione of Johne Cuninghame.

Crosse hill, a fair weil planted duelling, the possessione of Alexander Cuninghame, laird therof.

Cutfree belongs to him lykwayese.

Chamberhousses, the possessione of John Caldwell.

Caprunstone belongs to the laird of Cuninghame head.

Craufurdland castell, a fair bulding, weil planted, belonging to Craufurd therof, with diuers small hamletts and villages their adiacent.

Crooked home is the lord Boyd's.

D

Dyckes.

Duniflett.

Druymmealshun, wich the vulgar interprette, the rigging of the medowish moate, is the laird of Achinharwy's.

Druyme, id est a back of rising ground.

Donatland.

Dallry, i.e. the hauch or hoome of the riuer Ry; altho some thinks the riuer to be named from it, with the rest of the said parochin; vich according to the coniecture of diuers, ves formerly called Dalry, that is, the king's hoome. Ther is a litell village their adioyning to the said paroch church. The situatione of this paroch of Dalry seems to declyne to the sunne.

Dysill belongs to the laird of Kersland.

Dalmachlan.

Dudups.

Dalgaruan belongs to Johne Montgomerie.

Dowvisck fluuius, black watter, for so it is.

Dowvisck banckes. Heir ther is a grate coue, the inermost end

quherof is not found. It is by the vulgar named the Elffe housse, being of a large bounds vithin.

Druymbuy, the yellow backe.

Dockraes.

Dunlopp, ane ancient stronge housse, fortified with a deipe foussie of watter, and planted with goodly orchards. It is also named Hunthall, because say they the ancient possessor therof wes huntsman to Godofred Ross. The quholl bounds and grounds heirabout, and all Macharnoch moore, wes of old a mighté forrest. It belongs to James Dunloppe of that same, and cheiffe of his name.

Dunloppe kirk, prettily seatted at the confluence of three small brookes.

Dowcatthall, the possesione of George Campbell of Steuinestone; a pretty duelling, veill planted.

Dubbs, the possesione of Alexander Parck.

Dowra, the possesione of the laird of Mongreinan.

Dyrlach, i.e. a stoney wilderness. It belongs to the Moors of Rouallan.

Drummoir, belongs to the laird of Nether Peirstoune.

Dalmusternoch is Rouallan's.

Druymcloich, i.e. stoney back, is Rouallan's also.

Drumbray.

Dalwhatswoode.

Darnovail.

E

Eddelie burne belongs to the laird of Monfod.

Easter hill of Byith, a pretty bulding, veill planted, belonging to Johne Cuninghame.

Eglintoune, a fair and stronge ancient houss, vich gifs the tytill of

earle to the cheiffe of the Montgomeries, quho ar earls of Eglintoune. It is seatted and vattred by the riuer Lugdurr, and veill planted and beutified with gardens, orchards and parkes.

Easter Raues.

F

Forret of Kyith.

Flote.

Fairleyvaird.

Fairley yland, a small yland aioyning to the harbour.

Fairlie castell is a stronge toure, and werry ancient; beutified vith orchardes and gardens. It belongs to Fairlie de eodem, cheiffe of ther name.

Flasckwood belongs to the laird of Kelburne.

Foulevoode is the earle of Cassilles'.

Fouleshaw belongs to the laird of Robertland.

Fergushill, the habitatione of Robert Fergushill de eodem, cheiffe of his name; ane honest and descreit gentleman.

Fairlyschriuioch, is the inheritance of the laird of Sorby.

Finnich.

Fleeminghill.

G

Gauroch.

Glaisterlands.

Giffin castell, a stronge old housse, anciently belonging to the lordes of Lidisdail, quhome our histories promiscuousley name Liddaliæ regulus, et Lidisdaliæ dominus. It came to the Douglasses, as a parcell of the said barrony, with the daughter and heire of that famous Godofred de Ross, some tyme lord of Lidisdail and shriffe of Aire, quo did in this cuntry posses all the landes betuix Spittill burne and Poubaith.

Garbroch hill.

Gallaberrey is the inheritance of the laird of Langshaw.

Garnoch fluuius is a prettey riuer, ouerpassed with three bridges, and yeildes plenty of salmons.

Gogo fluuius, a small riuer running by the church of the Largs.

Gouanlie is the lord Boyd's.

Glengarnoch castell is a verey faire, stronge, ancient and veill bult castell; the cheiffe fabrick arraysing in three touris of a good height, seatted one a rocke, vnder wich glydes the riuer Garnock. It hes for a longe tyme belonged to the Cuninghames, lairdes therof.

Gaadberrie head are grate heigh rockes making a head-land, and running in the maine oceane.

Glassdurr fluuius, a prettey small riuer.

Glasschach, i.e. a grassey plott.

Grange, the inheritance of the laird of Cambuskyth.

Groogar and Groogar moure, the inheritance of Dauid Grahame, sometyme of Knockdolean.

Glen fluuius, a small riuer falling in Iruing riuer.

H

Haning.

Hill of Kelsoland.

Halcarden.

Hollhousse.

Halkhirst, the possesione [of] Erskyne, laird therof.

Haly belongs to Gauin Blare.

Hardgill is a small brooke.

Hourett touer, ane old stronge touer; the inheritance of Daniel Ker of Kersland.

Huntarstoune belongs to Robert Hunter, laird therof.

Hingdogue is the lord Boyd's; ouer against which, vpone the other syde of the riuer Ry, ther is a place named Fychnoch, quher hath beine anciently a grate forte and castramentatione.

Hasilhead castell, a stronge old bulding, enuironed with lairge ditches, seatted one a loch, veill planted and comodiously beutified; the heritage of Robert Montgomery, laird therof. Famous it is for the birth of that renoned Poet, Alexander Montgomery.

Halkhead loch.

Hapelands, i.e. halffe penney lands.

Hapelands, the inheritance of Dauid Dunlope, laird therof.

Horsse Iyle, a small iyland layand in the sea, not far distant from the castell of Ardrossen, vich some think not to be so named from the horsse pastured in it, bot from the surname of Horsse, of the wich Philipe Horsse, sone-in-law to S^r Richard Morwell, quho in old euidences ves styllid Philippus de Horssey, Janitor Comitis Gallonidiæ.

Hoomes, so named from the lou situatione therof.

Harrow hill.

Haysmure.

Harelaw.

Hagg.

Hagholls.

Hillhousse.

Hall.

I

Jeelsland.

Jamestoune.

Irwyne fluuius. This is the gratest riuer in all Cuninghame.

Irwine toune. This is the head burrough and cheiffe porte of the countrey of Cuninghame: the port and harbry being now much decayed

from quhat it wes anciently, being stopt vith shelwes of sand, wich hinders the neir approch of shipping. The toune is a free royall brughe, and is gowerned vith a prowest and his ballies. In it is a faire church; and the ballie courts of Cuninghame ar ther keipt by the earle of Eglingtonne and his deputts. Neir to the toune, the riuer Irwyne is ouerpassed by a faire stone bridge, neir to which wes formerly a Frierrey of the Order of the Carmalitts, foundit of old by the laird of Foulartoune de eodem. Ther is plenty of salmons takin in this riuer. And the toune bears for ther armes, Argent, a Lyone chained, Guells. Judas hill is the lord Boyd's.

K

Knock, a prettey duelling seatted one the mane oceane, and veill planted.

Kirkland belongs to James Craufurd of Flattertoune.

Kelsoland, the heritage of Archibald Kelso of that same, laird therof; a guide house well planted.

Kelsoland Nether belongs to William Kelso, laird therof.

Keel burne, so named from the read keel found and digget ther.

Knaggy fluuius.

Kelburne head. Kelburne foote.

Kelburne castell, a goodly bulding, veill planted, having werey beutifull orchards and gardens, and in on of them a spatious rome, adorned vith a cristalin fontane, cutte all out of the liuing rocke. It belongs heritably to Johne Boll, laird therof.

Kelburne fluuius.

Kraigly is the laird of Hissellhead's.

Knocksyde hill.

Kingsburne fluuius.

Kem hill.

Kraig hill.

Kærvinnen hill. It is the lord Boyd's, and hath beine ane ancient stronge forte, as the ruins to this day bears vittnes. It is named from the old Scottish vord Kær, a forte, and Vinnen; vich Vinnen wes ane holy man or Sant that liued neir to this. This stands neir the riuer Garnocke, and ouertops it.

Killburny castell, a fair bulding, veill planted, the heritage of Johne Craufurd, laird therof.

Killburny kirk, the vsuall buriall place of the lairds of Kilburny and Glengarnock. In the cemiterie therof ther is a pretty stone monument erected, bearing this inscripcone: Heir layes Thomas Craufurd of Jordanhill, sext sone to Laurence Craufurd of Kilburney; and Jonett Ker, hes spous, eldest daughter to Robert Ker of Kersland, quho deceassed the 15 . This is that famous Capitane Thomas Craufurd, wnder quhosse conduct the castell of Dunbrittan wes surprised of laite yeirs.

Kilronskan.

Kammeltoune.

Kilbryde kirk, a parochiall church, seatted in a fertyle soyle, neir to which anciently wes ther a stronge forte.

Kirkland, a pretty duelling, the heritage of Gauin Blair.

Kalfe fluuius, a small brooke which falls in the riuer Garnoch.

Kockiedaill.

Kershead.

Kersland.

Knockauart, olim the inheritance of the Craufurds.

Knockriuoeh.

Karylaw castell, or Steuinstoune castell, a faire stronge bulding, belonging to the earls of Glencairne, quho had the said castell, barroney,

parisch, and lordschipe by the mariage of the Douglass, heritrix therof. It belonged in anno 1191 to the Lockarts.

Kilwinnen. It doeth beare the name Vinnen of a certaine holy man so named, wich came from Irland, with certaine of his discipells and folowers, and heir taught the gospell: the place of hes residence retaining still the name Kilvinnen, i.e. the church or cell of Vinnen, unto quhome, as to a notable Sante, the superstitious posterity dedicated. The searching out of the etomologie of this place may (as appeireth) be evidently confirmed by the names of the adiacent places to this day; as Suy-Innen, that is, Vinnen's seat; Kæervininhill; S^t Vinnin's velles, fabled by the vulgar credulous comons to haue issewed of the tears of this Sant. It is affirmed that the toune and place quher this Abbey of Kilwinen standes ves formerly named Segdoune, as the foundatione of the said monasterey beares record. It wes foundit by a noble English man, named S^r Richard Morwell, fugitiue from his auen countrey for the slaughter of Thomas Beckett, Archbischope of Canterburrey (being one of them) in the rainge of King Henry 2d of England; quho flying to Scotland, wes be the then Scotts King velcomed and honoured with the office of grate constable of Scotland, as also inriched with the lordschips of Cuninghame, Largis, and Lauderdaill, quhosse posterity for diuers generations possessed the said office and lands. Now the forsaid Richard being, as vald seime, touched vith compunctione for the sauefty of his soule (according to the custome of thesse tymes) did found this abbey of Killvinnin in testimonney of hes repentance. And first of all did bulde the queir or cancell of the said abbey church, endouing it vith diuerss lands: as, namely, the 80 lib. land of Killvinin, after this tenor:—*Damus forrestam nostram de Killvinin, ibidem Deo seruientibus ad pascendum porcos eorum et ad exscindenda ligna ad constructionem monasterii, vna cum decimus tergorum tam ceruorum quam damarum eiusdem forrestæ.* Also Auicea Loncaster, vyffe to the said S^r Richard, vith consent of her said husband,

dottes, in puram et perpetuam elimosinam, the land of Byith, Batth and Treppewood to the said monasterey. Item, Dorothea de Morvill daughter to the said S^r Richard, and viffe to Philippus de Horssey, accomplished the fabrick of the said monasterey; and his sone, Dominus Valterus de Horssey, confirms to them the same: and the said fundatione with the donationes and mortifications therto belonging is confirmed by Pope Honorius the 2d. anno 2^{do} Pontificatus sue. Thesse donations and fundations ar also confirmed by King Alexander the 3d. as also by Jocelinus, Dei gratia humilis Glasguensis ecclesiæ minister autoritate episcopali, &c. The reueneus of this abbay wer grate and maney, by ther proper lands. The founder therof, S^r Richard Morwill, layes interred in the now cemetery of this church, vnder a tome of lymestone, framed coffin vayes, of old polished vorke, with this coate on the



stone, without aney superscriptione or epitaphe. The structure of this monasterey wes solid and grate, all of free stone cutte; the church faire and staitly, after the modell of that of Glasgow, with a faire steiple of 7 score foote of height, yet standing quhen I my selue did see it. Heir wer also the lords Montgomarie and earls of Eglintone interred. The riuer Garnock glyds betuix the toune and abbay, ouerpassed with a faire stone bridge. Heir it is remarkable, that this monasterey wes foundit in anno 1191, and destroyed in anno 1591. It has the precinct environed with a faire stone vall, vithin vich ar goodly gardens and orchardes.

Kraignought-nether is the possesione of Gauin Hamiltone of Raplauch.

Klonbyith belongs to William Cuninghame.

Kirkwood, the possesione of Johne Niuen.

Kirkbryd.

Kirkfurd.

Kings kitchin.

Klonhernué belongs to Cuninghame, laird of Cuninghamhead.

Karmell fluuius.

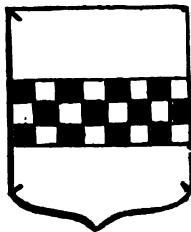
Knager hill, the inheritance of Johne Pebles.

Kuninghamhead castell, a stronge old dunion, seatted one the brinke of the riuier Annock, veill planted.

Knockintyber (or knoppe of the well), the heritage of James Mowatt, laird therof.

Kilmauers toune, castell, and kirke. The toune is a large village seatted in a good soyle and verey populous. The castell is ane ancient stronge bulding belonging to the earls of Glencairne, environed with a faire parke, called Carmell Wod, from the vatter of Carmell that runs by it. The Church is veill built, and is the common sepulture of the earls of Glencairne, lords Kilmauers. Kilmauers, that is the church or cell of Mawers, alledged by the vulgar a holy man.

Kilmernock toune and kirk is a large village, and of grate repaire. It hath in it a weekly market. It hath a faire stone bridge ouer the riuier Marnock, vich glydes hard by the said toune, till it falls in the riuier Irwine. It hath a pretty church, from vich the village, castell and lordschipe takes its name. It wes bult by the Locarts, lards of it, and dedicat to a holy man, Mernock, as vitnessess the records of Kilvinin abbay. The lord Boyd is now lord of it, to quhosse predicessors it hath



belonged for maney generations. In this church ar diuers of the lord Boydes progenitors buried, amongs quhome ther is one tombe or stone bearing this inscriptione and coate: Hic jacet Thomas Boyde, Dominus de Killmarnock, qui obiit septimo die mensis Julij, 1482. & Johanna de Montgomery eius sponsa. Orate pro iis.

There is also ane vther tombe, not so ancient, of Robert, lord Boyd's, [whereupn] is this epitaph;

Heir layes yat godly, noble, wysse Lord Boyd,
 Quho kirk and king and comonveill decord;
 Vich ver, whill they this jwell all inioyed,
 Mantained, gouernnd, & councelled by yat Lord.
 His ancient Housse (ofte perrilld) he restord.
 Twisse sex and sixty yeirs he liued, and syne
 By death, the thrid of Januar, deuord,
 In anno thrysse fywe hundereth aughty nyne.

Neir also unto this Robert Lord Boyd layes interred Robert, last master of Boyde, quho decessed in anno 1597.

Killmernock castell. It is a staitly faire ancient bulding, arrysing in tuo grate heigh touers, and bult arround courtwayes, vith fyue low buldings. It is veill planted, and almost environed vith gardens, orchards, and a parke. It belonged first to the Locartts, lordes therof; then to the lord Soulis; and now the cheiffe duelling, almost for 300 yeirs, of the lords Boyde. Neir to it is ther a stone crosse, called to this day Soulis crosse, quher, they affirme, the lord Soulis was killed. Item, not far from Killmernock, in the midell of the riuier Irwin, was the Read Steuarte slaine, after he had receaued a responce from a vitch, That he should not perrish nather in Kyle nor yet in Cuninghame: the said riuier being the merch betwix the tuo, and being in nather of them.

Kraigda.

Klonfin.

Kraigduntan.

Kraighousse.

Krunen.

Karlingcraige.

L

Lairgs. Neir this toune did the Scotts obtaine a memorable victory, vnder Alexander the 3d. against Acho, King of Norway, quhosse army

they vterly ouerthrew. It is a brughe of barroney. It is a fyne plott, extended one the bank of the grate ocean, laying low. It hath also a small porte for botts one the mouth of the riuer Gogow. Vpone the north syde of the toune ther is a pairt, called by the vulgar the Prisson-fold, quher ther wer a grate number of Danes enclosed and taken prissoners at the batell of Largis. Heir is also a parochiall church of the same name. Heir adioyning the lord Boyd hath diuers lands, called Noddisdail.

Longrod.

Laueroch castell.

Ladyland, a stronge touer.

Lochend.

Lochrige.

Lyie.

Ludgar flunius issues from Loch-Libo.

Law castell, a stronge grate donnijon.

Lyonesheills.

Loch of Killburney. It is the goodliest frech vatter loch in all Cuninghame.

Loch Jargan, vich in the ancient Scottish language does signifie Russhy-loch. It is a pretty frech vatter loche, and yeilds store of pykes and eiles.

Lambriddin.

Lissens ouer.

Lissens nether.

Langshaw belongs to Neill Montgomery, laird therof.

Lhunfard, i.e. heigh medow.

Litle Staine.

Ludgar litle.

Ludgar meikle.

Lochridge ouer belongs to the laird of Robertland.
 Lochridge nether belongs to Arnot, laird therof.
 Langdreggorne is a large village, with a parochiall church.
 Lambrochtoune, the ancientest inheritance of the prediccursors of the
 Cuninghames, earls of Glencairne.
 Loudoun belongs to the lord Lowdoune, heritable shriffes of Aire.
 Loudoune litle.
 Loudoun hill, a small hamlett.
 Loudoun loch.

M

Milridge.
 Martinglen.
 Michaelstoune.
 Middeltoune.
 Moorehead.
 Mouretoune.
 Mains of Smylum (Southanan ?) belongs to the lord Semple.
 Millburne fluuius, runing by Kirkbryde (Kilbride).
 Markesvoorth.
 Middelltoune is the lord Boydes, with many small willages therto
 adioyning.
 Mauldhead is the laird of Kersland's.
 Monfodd, a pretty duelling, belonging to Heugh Monfodd of that ilk,
 laird therof.
 Minnock ouer belongs to Daid Fairlie.
 Medowheads is the inheritance of the lord Ross.
 Midde Minnock belongs to the laird of Ramfurly.
 Minnock nether belongs to James Craufurd.

Moncastle, a pretty faire bulding, veill planted, the inheritance of Hamiltone, earle of Abercorne.

Marchland doeth belonge to the laird of Achinharuey.

Moncarden, a proper duelling, veill planted; yeilding in all the ground therof colles; and belongs to Andrew Niuën, laird therof.

Mongrynen castle is ane old stronge dunijon, veill and pleasantly planted; the inheritance of Cuninghame, laird therof, sone to the abott of Kilwinin, quho wes brother to James (?) earle of Glencairne.

Meikele Staine, a stronge old touer, belonging to the earle of Eglintone.

Macharnock moore.

Munckland.

N

North Skelmorly, a faire weill bult housse, and pleasantly seatted, decorred with orchards and voodes; the inheritance of Robert Montgomery, laird therof, quho holds it of the earls of Glencairne.

Nodle fluuius.

Nether Ramshead.

Neubotle.

Neuhall.

Netelhurst.

Noblestoun.

Nete yle, is a litle small iyland neir the castell of Ardrossen, quher the earle of Eglintone hath a salmond fisching by netts, from vich the iyland is so named.

Nether Robertland is the laird of Corssehill's.

Nether Peirstoune belongs to Barcklay, laird therof; and is ane pretty duelling.

Neumilles, a faire and veill bult duelling, decored with pleasant gar-

dens and orchards; it belongs to the lord Loudoun; having a parish church so named, with a stone bridge over the river Irwin.

O

Oldmoore belongs to the laird of Achnamys.

Ouertowne is the laird of Vatterstowne's.

Ouer Lynn is Johnne Lynns de eodem.

Ouer Robertland castle belongs to Cuninghame, laird thereof.

Ormesheugh, anciently the cheiffe duelling of that famous Godofred Ross, bot now the possessione of Montgomery, laird of Skelmorley.

Ouer Peirstowne, a proper bulding, veill planted; the inheritance of Blaire, laird of Adamtowne.

Ouersheuch.

Oldvalls.

P

Paddockriding is the lord Sempel's.

Powduffe burne.

Powkennoch burne.

Pitkon is the inheritance of Thomas Boyde.

Pooltars, or the bull's burne.

Portincrosse castle, the inheritance of Archibald Boyde, laird of Ard-Neill.

Plumbo, a streame falling in the river Garnock.

Pedderland.

Pottertowne is the laird of Mongrynan's.

Pow Ruskan.

Powkaillie.

Powbyth.

Q

Quarter.

R

Ry fluuius.

Ringanrose hill.

Rottin burne.

Ryid hill.

Riddings.

Rowallan, a stronge ancient duelling, belonging to the surname of Moore, weill neir 400 yeirs. Vith them King Robert 2d allayed.

Reuincraige, a ruined, once a stronge castle, and the cheiffe seatte of Godred de Ross, lord Liddisdaill.

Rybourne is the possesione of Rybourne de eodem, now laird therof.

Raalstone hill, Ralstone mill, Ralstone, are all the lord Boyd's.

S

South Skelmorly, the inheritance of Archbald Cuninghame.

South Farding.

Skelmorly moore.

Skelmorly burne, a litell rill.

Sklintissyde hill.

Steinstone belongs to Johne Montgomery.

Salte-cottes, quher salt is made. It belongs to the earle of Glencairne.

Steuartetonne castle, a strong old dounijon, the ancient inheritance of the predicessors of our Scotts kings; now possessed by Neill Montgomery of Langeshaw.

Sandbed and Struthers ar the inheritance of the lord Boyde.

Syluerwood is the inheritance of Johne Powa, laird therof.

T

Turgill burne.

Touerregill is the inheritance of Daud Boyd, brother to the lord Boyd.

Turnourland.

Thridpairt is the inheritance of Cuninghame, laird of Glengarnock.

Tomsheilles.

Tannock.

Triorne is the inheritance of Robert Ker, laird therof; and he is thought to [be] the most ancient gentleman of that surname in all Scotland.

Terbart, a stronge old duelling, veill planted, belonging to the lord Ross.

Trudyachs.

Temple housse.

Touerlands is the inheritance of William Cuninghame, laird therof.

Templetoune.

W

Woodsyde is a proper duelling, and belongs to the laird of Raalstoune.

Whitkraige is the lord Boyd's.

Vatterlands is the possesione of Jo: Montgomery of Achinbothy.

Warrix anciently belonged to Philipe de Horsey, sone-in-law to S^r Richard Moruill.

Varrixhill is Cuninghameheade's.

Voodhill belongs to the earle of Eglintoune.

Vinterberrey hill, a hamlet so named.

Vindeyedge is the earle of Eglintoun's.

Wardlaw belongs to Robert Boyd.

NOTES

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL.

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AUCHINDARROCH—over and nether.—These are both on the estate of Skelmorlie, in the parish of Largs. Auchindarroch-over was annexed, in the year 1814, to the lands of Kelly, by excambion betwixt the Earl of Eglinton and the late Mr. Wallace of Kelly, long the patriotic representative in Parliament of Greenock. Auchinrivoch, the next property mentioned, is also part of Skelmorlie.

AUCHINGAIRTH.—“Auchin,” as the author seems properly to interpret it, is usually taken to signify a field, or portion of cultivated land. “Gairth,” perhaps more correctly Garth, the distinctive addition here, in like manner denominates an enclosed garden—in its strictest sense, a sanctuary. Dunbar uses it literally for a garden: thus—

“Upon the midsummer ewin, mirriest of nichtis,
I muvit furth alane, quhen as midnight wes past,
Besyd ane gudlie grene *garth* full of gay flouris
Hegeit, of ane huge hicht, with hawthorne treeis.”

This is part of South Skelmorlie, or Skelmorlie-Cunningham. It appears in the retour of Robert Cuninghame of Whitehirst, as heir of his mother, Mariot Cunningham, Lady Lie, January 13, 1614. It is now the property of the Earl of Glasgow.

ACHINARYWELL.—This is in the parish of Largs.

ACHINCORSY.—Part of the old barony of Nodsdale, in the parish of Largs, anciently comprehended in the lordship of Boyd.

ACHINCLOICH.—Part of the estate of Kilbirnie, the ancient patrimony of the Viscount Garnock, now belonging to the Earl of Glasgow.

ACHINGRAY.—This name is now written "Auchingree." The distinctive "gray" occurs in other combinations, as in Balgray, &c. By some, *gree* is supposed to come from the Celtic *criadh*, clay, which would make it Field of Clay, or Clayfield. It is a portion of the barony of Kersland; has long been, and still is, in the possession of a family of the name of Kerr, who, in common with a numerous class of the same cognomen in the neighbourhood, claim to be derived from the old lords of the manor, which at least has a kind of probability to rest on.

ACHINSHANGAN.—There is a place close by the town of Saltcoats said to be known by this or a similar name, and it also occurs so on Bleau's map.

ACHINGOUNYEIR.—A hamlet in the neighbourhood of Blair House, near Dalry.

ACHINSKYITH.—"Skitheach" is said to signify thorns, consequently this would be Field of Thorns, or Thornfield. It is very hazardous however to decide in such matters. It is perhaps quite as likely to be the same with *keith*, as in *Inchkeith* and others, which certainly has reference to rocks or precipices; and the stupendous rocks of the celebrated cave at Auchinskeith would seem greatly to strengthen this hypothesis. These lands are situated in the parish of Dalry, and appear anciently to have been comprehended in the estate of Blair. In 1407 they were conveyed by Blair of that ilk to John Dunlop, a cadet of the family of that name; and with whose descendants they remained for nearly three centuries—see Paterson, p. 414. For near a century and a half from this date, few notices seem to occur respecting the Dunlops of Auchinskeith, but in the noted trial of Bessie Dunlop for withcraft, in 1576, poor Bessie, amongst her sad reveries, declared, "That the Laird of Auchinskeyth" was still "rydand with the *Fair-folk*, albeit he deit nyne yeir syne!"

Archibald Dunlop of Auchinskeith married a daughter of Craufurd of Craufurdland, who died in 1583; and so, from the chronology, may reasonably enough be supposed to have been the laird who had the honour of "ryding with the *Fair-folk*."

John Dunlop of Auchinskeith, taken to be son of Archibald, is a witness to a charter, dated at the castle of Blair, May 3, 1595. And he died prior to Decem-

ber 1612, as appears from the following item in the testament of Agnes Cuninghame, wife of Cuninghame of Clonbeith:—There was owing “be Niniane Neving, brother to the guidman of Monkriding, ane hundreth pund, and that as caciouner for vmquhile Johnn Dunlop of Auchinskeyth.”—*Comm. Rec.*

“Johnn Dunlope of Auchinskeithe, and Johnn Dunlope, now of Auchinskeithe, his son,” as also “James Dunlope, zounger of that ilk,” all occur as debtors in the testament of James Garlane, in Kilwinning, February 1616.—*Ibid.*

John Dunlop, advocate, was, July 29, 1629, retoured heir to his great grandfather, Archibald Dunlop of Auchinskeith, in part of the lands of Smythstoun, of old called Smythstoun-Garven, now called Smythstoun-Dunlop, in the parish of Kilwinning. In the testament of Neving of Monkriding, 1651, “Johne Dunlope, portioner of Smithston,” appears as cautioner. The lands of Auchinskeith appear subsequently to have come into the possession of the Cuninghames of Robertland; and in 1818 were purchased by the proprietor of the estate of Blair, with whose successor they still remain.

ACHINMEDDS.—Otherwise Auchiemade, which lands extend to 900 acres in all. They are situated in the northern part of the parish of Kilwinning; the locality is considerably elevated—the soil cold and poor, much of it being peat-moss. Auchinmade has long been subdivided, and is at present held by six different proprietors, all holding directly of the crown; no doubt as having been formerly included in the great possessions here of the monastery of Kilwinning. The Bailiewick of Cuningham being comprised within the principality of Scotland, all secular holdings here, ever since its erection, have held, not directly of the crown, but of the Prince and Steward of Scotland. By the Act of Annexation however, in 1560, whatever previously belonged to the church became the property of the crown, hence the distinction as regards the territories of the principality. Many notices of the little crown-vassals of Auchinmade will be found in the published Retours.

AUCHINTYBERS.—This property is very similar to the preceding, and situated in the same parish. Many notices of its owners will also be found in the Retours. Nothing corroborative of the author's statement of its having belonged to the Earl of Cassilis at the period of his survey has been met with, but it would seem hardly possible he should mistake the matter at the time he wrote.

ACHINHARVY.—Auchinharvy is in the parish of Stewarton, and near its western boundary. The old castle, which was probably inhabited at the time Pont visited it, is now, and has long been, a totally neglected ruin. What of it remains appears to have been a square tower, after the most ordinary construction,

and of very limited dimensions. It stands on an elevated, open, and bleak situation, without at present a single tree, and is a conspicuous object in the wide flat which surrounds it. This, no doubt, is part of the great Lordship of Stewarton, but of the early vassals who first held it nothing appears to be known; it was certainly not of great consequence, extending to only a "40 shilling land of old extent."

Auchinharvy appears to have come into the possession of the Cunninghams of Auchinharvy about the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century; but it seems unascertained whether they originated directly from the family of Glencairn, or indirectly from one of its cadets. Craufurd, one of the most intelligent and trusty of the Scotch genealogists, deduces them from a younger son of the family of Craighends; but his statement seems somewhat discordant with chronology. Different successors of the family appear to have possessed talent and energy, and to have become conspicuous in various pursuits in public and private life.

August 1, 1526.—Hugh, Earl of Eglintoune, his eldest son and others, are implicated "in the Slaughter of the Laird of Auchinharvy."—*Crim. Records*.

This must have referred to Edward Cuningham, younger; for his father, Robert Cuningham of Auchinharvy, appears afterwards in the same records. A subsequent Robert Cuninghame of Auchinharvy appears upon an assize at Edinburgh, March 16, 1562.—*Ibid*.

The murder of Edward Cuninghame would seem to have been attended with circumstances of unusual aggravation; for, in a respite, July 1, 1526, granted to James, Earl of Arran, Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, and others, for treasonable arraying, &c. against the Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland, and for all other treasons and slaughters during 19 years preceding, the slaughter of umquhile Edward Cuningham is expressly excepted.—*Crim. Trials*.

By the genealogical accounts of this family, the direct succession appears to have been unusually interrupted. David Cuningham, "filio quondam Patricii Cuningham de Kirkland," obtained a charter of the lands of Auchinharvy, Feb. 19, 1631. Two years afterwards he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, and seems to have made no small figure in the world, but the particular walk he figured in has now been consigned to oblivion. He too would appear to have worn a "fruitless crown," being succeeded by Robert Cuningham, second son of John Cuningham of Baidland, probably a relation and by special destination. This gentleman was educated to the medical profession, and ultimately rose to distinction, having been appointed physician to Charles II. and created a baronet. He is said to have amassed a large fortune, and to have acquired an extensive landed estate, chiefly in the parish of Stevenston, part of which his representative,

the present Mr. Cunningham of Seabank, still holds. Auchinharvy, except the superiority, has long since been alienated from the family, and is now divided into several properties.

Miss Leslie Baillie, afterwards Mrs. Cuming of Logie, whose beauty Burns so warmly celebrated in his well-known song—

O saw ye bonnie Leslie, as she gaed o'er the border—

was a granddaughter, by her mother, of Mrs. Anna Cuninghame Reid, heiress of Auchinharvy.

ARD-DYIR.—This alludes to an extensive tract of blowing sand-hills, which lie along the sea shore of the parish of Stevenston. They are part of the lands of Stevenston-Campbell, otherwise known by the name of Dowcathall, for many generations the patrimony of a branch of the noble family of Loudoun. “Ard-dyir” seems very clearly explained in the subsequent name Dyrclach; *Ard*, an eminence, and *Dyir*, a wilderness, an appellation emphatically descriptive of this dismal tract. The name, however, has long since been softened into Ardeer, and is now applied to the whole estate. See further under “Dowcat-hall.” “Castell-hill,” here alluded to, is still well-known. It is situated close by the highway from Stevenston to Kilwinning. The author, however, is mistaken in describing it as a mole of earth. It is a natural eminence, composed chiefly of trap rock, but covered with a rich green sward, and now planted with trees. Castlehill may possibly, from the name, have been one of those primitive fortlets so numerous along this coast.

ALLAN-WOOD.—This is on the estate of Southanan, close by the fine old place of Underbank. It is a natural coppice, of perhaps twenty acres in extent. The name is erroneously printed “Auldwood” on Bleau’s map.

AIRDDACH.—The lands of Ardoch, here alluded to, are in the parish of Kilwinning, and were part of the great possessions of the monastery. Gavin Hamilton, one of the last of the abbots, conveyed Ardoch to a member of his own clan, whose successors appear to have held it for a considerable time afterwards, and to have acquired other properties in this part of the country. Mr. Paterson, in his recent genealogical history of Ayrshire, gives a minute account of the Hamiltons of Ardoch (afterwards of Ladyland), in which many authentic notices are adduced, particularly those from the records of the Commissary of Glasgow.

The poet William Hamilton of Gilbertfield was the second son of Hamilton of Ladyland. His muse, however, did not enable him to reach the higher pinnacles

of Parnassus; and his attempt to modernise the rhymes of Blind Harry will add but little either to the fame or duration of the renowned minstrel of Wallace. Nevertheless, praise has been justly awarded to "Gay Hamilton's facetious lay." He had been an officer in the army, and died at an advanced age, in 1731, at the house of Letterick, in Lanarkshire.

ARDNEILL.—The ancient barony of Ardneil, the chief messuage of which was the castle of Portincross, is situated in the parish of West Kilbride. See notice of Portincrosse castle afterwards.

ARDROSSAN CASTELL.—The parish and lordship of Ardrossan lies betwixt that of West Kilbride on the north and Stevenston on the south, occupying about two and a-half miles of the coast line. Of this, however, fully half-a-mile belongs to the lands of Monfode, which, prior to 1650, formed part of Kilbride. The barony of Ardrossan Proper still comprehends considerably more than one-half of the entire parish, and originally it included the whole: and from a charter of confirmation by the great Robert de Bruce, the Barons of Ardrossan appear to have held a superiority, or *Dominium directum*, over many other lands in the neighbourhood, particularly "the holdings of William de Pittconell, Richard Boyle, Laurence de More, Gilbert de Cuningburgh, William Ker, Richard de Kelso, and the whole land and tenement of Lin, within the Tenandries of Dalry." These seem all contiguous properties, and extend over a large portion of the parish of Dalry, adjoining to Ardrossan.

The derivation of the name Ardrossan appears to be very correctly given by the author: "rossan" is said to be the diminutive of "ross," and consequently to signify a small peninsula, which is strictly correct in this instance. Latterly there would seem to have arisen a sort of controversy amongst genealogists regarding the family name of the old barons of Ardrossan. The older and more ordinary opinion is that it was "Barclay," and certainly the evidence adduced by Pont would seem to establish beyond a doubt that it must have originally been so. Still this precludes not the possibility that subsequently this may have been dropped, and "Ardrossan" come to be used in its stead. Our author himself alludes to a case exactly in point regarding the old family of Blair, which see.

Of the strong castle of Ardrossan only a mere fragment now remains. It stands on the south edge of the little eminence spoken of, overlooking the sea-beach. The entrance has been from the north side, and here the whole building has been detached from the rest of the hill by a deep fosse, over which no doubt a draw-bridge was thrown. It has been stated, on the authority of tradition, that this castle was demolished by Oliver Cromwell, and the stones carried away to

assist in the erection of the fort at Ayr. Little hesitation need be entertained that Cromwell would readily enough demolish the castle of Ardrossan, its owner being all through his uncompromising enemy; but that he should ever have thought of taking stones from it to Ayr, seems quite of a piece with taking coals to Newcastle—the neighbourhood of Ayr affording stone in the greatest abundance. However, it is obvious the materials must have been carried off for some purpose, as none of them now remain on the spot. In a poem, published about twenty years ago, by the Rev. Doctor Landsburgh, minister of the parish of Stevenston, entitled *Arran, the castle of Ardrossan, and the elegant new villas overlooked by it*, are thus apostrophised in the following lines:—

“In bold baronial state thou nobly stand’st;
And fairer scene not Grecia’s classic coast,
Nor the Egean seas’ romantic isles,
Did e’er exhibit—There thy castle hoar,
Though marked, like warrior old, with many scars,
Still shows his noble bearing; still his mein
Is chivalrously bold—tho’ mellowed now
By many ages of profound repose.
Sole vestige of the days of other years!
In antique mantle clad, like aged sire,
Thou views with latent pride thy daughters fair,
In gay array, circling the healthful shore.”

Scarcely anything, beyond mere incidental notices, which occur in the few fragments of published records which have escaped the ravages of time and still worse devastations of war and public commotion, can now be obtained of the particular history of the once potent barons of Ardrossan. The earliest notice known of them appears to be that mentioned by our author himself, of Richard de Barclay’s witnessing a charter to the monastery of Kilwinning in the twelfth century.

In 1226, Arthur de Ardrossan is a witness to a charter granted in favour of Hugh Craufurd of the lands of Monoch, parish of Dalry.—*Nisbet*.

Fergus de Ardrossan witnesses an agreement betwixt the Bishop of Moray and Friakin de Moray, 1248.—*Chart. of Moray*.

Fergus de Ardrossan was one of nine arbiters who settled some disputes in which the town of Irvine was concerned, 1260.—*Rec. of that Burgh*.

Bryce de Ardrossan is witness to several charters granted by Malise, Earl of Strathorne, 1268-1271, as recorded in the *Chartulary of Inchaffray*.

Sir Christopher de Ardrossan is witness in a charter by Sir Gilchrist More of Rowallan, 1280.—*Hist. of the family of Rowallan*, p. 31.

Godofredus de Ardrossan subscribed the Ragman Roll in 1296.

Fergus de Ardrossan and Robertus, his brother, submitted to Edward after the surrender of Stirling Castle, 1304.—*Fœdera* II. 952, 970.

Hugh de Ardrossan was subjected in a fine of three years' rent of his estate when Edward granted an indemnity to the Scotch, October 15, 1305.

The next in order is Sir Fergus of Ardrossan. He was the companion of Wallace and the friend of Bruce. Afterwards, he accompanied Edward Bruce in his expedition to Ireland, and was killed at the battle of Arscoll, January 26, 1316. Barbour styles him "a knycht rycht corageous." The chronology, however, of these three last named may seem not very satisfactory. If this Sir Fergus was the compeer of Wallace, he could not be other than one and the same with the first-mentioned Fergus.

Sir Fergus de Ardrossan, very probably son of the preceding, was one of the Scotch nobility and barons, who addressed the famous letter to the Pope, April 6, 1320, declaring the independence of Scotland, one of the most notable and important documents which ever emanated from the Parliament of Scotland. This letter, which contains sentiments which would do honour to the most refined ages, shows that in the opinion of the then Parliament of Scotland, the crown was held in trust for the community, and to whom the Sovereign was accountable. The passage is peculiarly striking in which it is declared that "It is not for glory, riches, or honour, that we fight; but for that liberty which no good man will consent to lose!" Barbour, the historian of that age, breathes the same spirit in the following glorious lines:—

Fredome all solace to man giffis;
He levys at èss, that frely levys.
A noble hart may haiff nane èss,
Na ellys nocht that may him plèss,
Giff fredome failyke—for sic liking
Is yarnit our all other thing.

This most important and very remarkable document was subscribed by eight earls and thirty-one barons, including the great officers of State: and it is given forth in name of the Nobles, Barons, Freeholders, and whole community of Scotland; but it does not appear that any individual of the clergy acquiesced in it. The Baron of Ardrossan would seem to have been the only individual from Ayrshire who had the honour to be immediately participant in this memorable act.

Godfrey of Ardrossan, whom we may presume succeeded Sir Fergus, witnessed a charter granted by John de Maxwell of the patronage of the Kirk of Liberton to the monastery of Kilwinning, 1357.—*Robertson's Index*.

This Sir Godfrey was very probably the last of the barons of Ardrossan, as after him the barony passed with an heir female to Eglinton of Eglinton; but whether she was daughter or sister to her predecessor appears not to have been ascertained. However, it was this lady's daughter who again in like manner became an heiress, and by her marriage with Montgomery of Eaglesham, carried both estates to that family; and with whose descendants Ardrossan has ever since remained.

The late Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, was created a British peer in 1806, by the title of Baron Ardrossan.

The progenitor of the ancient barons of Ardrossan appears to have accompanied de Morville hither in the early part of the twelfth century, and to have branched from the distinguished family of the Berkeleys of Shropshire. Under de Morville they obviously have belonged to the highest rank of the feudal barons of the district or bailiwick of Cuninghame, as may seem from the numerous circle of lesser barons which they commanded. Tradition has preserved, in a remarkable manner, down to the present day, the power and renown of the family; and the following affecting and picturesque incident, seemingly regarding the final termination of their chivalrous career, still lingers freshly in the locality of their ancient sway:—

“Legend of Barclay’s Bridle.”—The last Barclay, Baron of Ardrossan, was famed above all his compeers for his feats of horsemanship, and extolled in all the gay courts of Europe for the matchless swiftness of his race-horses. His success in racing was so brilliant and uniform as to laugh all competition to scorn. This, in the spirit of the times, was ascribed to an enchanted bridle, which it was believed he possessed in virtue of a secret compact with the devil, the usual and only competent dispenser of such gifts; and hence the baron’s startling *soubriquet*, ‘The Deil o’ Ardrossan,’ a title by which he is still well remembered in the winter nights’ tales of the descendants of his vassals.

At last, however, as ill luck would have it, this instrument of the baron’s sporting infallibility was, by chance or treachery, transferred to the head of a rival’s horse, and thus he had to witness the departure of his envied power, and to behold his sun of glory set for ever! leaving him, no doubt, to exclaim with Macbeth—

“Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath cow’d my better part of man!
And be those juggling fiends no more believed.”

How the enthusiastic baron comported himself, or bore this trying disclosure of his secret, seems unfortunately, from some cause or other, to have been pretermitted in the story; but the account of his final end is thus tragically narrated:—

Leaving home on a distant journey, he gave strict injunctions to his lady regarding the care of his only son, a youth of tender years; in particular, that he should not be permitted to mount a spirited horse, which he was exceedingly fond to do. During the father's absence, however, the boy had unfortunately found means to obtain the horse, and, riding out, was thrown from off the animal and killed on the spot! This of course could not be concealed, and on Sir Fergus' return home, such was the ungovernable violence of his feelings, that, in a paroxysm of rage, he slew the unhappy mother of his child! There is another version of the account, however, to the effect that this lady was not the mother of the unfortunate youth, but the second wife of his father, by whom, in like manner, he had an only daughter; and accordingly it is surmised that, desirous of the succession opening to her own offspring, she was not altogether sakeless of the fate of young Barclay.

Such is the affecting record which tradition has preserved of this deeply melancholy domestic catastrophe. The miserable Sir Fergus (so he is named), overwhelmed by the insupportable nature of his misfortunes, retired to the solitary shores of the opposite island of Arran; and, with a single favourite servant, took up his abode in the lonely tower of Kildonan, where he ended his days. A very remarkable allusion to Ireland occurs in connection with the time and manner of his death. He entertained a presentiment, it is said, that, should he ever set foot on Irish ground, he should not long survive! It so happened that some boats from Ireland came to Kildonan, and, when they went off, left a quantity of green *sods* on the beach, which they had brought with them; and the Baron, chancing to stumble on these, inquired how they had come there? and the matter being explained to him, he exclaimed, This then is the last day I have to live! and, giving directions regarding the disposal of his corpse, he died that same night. He desired that his body should be sewed up in a bull's hide and buried within sea mark. This was punctually obeyed by his faithful attendant; but the sea afterwards washing off the sand, the body floated away across the channel to the shores of Ardrossan, and landing directly under the walls of the castle, was taken up in its sere-cloth and interred within the adjoining chapel.

In this brief but touching tale, the fate of Sir Fergus of Ardrossan at the battle of Arscoll, and the subsequent extinction of his distinguished family, which soon after followed, seems plainly enough shadowed out; for notwithstanding the licence of traditional chronicling, and the romance of Time, the broad substantial facts are still held fast with stubborn fidelity in the ground-work of the narrative.

ARDROSSAN KIRK.—The original parish church of Ardrossan stood in the close vicinity of the castle, about a hundred yards to the eastward, on the flat top of the eminence. The public burying-ground was inclosed around it, and though the

walls have all long since been removed, very many of the old tomb-stones still remain on the spot, and the area of the church can yet be distinctly traced. Our author speaks of it as having been a "goodlie" building. Of its architectural merits we of course can now form no opinion, but, whatever they were, its dimensions were certainly on the narrowest scale. It has been of a simple oblong form, measuring only 64 feet by 26 over the walls. The situation is singularly unmonastic, perched on the summit of a narrow bare hill, overlooking the cold and bleak sea-shore; in truth, just the antipodes of what the intelligent and wise-in-their-day-and-generation old clergy of the Romish church were ever wont to select for their own special domiciles. Some very cogent cause must doubtless have led to their unusual deviation in this instance. The immediate protection and patronage of the baronial stronghold probably was felt to be quite indispensable in the locality, exposed to the frequent marauding incursions of different tribes along the coast. This ancient church, however, it appears, was overthrown by a hurricane blast in the year 1691, and never again restored. From this time the history and migrations of the parish church of Ardrossan are not a little singular. On its fall at this time it was removed to a new site nearly a mile directly inland, on the banks of the little streamlet of Stanleyburn, a situation, in point of shelter and amenity, exceedingly well chosen, but unfortunately quite inconvenient to the great body of the inhabitants, who then as now were located in the town of Saltcoats, more than a mile and a-half distant. The materials of the ancient church, it would appear, were brought up and used in the construction of the new one; but the inconvenient nature of the situation, ere the lapse of fifty years, led to its abandonment, and at last it was removed to Saltcoats, where it still remains. This took place in 1744. But the structure of this second new church would certainly seem to have been of a very insufficient character, for in scarcely thirty years afterwards it had to be taken down and rebuilt! Nor does it yet at all appear fully to answer its purpose, for the present reverend incumbent, in his late "Account of the Parish," thus makes his complaint of its insufficiency:—"There is great need of the present church being enlarged, or, what would be still more desirable, a new church built in Ardrossan." Though quite obliterated, the site of the church at Stanleyburn is still well recognised by the humble tombstone of the Rev. Thomas Clark, who appears to have occupied the cure for the whole period from its erection to within about seven years of its end, and who, according to his own desire, was buried within its walls. The burial place of the family of Mr. Weir of Kirkhall likewise immediately adjoins the site of the church.

The environs of Ardrossan castle, over which its elegant and rapidly-advancing new town is spreading itself, was, down to the year 1805, as indeed it had lain for ages before, an unbroken solitude, on the shores of which the amphibious seal and

the sea-gull disported themselves in the quiet repose of their long-enjoyed habitude. The great hand of nature, however, had here prepared a fitting foundation for one of the most noble harbours which any part of the western coast could afford. The far-projecting ridge of rough rocks along which the present magnificent quays and docks are constructed, together with the fortunate little Horse-isle, enclose a well-sheltered basin of ample depth of water, capable of accommodating the trade of a first-class commercial community. Whilst Ardrossan yet lay in its dark neglect, it was invariably known by the name of "The Castlecraigs," its ancient appropriate appellation, now restored and so well known, having quite gone into disuse. About a hundred acres, or perhaps more, of the land contiguous to the old castle had been enclosed by high stone and lime walls by Alexander, the tenth earl, who succeeded in 1729, and was unhappily killed, as is well known, in a rencontre with Mungo Campbell in 1769; and except the keeper's house, by the side of the highway, there was no place of human dwelling nearer than the town of Saltcoats, fully a mile distant. Lord Alexander, who possessed talents of a high order, is well known as having been one of the earliest and most energetic rural improvers in the West of Scotland. These fine pasture lands of Ardrossan were subdivided into several enclosures, all with the same costly species of fences, and all of them, with very little alteration, remain intact to the present time. Within these impregnable enclosures he introduced a remarkable breed of wild cattle, supposed to be indigenous to this country, and to which the name of "Caledonian" was given, though perhaps it would be a difficult task incontrovertibly to prove the legitimacy of their pedigree. Whencesoever they came, they were exceedingly beautiful animals—pure white; and the race continued to inhabit these parks down to the year 1820, when, on the death of the late spirited Hugh, Lord Eglinton, they were finally sold off and abolished from the place they had so long occupied. Worthy Mr. Robertson, the latest topographer of Cuninghame, has furnished the following interesting account of these cattle, and which it would certainly be unpardonable to omit here.

Speaking of the stock of cattle in the parish of Ardrossan, he says:—"There is (or lately was) a singular species of cattle, remarkably different from the ordinary breed of the country, to be seen in Lord Eglinton's park at Ardrossan. They are altogether wild, the breed never having been within a house, or under the hands of man. They are pure white, with the exception of the muzzle and the inside of the ears, which are black. They have no horns, differing in this respect from the singular breed of wild cattle belonging to Lord Tankerville at Chillingham, in Northumberland, which have horns, whilst the muzzle and inside of the ears are red. Though very shy, they are not so remarkably fierce as Lord Tankerville's—which may perhaps be owing to the circumstance that they graze

in open pasture, unscreened by wood, with public roads on all sides, and so accustomed continually to people passing. There are also other cattle grazing along with them, betwixt and which, however, though there is no association, there is no hostility; so that they are in some degree reclaimed from the purely savage state. The number is limited, not being allowed to increase beyond about a dozen. They are thinned by shooting, which requires some precaution to accomplish. The full-grown weigh about 30 stones avoirdupois the four quarters. The meat is not reckoned so good as well-fed beef; they never indeed are so fat. They are distinguished by the name of *Caledonian*." So far Robertson. In *Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 521, it is stated that the Earl of Lennox was accused of having destroyed the "Quhit kye and bullis" in the forest of Cumbernauld, "to the grit distruction of policie," &c. "For that kind of ky and bullis has bein keipit thir money zeiris in the same forrest, and the lyke was not mantenit in ony other pairts of the ile of Albion." Mayhap we have here the true ancestry of the "Qubite ky" of Ardrossan. A number of these interesting animals, it is understood, were taken to Duchall in Renfrewshire, at the time of their extirpation from the parks of their fond old patron here.

In the summer of 1805, the foundation stone of the now magnificent harbour of Ardrossan was laid. The first roof set up was that of a large stable for the accommodation of the horses employed upon the works. The scheme of this harbour embraced also the project of a canal to connect it with Glasgow, and originated with the late Earl of Eglinton, who, as before stated, succeeded in 1796. This canal was executed a short way, but has now in a great measure been superseded by the construction of the splendid South-Western line of railway, which is connected to Ardrossan by a short branch from Kilwinning. There has perhaps in all been expended on this harbour not less than two hundred thousand pounds; yet it was not till the opening of railways that the town made any considerable progress, but the place now begins to assume an air of respectability and elegance. The population at present may be about 2000, and a few years ago an Act of Municipality was obtained for it, by which it is now governed by a Provost and other functionaries proper to a burgh.

AKAT-OVER.—The lands of Aiket are situated in the parish of Dunlop. The name is an abbreviation of Aikhead—head of the oak wood. The ancient castle of Aiket would seem still to be inhabited. Mr. Robertson thus describes its condition in the year 1820:—"This old fabric is situated about a mile below the town of Dunlop, on the right bank of the Glazert [burn]. It was originally one of those square towers so common in ancient times in the country. It was of great height, and 30 feet of a side, divided into four stories, and abundantly dismal in its dispo-

sition of lights. It has been greatly altered of late, so that it has lost much of its ancient aspect." Of this old branch of the Cuningham family, a good many particulars are given both by Robertson and Paterson in their genealogical Histories of Ayrshire. They appear to have been deeply implicated in the many lawless and sanguinary feuds which distracted and desolated this part of the country throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. James Cuningham of Aiket, who succeeded about the year 1695, however, appears to have been a man of no little activity and enterprise. In early life he entered the army, and commanded a company in the Earl of Glencairn's Regiment, at the period of the Revolution, of which great event he was a zealous promoter. He afterwards rose to the rank of Major, and appears to have been an active and efficient officer. The Regiment was ordered to a part of the Highlands which had not submitted to Government, and was there brought to great distress for want of pay and support. Major Cuningham advanced £270 sterling of his own private funds, his own pay being also in arrear. At the peace of Ryswick the Regiment was disbanded. Soon after, when the Darien Company was formed, those of the officers who volunteered to go out to that colony were promised a preference in the settlement of their arrears of pay. The Major subscribed £200 to the fund (being two shares of stock), and accompanied the first expedition on that attractive enterprise. The ruinous result of this early attempt at Scottish colonisation is but too well known. On his return to Scotland, Major Cuningham had to petition Parliament not only for the pay due to him, but also for the advances he had made to the Regiment; and his claims were acknowledged to be good, and sustained. His conduct, however, subsequently to this, is of a more doubtful nature. Having been disappointed in his views of promotion, as has been alleged, he secretly offered his services to the leaders of the opposition to the Union with England, and offered to do what in him lay to raise the people in the West of Scotland against the measure. In particular, he encouraged the views of the Cameronians, who were most bitterly hostile to the Union; and offered to lead such an army to Edinburgh as should disperse the Parliament, and so frustrate all further procedure with the measure. The feeling of opposition in the West being supposed to be very strong and general, great things were apprehended from Aiket. A day was fixed for an insurrectionary movement, when he boasted that he would assemble at Hamilton seven or eight thousand men, all well appointed, and including about a thousand cavalry. This alarming plot, however, was counteracted by Ker of Kersland, himself a greatly suspected character. When the day of assembling at length arrived, scarcely 400 appeared on the field! the mountain gave forth the mouse; and the whole scheme being thus exposed, fell to the ground like the baseless fabric of a vision. But this is not all: "Than the deepest there is a deeper still." Aiket just at once wheeled round to the promoters

of the Union, followed justly by the deepest execrations of those whose cause he had betrayed. It is said that for his villanous services he received £100, a large sum in those days; and for this the Jacobites accused him as a hired Government spy, and certainly with ample reason. His affairs, despite his unscrupulous course, became utterly embarrassed, and he was forced to dispose of his patrimonial lands; and, so far as is known, the family is now extinct.

AIKET-NETHER.—While this property belonged to Wallace of Johnston, as stated by our author, it was often designated "Aiket-Wallace." These lands afterwards passed to a branch of the Porterfields of that Ilk, designed of Hapland, and of whom many genealogical details will be found in *Paterson's Hist.* Aiket-Wallace consists of several farms, now held by different proprietors.

ANNAND-HILL.—The author was perhaps misled in stating this property to belong to Lord Eglinton, and there would seem to have been two different Annan-hills, belonging to different individuals. One of these appears to have belonged to the Hunters of Hunterston as early at least as about the middle of the sixteenth century, whilst the other, from about the same period, was the property of a family of the name of Caldwell, who were designed from it, and both remained in these families down at least to the beginning of last century. A good many notices of these owners of the Annan-hills will be seen in *Paterson*. They are both situated in the parish of Kilmarnock, and probably at an earlier period were united.

ANNAT-ZAIRD.—This is part of the estate of Skelmorly, in the parish of Largs. "Yard" appears to be a measure, or quantity of land, in law phrase. It varied however, in different parts of the country, from 15 acres up to as much as 30 or 40. It is of very frequent occurrence in topography in various quarters—in the neighbourhood of Largs, besides this, there is "Grass-yards, Constable-yards," &c.

ASSIN-ZAIRDS.—Ashinyards is in the parish of Kilwinning, and was originally part of the great domains of the abbey. It was acquired by a younger son of the Cunninghams of Craigends in 1567, from a previous vassal of the monastery. Mr. Paterson has given a very complete account of the Cunninghams of Ashinyards, much of it being from the authentic records of the Commissary of Glasgow. In modern times the name has been softened to Ashgrove.

ASLING-POPPLE.—This is in the parish and lordship of Loudoun. The name is seemingly of Saxon origin, but the etymology is perhaps rather obscure; there is a plant, usually found amongst rye, well known by the name of *Papple*.

ASLOSS, or ACHINLOSS.—This name is most probably of Celtic origin, but seemingly of very uncertain interpretation. If Auchin be the correct prefix, it would make so much clear, as this seems invariably to signify a field, and some of those skilled in the matter think “loss” may be derived from “na lus,” flowers, which brings out a very pretty combination—Field-of-flowers; and in truth the locality—lying in the fine strath of the Kilmarnock water, in the near vicinity of the Dean castle—would seem pretty fairly to warrant it. The ancestor of this very ancient little family, having taken his name from these lands, was in all probability a follower thither of the great De Morville in the twelfth century; and no doubt an immediate dependent of the powerful barons of Kilmarnock, to which this property adjoins. Some incidental notices are supplied in the works of the genealogists of the district respecting the Aslosses of that ilk. The property now belongs to John Parker of Asloss.

BEYGLIES.—Biglies is part of Southanan, in the parish of West Kilbride. The name is Saxon—large pastures.

BLACKHOUSE.—This property is situated in the parish of Largs. It is pretty extensive, comprehending the different possessions of Dykes, Millrig, and St. Philan’s-well. Its owners, here referred to in the text, are said to have been descended from the Montgomeries of Skelmorly. It remained in their possession for some considerable time, and minute details of a genealogical nature respecting them are included in Paterson’s history. The property, or great part of it, has lately been purchased by Mr. Stewart, a wealthy merchant in Greenock, who has built a respectable residence upon it, which he occupies.

BREED-SORROW.—This is a small piece of property, in the neighbourhood of Largs. It was long held in what was known as *run-rigg* by different possessors; and was likewise called “Kempisland.” In 1496 it belonged to Sir Adam Mure of Caldwell; and was by him given to Thomas, son and heir of Robert Caldwell of Toddrigs. It next passed to Brisbane of Bishopton. In 1610 Brisbane was infefted in the six shilling and eight-penny land of old extent of Breedsorrow, alias Kempisland. Soon after this the property passed into the hands of the laird of Blair. Breedsorrow consists of about eighteen acres Scotch. Part of it lay close to Haily, and part was nearer Largs; but it has mostly all been incorporated with other properties, so that it is not now distinguished as formerly. The only portion retaining the name now belongs to Mr. Robert Beith, in whose family it has been for a century past. Similar names to this occur in other parts of the country, having had a similar origin—namely, contention or strife: such is Kempis-fold, in Capeth parish, Perthshire, and Kems Castle near Forfar.

BREDDOCK-LIE.—This name is obviously of Saxon origin, but now perhaps obsolete. It is used by the old Scotch poets to express *bareness*, as applied to land. Two flat islet rocks on the shore near West Kilbride are still known by the name of Breddocks or Brethocks. Bredocklie—or, as it is called in a *Retour*, 1636, Brothocklie—is in the parish of Dalry, and would seem in latter times to have been subdivided into different properties. It now belongs, in whole or in part, to the Earl of Glasgow.

BLACK-CRAIG.—There is perhaps some error in this name. It may have been miswritten for Barcraig, a property in Beith parish, which at the time belonged to the Lord Boyd.

On Bleau's map of Cuningham there is depicted the figure of a cross, which seems to be placed on these lands of Barcraig, close by the boundary line of Renfrewshire. The great property of the monastery of Kilwinning here marched with lands belonging to the Abbey of Paisley, and the cross may therefore be supposed to have had its origin in this circumstance. Crosses were at a very early period used to mark the separating boundaries of districts and lands, and perhaps more especially those belonging to religious institutions. The Knights Templars, it is well known, placed the emblem of the cross on all property belonging to them. Except this marking on the old map, however, all memory of this cross seems to have passed into irretrievable oblivion.

BLACK-MOSS.—This is probably part of the old barony of Kelsoland, in the parish of Largs, which estate now constitutes the principal messuage of the modern barony of Brisbane.

BROWN-MOORE.—The lands of Brownmuir are part of the great domains of the Abbey of Kilwinning, in the parish of Beith. These lands were for several generations the property of the Hamiltons mentioned here, who are, of course, traced to the great ducal fountain of the name. A sufficiently minute pedigree of the Hamiltons of Brownmuir may be seen in Paterson. The property belongs now to the heirs of Mr. Pratt of Glentarkie, in Fifeshire.

BLACK-CRAIGE.—Properly Blackrock; it is situated on the sea-beach, near the boundary of the lands of Southanan with Hunterston, in West Kilbride.

BEDLEN.—Baidland, as it is now written, like many other places in this neighbourhood, evidently derives its name from its early owner, which perhaps may have been corrupted from "Bede," most probably one of the followers of de Morville, but

of whom or his successors, the archives of Kilwinning being lost, no trace is now to be met with in any public record. The property, originally pretty extensive, was divided at an early period into two separate holdings, contradistinguished as "Baidland-Crawfurd" and "Baidland-Cunningham." The "proper tower and orchards," described by the author, have long been obliterated from the landscape, though a respectable residence, for the period seems to have taken their place from the hand of the new owner, who purchased the property about the beginning of last century—more of whom anon.

The Craufurds of this Baidland would seem to have possessed it long, but the exact period or manner of their obtaining it appears not to be ascertained.

Andrew Craufurd of Baidland was one of the sub-commissioners appointed for valuing the teinds within the Presbytery of Irvine, and the sederunt book of the commission bears that he was present at a meeting held at Irvine, April 3, 1629; but he died in about a year afterwards.

James Craufurd of Baidland, perhaps grandson of the above Andrew, earned a very unenviable notoriety, and played a somewhat conspicuous part but too much in unison with the policy of Government in Scotland in the time of the worthless Charles the Second. He was doubtless a man of capacity and considerable attainments, but of the most scandalous inconsistency and unprincipled conduct. He was named in the Committee of War for Ayrshire, appointed by the Parliament in 1646. He joined in the "unlawful engagement" under the Duke of Hamilton, in which he held the rank of Major. After the failure of that undertaking, on his return to the country, he made application to the Presbytery of Irvine to be admitted to repentance, with the view of being restored to union with the Covenanters! On August 14, 1649, he appeared before the Presbytery, and gave in a supplication, written and subscribed with his own hand, in which he lamented the unlawful course he had taken, and declared himself most willing and ready to give full satisfaction and obedience to whatever the Presbytery should be pleased to require. After some little delay, the Presbytery ordained him to acknowledge his sins before the congregation in Dalry, and afterwards at the session table to subscribe the bond and renew the covenant—all which he did, as, on October 24, 1649, it was reported "that he had satisfied."

After the Restoration, this gentleman married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Hugh Kennedy of Ardmillan, by which marriage he acquired that estate, and was afterwards designated Craufurd of Ardmillan. The times again opened up a wide field for the unprincipled and worthless to adventure in, and the Laird of Baidland, under his new designation, seems to have felt but little restraint by his previous oaths and obligations to the now down-trodden Covenanters; for in the most shameless manner, he at this time attached himself to

the minions of the infatuated Charles, and, in concert with the atrocious and cruel Claverhouse, grievously harassed and persecuted the people in the district of Carrick. Cunningham of Mongrenane made oath before the Privy Council that Ardmillan had suborned witnesses against the Lord Bargany and the Duke of Hamilton, and threatened them with instant death. When Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw and the Viscount of Kenmuir refused to take the Test oath, the former lost the office of heritable Sheriff of Wigtown, and the latter the heritable Regality of Tongland, and both these offices were conferred on Claverhouse. In like manner, and for the same cause, the heritable jurisdiction of the Bailiary of Carrick and Regality of Crossraguel were taken from the Earl of Cassilis and bestowed on our hero of Ardmillan. Such was the depth of infamy to which this miserable man was led, a sad contrast to the affected humiliation he had displayed before the Presbytery and in the church of his native parish! His son and successor, Archibald Craufurd of Ardmillan, sold the lands of Baidland, about the beginning of last century, to Hugh M'Bryde, merchant in Glasgow, and so terminated the connection of his family with that property.

Mr. M'Bryde, who thus became proprietor of Bedland-Craufurd, it would appear, came to reside at the place, and built a new and not inelegant family residence for the time upon it. He was a man of an enterprising spirit, and one of the earliest enclosers and improvers of land in this quarter; but to him, it may be feared, we also owe the demolition and removal of the "proper tower" alluded to by the author. Perhaps by this time it had become a mere ruin, and there would seem to have been but little appreciation of such things at that period in the country. It is said M'Bryde had command of a company of militia who defended the pass of Stirling bridge on the approach of the Highlanders in 1745, and behaved with a gallantry which unfortunately was but little characteristic of the army at that time charged with the defence of the kingdom. This family remained not long in possession of Baidland, and it is now cut up into several small properties. Lord Ardmillan, one of the Scotch judges—a man justly distinguished by professional and literary attainments, generous and liberal sentiments, combined with a highly cultivated and refined taste—now represents the old Craufurds of Baidland.

BEDLAN-CUNNINGHAM.—This division of Baidland appears to have been in possession of the Glencairn family before the year 1385, but from whom or in what manner it was acquired seems not now to be known. Baidland altogether was undoubtedly part of those "Tenandries" of Dalry over which the Barons of Ardrossan were paramount. Indeed, Craufurd of Baidland, who died in April, 1630, alludes expressly, in his latter will, to Lord Eglinton as "his superior."

Mr. John Cuninghame of Baidland was minister of Dalry, 1604, and he died in April, 1635. During his incumbency he granted tacks of their teinds to several of the heritors, a practice which was afterwards discouraged by Act of Parliament. Richard Cuningham, who possessed the property in right of his wife about the close of the seventeenth century, wrote a genealogical History of the numerous sept of the Cuninghams, and of which Mr. George Crawford made use in compiling the Peerage. The successors of this gentleman alienated the property, in 1785, to the Earl of Glasgow, with whose successor it remains. On the summit of Baidland hill there remains very distinct traces of an ancient encampment. This hill, rising to a considerable altitude on the west side of the fine valley of the Garnock, commands a most extensive and interesting view of the surrounding country. Minute genealogical particulars of the proprietors of this property are also given by Mr. Paterson; but there seems not now to be any mansion house, either ancient or modern, remaining upon it.

BRAIDLIE.—This little property is said to have been held by the Harvies for upwards of two centuries; and Nisbet the herald describes their armorial bearings. Braidlie is in the parish of Dalry; and in the year 1849 there was still growing in its garden a thorn tree supposed to be no less than 280 years old. A full account of the Harvies and their descendants, the Montgomeries of Braidlie, is included in Paterson's work.

BLAIR CASTLE.—The definition Blair seems obviously enough to be of Celtic origin, and the interpretation of it by Buchanan is most probably the correct one. Francis, the original family name of the barons of Blair, like the Barclays of Ardrossan, clearly points to a southern derivation; whilst the extent of the property as plainly speaks of the rank and importance of the holders amongst the vassals of the de Morvilles. Ample details are given of the family of Blair by several genealogists, all of them, perhaps, sufficiently elaborate and correct as mere historical works. Throughout, the family seems not to have been deficient either in capacity or energy in public affairs; and in particular, Sir Bryce the Blair is justly famed as the intrepid co-adjutor of the renowned Wallace. The Earl of Dundonald appears now to be the undoubted representative of this ancient baronial house, as is shown in the Peerages. The present possessors of the estate obtained it by special concession from the last inheritor of the Blair family, about the beginning of last century, as shown by the writers referred to.

BARQUHOIS and BARKYPE.—These two farms are parts of the barony of Kersland in Dalry parish, and their names are seemingly both of a Celtic origin, the

first being usually pronounced and written Barcosh. The parish of Inver-Kyp, in Renfrewshire, derives its name from that of the water of Kyp, which there falls into the sea.

BEITH KIRK.—The church of the parish of Beith, though here described loosely as being “situate neir the laich of Kilburny,” is fully a mile distant from that object. This church continued, with no doubt occasional slight improvements, to serve its purpose down to the year 1810, when a new one was erected on a site a little removed from the old, and of greatly increased dimensions. Around the old sacred edifice, the now handsome trading town of Beith sprung up, and thus had its origin. It is situated high up on the acclivity of the east side of the valley of the Garnock; and before the formation of good roads, as at present, it must have been not a little difficult of access. Accordingly we find that, in 1633, an Act of the Scotch Parliament was passed for removing “the kirk of Beythe” to some more convenient situation for the parishioners, “who cannot goodlie addresse and convene thameselfs thairto, be reason of the stormes of weather, and of the deep and evil wayes.” This improvement, like multitudes of other good intentions, however, appears never to have been carried into effect; and the church, as has been said, kept its hold on the side of the hill, where a fragment of its walls, with the belfrey, is still preserved as an ornamental ruin, we may suppose, in the midst of its ancient graveyard.

The town of Beith, like all other Scottish towns, is doubtless chiefly of modern growth; but that there were only five houses in it at the period of the Revolution of 1688, as has been stated by the historians of Beith, is surely a most obvious mistake. In 1752, little more than half a century subsequent to the period alluded to, Doctor Webster found seven hundred inhabitants in the town of Beith. Now, how is it possible to believe that so large a population could so suddenly spring up in such a locality, and under the circumstances of that most unsettled and distracted age. The statement must have arisen from some very palpable historical misapprehension.

The inhabitants of Beith appear to have engaged largely in the illicit enterprise of smuggling, which so extensively and universally sprung up throughout the western parts of Scotland immediately after and consequent upon the Union; and this source of gain, it may be allowed, could not fail in some degree to contribute both to the extension of building and the increase of population. Nor ought we now, perhaps, to visit the practice, nefarious as it was, with that severity of repression which, rightly considered, it so plainly deserved. The union with England, be it observed, as a standing reproach to the intelligence of the age, was carried against the all but unanimous opposition of the people of Scotland; and therefore

it is not to be wondered at, that, under so deplorable a misconception, they entered with avidity into a pursuit which so temptingly held out the double prospect of at once gratifying their feelings of hostility against the new excise regulations, and of enriching themselves by so direct and summary a process.

As it was, the smugglers of Beith were certainly among the foremost of these bold contemnners of "tolls and taxes;" and the Custom-house books of Irvine appear still to retain ample testimony of their audacious proceedings. The following excerpt of a letter from the collector, dated July 9, 1733, gives a singularly vivid idea of the subject, and of the state of the country at the time:—"Last night there came 40 or 50 armed men from Beith (as we suppose), and broke open the Custom-house, and took away a considerable quantity of the brandy, rum, teas, &c. that was condemned in Exchequer and fallen into the officers' hands at sale; also most of the parcels claimed by the Admiral, and calico and other goods which lay for payment of the duties. They set guards round the house, so that the officers who were on watch in the house, nor the collector's servants, could get out to alarm the other officers, till a forward maid-servant of the collector's went out at a back window, three stories high, on the roof of the adjoining house, and so got down, and alarmed the Surveyor. Had it not been for her getting out, and making this alarm, together with the shortness of the night, also the strength of the door, which took them a good deal of time to do, they had left nothing. . . . We beg you [the commissioners of Customs] would hasten up a command [of military]; without them we can do nothing without danger of our lives." Many similar notices occur in the books, but the above may suffice sufficiently to illustrate the unhappy state in which the country still remained, at a period so late as towards the middle of last century! The misguided energy, however, which Beith thus manifested in days of turbulent disorder, happily, has long since been directed to more legitimate objects of pursuit, and but few places have more assiduously availed themselves of the blessings of law and order, or more largely profited by them.

The distinguished Doctor John Witherspoon, President of the College of Princeton, in the United States of America, was for about ten years Minister of the parish of Beith. He was settled here in the beginning of 1745; and the Rebellion soon afterwards breaking out, he, with great energy and promptitude, exerted himself in organizing a militia corps in the parish, "In defence of our only rightful and lawful sovereign, King George, against his enemies engaged in the present Rebellion." At the head of this little patriotic band, Dr. Witherspoon marched to Glasgow to join the royal forces against the Pretender; but it not having been deemed necessary or expedient that they should proceed further, they immediately returned home again. Not so, however, their intrepid and high spirited leader; he went

straight forward, and soon after was present at the disastrous conflict at Falkirk, where he fell into the hands of the Highlanders, and was sent a prisoner to the old feudal fortalice of Doune castle, in which he was confined for some short time afterwards; nor does it appear that he was ever enabled further to resume his place in the royal army. Dr. Witherspoon was afterwards Minister of Paisley; and finally, in 1768, left this country for the State of New Jersey, then a British colony, where he was appointed president of the College of Princetown. Here his vigorous and active mind found a more fitting field than he had hitherto occupied; and the cause of education was benefitted by his academic labours, to an extent not previously experienced in those distant and despotically ruled possessions. But the crowning event in Dr. Witherspoon's life was the part he was afterwards destined to take in the great Revolutionary War of Independence, which in a few years after his arrival in the country was precipitated. As one of the delegates from the State of New Jersey, he sat in the memorable Convention in Philadelphia which agreed on the Declaration of Independence, and to which immortal document his signature is appended. But his exertions in this most important of all human events were not confined to the Councils of the Cabinet; far from it, he accompanied the heroic army of Washington, and shared in most of the achievements of its renowned and glorious leader. At the critical passage of the Delaware, which saved the Revolutionary cause from almost certain destruction, by frustrating the junction of Burgoyne's army with that of Cornwallis from the south, Witherspoon was participant as well with his sword as his council.

The Assembly which decreed the Declaration of Independence held its sittings in the fine old State House at Philadelphia, which still remains in the most perfect state of preservation, and which, doubtless, will ever be preserved as a sacred memorial of the virtue and the courage of the fathers and founders of a mighty empire. On the south side of this venerated building lies a beautiful open square, enclosed with iron railing, and decorated with walks and groves of trees, now distinguished as "Independence Square." In this spacious area the people were assembled to hear the Declaration first publicly read and published; and a very remarkable coincidence occurred with the following motto on a large bell in the State-house tower, which was joyfully tolled on the occasion :—

PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND,
UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF.—Leviticus xxv. 10.

After a long life of great usefulness and the most important services, Doctor Witherspoon died at Princetown, December 16, 1796, as recorded on his tombstone in the public burying ground of the place. The graves of the entire succession of Presidents of the College are placed together in a continuous row, each

being covered by a white marble altar tombstone, such as in Scotland is denominated a "through-stone." They are all inscribed with lengthy Latin inscriptions, except the latest of the series, which is in English. That on Witherspoon's covers the entire surface of the slab—over 6 feet by 3. All the particulars of his birth, country, education, and pursuits, both in the old and new world, being minutely narrated, together with a deserved eulogium of his learning, industry, and piety. But what must be felt as a sad desideratum to many, without the slightest allusion to the large share he had in achieving the independence of his adopted country; a circumstance in itself which will yet perpetuate his name and memory long after the marble has crumbled into dust, yea, and the very place where his body lies lost to all record.

BROADSTAINE.—This property is a part of the old barony of Giffen, which appears to have come into the possession of the Montgomery family about the close of the fifteenth century; and which afterwards was given to a younger son, whose successors were designed of Braidstane.

Hugh Montgomery of Braidstane made a great figure as one of the leaders in the fond project of James the Sixth, to exterminate the ancient population of the North of Ireland, and to colonize it afresh with a race more to his mind from Scotland and England, but especially from the former country. Montgomery appears to have been well qualified to realise the unscrupulous project he thus engaged in; and by the good services of a brother, who at the time held the office of chaplain to the King, was not long of possessing himself of a large section of the country of O'Neil, "Lord of the Clane-boys," at this time trapped and in prison by the intrigues got up for the express purpose of clearing the field. The new settlers, who certainly flocked over from the West of Scotland, in particular, in great numbers, soon filled up a considerable tract of the lands; and, by the aid of a garrison, no doubt, pretty effectually suppressed the former occupants. The adventuring Laird of Braidstane was speedily exalted to the rank of a nobleman, and, according to his eulogists, hardly left any good act undone. Mr. Paterson, the Ayrshire historian, who has ferretted out very ample details of these "planting" operations, thus, simply enough certainly, endeavours to apologise to those who may still entertain scruples anent the morality of the clearing principle:—

"Perhaps the treatment of Con O'Neale may appear a little harsh, yet it conferred great benefits on Ireland; for James VI. with much wisdom, took Montgomerie and Hamilton [a fellow labourer in the same good cause] bound to settle the estates with Protestants from England and Scotland, and specially prohibited them from admitting any native Irish; so that these estates were settled with industrious farmers and labourers from the West of Scotland, who introduced those

new and industrious habits into the district which have tended to make Ulster so superior to the rest of Ireland." Montgomerie's successors spread wide and flourished long in Ireland afterwards, but the limits of these Notes will not admit of any lengthened details. Those who may desire to see such particulars will find them very fully given in the writings above alluded to.

BOGEHALL.—This little property is part of the great ecclesiastical estate of Beith; and it would seem, soon after the time of our author's survey, to have been separated from Braidstane, as the following testamentary document seems to instruct:—"Testament, &c. of vmquhile Hew Montgomerie of Boghall & vmquhile Isobell Connell, his spous, within the parochine of Beith, the tyme of their deceiss; quha deceist in the moneth of January, 1616 zeirs, faythfullie maid and gevin vp be Johnne Montgomerie, brother to the said vmquhile Hew, and tutour of law," &c. to the deceased's three daughters, Jonet, Isobell, and Margaret. By this record, the parents appear to have died much about the same time. Subsequently this property passed to a family of the name of Pollock, a daughter of which was married to Mr. James Tannahill in Paisley; and they were father and mother of the late celebrated and lamented Robert Tannahill, perhaps next after Burns himself the sweetest and most simply natural of all the Scottish lyrical Poets.

In Bleau's map, a piece of water is laid down called the "Loch of Boighall," and which appears anciently to have been named Loch Brand. In the *Acta Dom Concilii*, mention is made of a case, 1482, at the instance of the Abbot and Convent of Kilwinning, against Robert Montgomery of Giffen, and others, who were accused of destroying and down casting of the fosses and dykes of the loch called Loch Brand; but the result of the action is not stated.

This loch was drained off about 60 years ago, and converted into arable land. In the course of these operations, stakes of oak and elm were found driven down in the bottom, and which, it was conjectured, had been placed there for the purposes of fishing.

BLAA-LOCH.—Properly *blae*, purple coloured. This little loch is in the parish of Beith. Semple, the unique historian of Renfrewshire, says this loch is "well known to many of the weaver craft in the neighbourhood, by the number of reeds that are growing there."

BLACK DYKES.—Part of the estate of Tarbet, in the parish of West Kilbride; now the property of Lord Eglinton.

BROWN-CASTLE-HILL.—The locality of this place seems uncertain.

BOIRLAND.—Borelands are to be met with in almost all parts of the country, perhaps, more especially in the lowland districts. Sir John Connell thus explains their origin :—"Bordlands signifie the desmanes which lords keep in their hands for the maintenance of their board or table." The property here alluded to is situated in the parish of Dunlop, and is still known by the same name. A very elaborate and valuable memoir of the Rosses of Ayrshire, by John Riddel, Esq. is inserted in the appendix to Robertson's edition of Crawford's History of Renfrewshire. The family of Cassilis have long ceased to hold any of the property here; and it is now divided into several possessions. It appears there are still some vestiges of a building on the top of Boreland hill, which may possibly indicate the site where "of old dwelt Gothred de Ross," amidst his vassals in the "mighty forest" of Dunlop.

BLACK-LAW-HILL.—There is a pretty extensive range of land, now divided into four or five farms, and bearing the name of the "Blacklaws;" one of which is specially called Blacklawhill, is situated in the north-east extremity of the parish of Stewarton.

BARTAN-HOOME.—The lands of Bartonholm are in the parish of Irvine, on the banks of the Garnock, and not far above the harbour of Irvine.

Nisbet mentions a charter of the lands of Bartonholm to John Cathcart, September 5, 1439. In 1490 they appear to have been the property of John Spark, as in that year a case occurs before the Lords of Council against him, at the instance of Andrew Spark, in reference to the lands of Seven-acres, &c. These lands afterwards passed through various hands, and are at present the property of Lord Eglinton, who very recently acquired them. A valuable colliery has long been wrought upon them.

BORROWLAND.—This property is in the parish of Kilwinning; and, doubtless, had the advantage of a long sanctification in the possession of the monastery. Of its less illustrious history subsequently, Mr. Paterson has furnished ample details.

BENESLIE.—This also is in Kilwinning; and is the property of Lord Eglinton, being part of the barony of Eglinton.

BAGRA.—Properly Balgray. This name is of very frequent occurrence in this part of the country; but the place here indicated is most probably that in the parish of Irvine, which appears in Bleau's map as in the close neighbourhood of Stane Castle. In 1361, Sir Hew de Eglinton obtained a charter of the lands of

Balgray; and they subsequently appear to have passed through a multitude of different proprietors, of whom Robertson, in his *Topography*, furnishes a sort of chronological catalogue.

BONSTONSHAW.—Properly Bollingshaw, but usually abbreviated to Bonshaw. It is part of the ancient Lordship of Stewarton; and became, about the middle of the fifteenth century, the patrimony of a distinguished branch of the family of Kilmarnock. Their ancestor was Archibald Boyd, brother of the ill-fated Thomas, Earl of Arran. They are now extinct, and the estate has long since been parcelled out in small holdings.

BONSTON-LOCH.—This must have been on the above lands of Bonstonshaw. A small section of the barony of Bonshaw was acquired by the late Captain John Cheape, who came to reside on it, almost exclusively, during the last twenty years of his life. This obscure little farm was previously known by the name of Muirhead, significant enough of its quality and character; but which its new owner changed to Girgenti, in compliment to the town of that name in the island of Sicily, to which mayhap, in his former peregrinations, he had found cause to form an attachment. Here, from about the year 1829, the captain made almost his exclusive residence, down to the time of his death at it, in the spring of 1850. This property consisted of about 50 Scotch acres of as unattractive surface as may well be imagined. On a considerable general elevation, it is yet a nearly unvarying flat, alternating from obdurate cold clay to thin liny peat moss, utterly destitute of wood or water, there not being anything near it approaching even the semblance of the tinniest runlet. Yet here a man of high intellectual endowment and great acquirements, at the mature age of fifty-five, sat himself down to devote his whole energy and labour to cultivate and adorn this most unadornable and unpropitious subject. Such attempts, however, are by no means unprecedented; and, perhaps, the seeming impossibility of the task just constitutes the main attraction to such minds. Captain Cheape, whose active and inquiring mind led him, for many years, to travelling and observation, in the course of which he had visited most of the gay circles of continental society; as well as those of his own country; and it may, without any uncharitableness perhaps, be surmised that, cloyed and wearied with the hollow and unsound nature of much of conventional life, he sought here to extricate himself from all such intolerable annoyances. There are minds so constituted that they must ever pursue extremes, nor can bear the humiliation of middle paths. So, it may be, that in avoiding Scylla, the inhabitant of Girgenti did not wholly escape the dangers of Charybdis. The subjoined brief but interesting memoir of Captain Cheape, is by one of his intimate friends in the immediate neighbourhood of his late residence.

John Cheape of Girgenti was seventh son of James Cheape of Sauchrie, Stirlingshire; and was born July 14, 1774. He entered the army at an early age; attained the rank of Captain in 1794; exchanged into the foot Guards in 1800, and retired on half-pay in 1803. Before this period however, by the death of his father and last surviving brother, the representation of the family devolved on him, as likewise a considerable sum of money, the reversion of the valuable estate of Sauchrie, which had previously been sold. From this period he occupied himself in travelling, visiting all the chief capitals and courts in Europe, down to 1827, when he purchased the lands of Muirhead, in the parish of Stewarton. After making this purchase, Captain Cheape again returned to the Continent, where he remained for two years; returning however in 1829, he fixed his residence permanently at his new purchase, and commenced vigorously to improve it. He confined his cultivation exclusively to hand-labour with the spade; and for which, after a few years, he obtained the Highland Society's silver medal. He built a new mansion house and offices, somewhat in the oriental style, and of a costly construction; in all which operations he expended the handsome sum of £6000 on a property, the original purchase money of which amounted to only £1350. During the whole of his subsequent life, with the exception of one winter passed in Egypt, and occasional visits to the watering places in England, he remained constantly at Girgenti. He died February 10, 1850, and was interred at Stewarton church, where his executors have erected a suitable monument to his memory. He left his entire fortune, first in life-rent, to his only surviving sister, Marianne, Countess of Strathmore; and after her death to be divided equally amongst the five Infirmaries of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Inverness, and Dumfries. But Lady Strathmore dying a few weeks before her brother, the Infirmaries came immediately into possession of the property.

BORROW-MILLS.—Situated near Irvine, on the river of Irvine.

BOURTREE-HILLS.—This estate, which is situated in the parish of Irvine, now belongs to Miss Guthrie, daughter and heir of the late Alexander Guthrie of the Mount near Kilmarnock. There is a respectable old mansion house at Bourtreehill, surrounded by some fine old timber.

BROWNLANDS.—Properly Broomlands—the corruption here is doubtless from faulty transcription. Soon after the period of Pont's survey, this property, which is in the parish of Irvine, fell into the possession of a family of Montgomeries, derived, as it is stated, from that of Eglinton. With this family it remained long, but was ultimately alienated. There is a very lengthy and minutely detailed ac-

count of the Montgomeries of Broomlands given in Robertson's *Ayrshire families*, which exhibits, in a very remarkable manner, something like a hereditary property of longevity to have belonged to them.

BENESCROFT.—This property is in the parish of Kilmarnock, and now belongs to the Duke of Portland.

BOIGSYDE.—It is difficult to fix the locality of the particular place here meant. There is a possession of this name near Irvine, well known in latter times by its celebrated Race-course; but it is not known ever to have belonged to the proprietors of Glengarnock.

BURNMOUTH.—It is doubtful if this name be correctly written. In Bleau's map there appears a "Burnmill," seemingly in the parish of Loudoun, which not improbably may be the place alluded to. Wodrow, in his voluminous MS. Biographies, includes an account of the noted character here recorded. In this memoir, however, but very little is stated of a strictly biographical nature, the author acknowledging his want of materials. The following short extracts are all that seem worthy of transcription:—

"I know nothing of Mr. Aird's parentage and birth. It seems to have been mean and inconsiderable, since he was educated a common mason. I'll begin with Mr. Calderwood's general character of him, and I shall give it in his own words:— 'William Aird was an extraordinary witness stirred up by God; who being a mason by craft till he was twenty years, and married. Till then he did not so much as know a letter. His wife was the first who taught him to read *English*; and being taken with delight of letters, he, by himself and his own industry, studied the Latin, Greek, but especially the Hebrew tongue, so that he had his Bible as homelie to him in Hebrew as [in] any other language. The which being known to the Kirk, and the gifts that he had besides, both of knowledge and utterance in Divinity, he was made to leave his handicraft, and to take himself wholly to attend upon the Colledge, where he profited so much that he was called and placed in the ministry of the kirk of Saint Cuthbert's, under the Castle wall of Edinburgh; and became thereafter a notable man for uprightness, great learning, and reading.' " According to his biographer, he was settled in St. Cuthbert's at least as early as 1584, and lived to an advanced age. The memoir concludes with the following anecdote of Aird, from Livingston's Remarks on Scottish ministers:—

"Mr. William Aird, minister of the West Kirk of Edinburgh. . . . I have heard that one time, two or three days before a General Assembly, which was to be kept at Edinburgh or Hollyrood-house, wherein King James was to

bring in Bishops, or somewhat introductory to them. A courtier came to Mr. Aird, and told him that the King, hearing he was in some outward strait, had sent him a purse with some gold! And the truth was, that same day there was neither bread, meal, nor money in Mr. Aird's house; yet he absolutely refused the King's gift, and told the bearer, that if the King were not bringing in innovating usurpations upon the Church, he would not refuse to take what was sent; but as the case stood, he had not the freedom to take anything. And next day, when he and his family were at prayers, some individuals, sent by a well affected person in the parish, who knew his straits, laid down two or three sacks of meal in the entry before his door, and hearing him at worship, went there way, leaving the meal to be used by the family." "Nobody (remarks the Rev. biographer to this) ever yet lost anything by being faithful to God."

COOGY-HILL.—Supposed to be near Skelmorly.

CASTELL-HILL.—There are many "Castle-hills" all about the country here; but the author, very probably, still alludes to that near Stevenston, which was noticed at the article "Ardyir." In the parish of West Kilbride, along the steep banks facing the sea beach, are placed a chain of little round eminences, called *Castle-hills*, evidently the remains of a very primitive class of fortlets. They stand at irregular distances, apparently as suitableness of situation offered—two of them occupy the corners of intersecting ravines—some being scarcely half-a-mile apart, others a mile and a-half, or more. In particular, they occur at Boydston, Glenhead, Seamill, and Ardneil. They are all constructed in the same manner, and are of very limited demensions. A portion of the bank is detached from the ground above by a deep cut or fosse, and rounded conically. The summit, being left about 30 to 40 feet in diameter; was surrounded by a wall or rampart of about 8 feet in thickness, which was faced on both sides with large undressed stones, neatly laid; the interstices being filled up with small stones intermixed with earth. The one at Ardneil is situated on the top of a finely isolated eminence, certainly little under 250 feet in height, called the "Auld hill of Ardneil." In front of the pretorium here, there is a kind of esplanade of about 50 paces in length, and 20 or 30 broad, very exactly formed and levelled. Something simillar exists at Seamill, but the rest are confined to the circular rampart alone. Conjecture assigns these structures to the early era of the Danish incursions on this coast, which seems not devoid of probability; but they may even belong to a still higher antiquity.

CAMPBELL.—The lands of Camphill are in the parish of Dalry, in the hill country which lies betwixt Dalry and Largs. It is supposed to be the site of an ancient

encampment; but the name may have arisen from some mere local combat betwixt primitive chieftains. From this locality most extensive and interesting views are obtained, both towards the coast and inland. Not long since, a new road being formed, a large tumulus was broken up, and in which were found several stone coffins. These and all such relics, in this locality, are invariably assigned to the battle of the Largs! as if nothing of an earlier age at all existed; or not reflecting that the use of stone coffins and cinerary urns belong not at all to what may properly be viewed as the ages of Christianity, respecting the establishment of which, the era of the thirteenth century is but as yesterday. The property of Camphill, being free from the curse of entail, is passing from hand to hand, as every species of property ought always to do; the worthy old Kers of Kersland being long since quite extinct.

COLDGREIN.—This property belongs to Lord Glasgow, and is in the parish of Largs.

CARLOUNGE.—The estate of Carlung is in the parish of West Kilbride. The name is evidently of Celtic origin—*caer*, in the British dialect, signifying a castle or place of defence, whilst the distinctive *lung* or *luing* is most probably descriptive of the locality—a flat plain. The name of the low level island of Luing, in the West Highlands, would seem conclusive of this.

Prior to the religious revolution in the sixteenth century, Carlung was church property, and is described as “the ten pound lands of Carlung, belonging to the Collegiate Kirk of Kilmaurs.” Collegiate Kirk of Kilmaurs was founded by Sir William Cuninghame of Kilmaurs, May 13, 1403; and the patronage of which belonged to the founder and his successors, the Earls of Glencairn. After the Reformation, the property of this establishment was taken possession of by the Earl of Glencairn.—*Caledonia* III. 495. The lands of Carlung probably came to the Glencairn family by the grant of Robert de Bruce, though no mention is made of them in any published account of the family by this name; allusion however occurs of the founder of this Collegiate Church having had a charter of Confirmation of the lands of Killryde in Ayrshire, which most probably has reference to this property. After being annexed to the Crown, these lands were conferred on Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, the zealous co-adjutor of John Knox—for his *good* services dignified with the title of “The good Earl;” and soon after conveyed by him to his third brother, Hugh Cuninghame, who had previously been possessed of the lands of Waterstone in Renfrewshire. The Cuninghams of Carlung came down in an unbroken line of male descent untill about the middle of last century, when Henry Cuninghame of Carlung, dying *sine prole*, was succeeded by his only surviving sister

Marion, who married a Mr. Boyd, said to have been of the family of Pitcou. By this time, however, fully two-thirds of the property of Carlung had been alienated, and Waterston had gone long before. This lady was succeeded by her son, John Boyd of Carlung, an active and very worthy person, who in his earlier years resided long in the town of Norfolk, in Virginia, in a mercantile capacity.—In the new Statistical account of West Kilbryde it is mistakingly stated that this gentleman resided at New York, instead of Norfolk. On his succession to Carlung, about the year 1770, Mr. Boyd commenced a spirited and systematic course of improvement of his property, and was one of the earliest as well as most energetic to set an example of improved cultivation in his neighbourhood. The old castellated mansion of Carlung had long been allowed to remain in a state of ruin; and instead of having it restored, or at least preserved as a ruin, Mr. Boyd, with a mistaken judgement, as many will think, had it removed entirely, and erected a plain modern dwelling close by the original site. He likewise purchased a considerable part of the lands of Overtoun, previously disjoined from Carlung; and to which they have thus reunited, continued ever since. Mr. Boyd was succeeded by his son of the same name, who did not long survive his father; but dying unmarried, the property fell to his two sisters, as heirs portioners. These ladies, with consent of their husbands, in the year 1799, finally sold this long possessed patrimony of their ancestors to Archibald Alexander of Boydston; and with whom and his successors it remained untill 1845, when it was again sold to James A. Anderson, Banker in Glasgow, a near relative of the late patriotic Professor John Anderson, who founded and endowed the eminently successful and beneficial Andersonian Institution of Glasgow, the exemplar and pattern from which the now widely spread system of Mechanics' Institutes has sprung.

Mr. Anderson, in the year following his purchase, removed the little mansion of his predecessors, and built, on the same site, the present commodious and handsome residence.

• **CORSBY-TOURE.**—The barony of Crossby was originally part of the parish of Largs, but was disjoined therefrom and annexed to West Kilbride in the year 1649, and in which latter parish it still remains. In about an age after the period of our author's survey, the ancient "toure" of which he speaks was taken down, and a residence of a more modern character substituted in its place. But this latter building appears to occupy the identical site of the ancient tower, and very probably some portions of the original walls may have been retained in its structure. This renewed mansion again, in process of time, fell under neglect and became ruinous; but latterly it has been restored by its present owner, with nice care and strict fidelity to the original design. This estate occupies the eastern or inland

side of the parish to which it now belongs; and its venerable mansion, amidst fine old trees, is distant at least a mile and a-half from the sea; nevertheless, from its elevated position, it commands an extensive and varied prospect of the firth and opposite mountains of Arran and the rock of Ailsa.

The castle of Crossby must ever retain a peculiar hold on the sympathy and feelings of Scotchmen, as having been the residence of Sir Ronald Craufurd, the uncle and early friend of WALLACE, the ever renowned hero and patriot of Scotland; and where, no doubt, the immortal Liberator passed many of the days of his early youth, as he afterwards found refuge in it from the treacherous and merciless oppressors of his country. The estate of Crossby, as it is pleasant to know, is still inherited by the descendents of its original owners—John Craufurd of Auchinames being the present proprietor, and whose eldest son and heir apparent, Mr. Edward Henry John Craufurd is the present Liberal and patriotic Representative in Parliament of the Ayr or Western district of Burghs.

COLHEUGH-GLEN.—This farm is part of the barony of Kersland in Dalry parish.

CHAPELTOUNE, North and South.—These are parts of the barony of Tarbet, West Kilbride, now belonging to Lord Eglinton; but both are now conjoined in South Chapelton. This very beautiful farm, together with Glenhead adjoining, is finely situated along the sea shore, at from two to three miles north of Ardrossan; and obviously affords a most eligible locality for villa residences—feuing for which purpose has already commenced on its southern extremity.

CHAPELHILL.—This is part of the barony of Ardrossan.

CROSMOORE.—Also part of Tarbet, as above. The ancient farm-stead of Crossmuir has long been quite obliterated, and the land is now comprehended in the farm of Meadowhead.

CASTLEHILL.—As before stated, there are several Castlehills in the district: it is uncertain which may here be alluded to.

CLEUES.—There is a farm called Cleves in the vicinity of Blair House, which doubtless is alluded to here.

CLEUCHART.—Probably Clineart, a farm likewise on the estate of Blair.

CLERCKLAND.—More properly Clerksland. It is now the property of James

Gilmour, whose son, the late Mr. John Gilmour, student of Divinity in the college of Glasgow, gave early promise of poetical genius, but was prematurely cut off by insidious disease at the early age of eighteen, in the year 1828. Immediately after his death, a small volume was published at Paisley of his writings, entitled, "The Poetical Remains of John Gilmour," and, from the high promise indicated in these pieces, it must ever be regretted he had not been spared to cultivate the talents he possessed in so eminent a degree.

CASTELTOUNES.—There is an Over and Nether Castleton, both formerly belonging to the estate of Robertland in Stewarton, but are now incorporated into the large estate of Lainshaw, after having passed through various hands. On one of these farms, a little to the south of the town of Stewarton, is situated a very fine specimen of the Moot-hills, still pretty frequent in this neighbourhood.

CROSSEHILL.—Corsehill, which gives designation to a branch of the noble family of Glencairn, who were raised to the dignity of the baronetage in 1672, is situated in the parish of Stewarton. The property appears formerly to have been extensive, and a considerable part of the town of Stewarton is built upon it; but, with the exception of about 100 acres of the chief messuage, the whole estate has been disposed of in feu-farm in numerous different lots. The ancient castellated mansion of Corsehill has been wholly removed—not a stone now remaining to mark its site; nor does any vestige of its gardens or other decorations remain to proclaim its former state and fallen grandeur.

"The fields are naked now and bare
Where flourished once a forest fair."

The locality, however, of this "fallen tower," is still well remembered, some part of its structure having only been removed so recently as about the commencement of the present century. It stood on a finely elevated situation, overlooking the town and church of Stewarton, about half-a-mile up from the west side of the main street, betwixt which and the front of the castle tradition affirms there ran a noble avenue, lined with rows of magnificent trees, and to commemorate which a street, now built on part of it, is called Avenue Street. The family of Corsehill are derived from Andrew, second son of the fourth Earl of Glencairn, who obtained the various lands of which this estate was composed about the year 1532, and it would seem most probable that about this time the residence would be built. At a short distance south-west of the site of Corsehill, and within its grounds, still remains a little fragment of the far more ancient castle of Ravencraig, as stated by our author, and of which afterwards Sir Thomas Montgomerie Cunningham, the present baronet of Corsehill, claims, and seemingly on strong grounds, a right to

the peerage of Glencairn. A drawing of the ruins of Corsehill, in Grose's Antiquities, gives a pretty sufficient idea of its character and the period to which it belonged.

CHAMBERHOUSES.—This property is in the parish of Irvine, and probably takes its name from the ancient family of Chalmers of Gadgirth, to whom it belonged. It is now the property of Mr. Glasgow of Mongrenan.

CAPRUNSTONE.—This farm is in the parish of Dreghorn.

CRAUFURDLAND CASTLE.—The extensive property of Craufurdland still remains in possession of the same family; and has been greatly improved by its present owner, William Howison Craufurd of Craufurdland and Braehead. The original castle of Craufurdland is yet preserved, and continues to be the principal residence of the family. It is thus described by Mr. Robertson, in his Account of Cuninghame (1820):—"Craufurdland Castle, part of which was erected about 8 or 10 years ago, in an antique style, to comport with the ancient fortalice included within the same mansion. It is in a fine situation, on the steep banks of a rivulet, amid much woodland, and has a very picturesque and stately appearance." There are very complete accounts of this family both by Robertson and Paterson in their genealogical works.

CROOKED-HOME.—The lands of Crooked-holm lie immediately contiguous to the lower end of the town of Kilmarnock, and are now much built upon.

DYKES.—This appears to have been a very favourite appellation in this district in former times, and there is possibly not a parish in it that has not had at some time or other a place of residence called "the Dykes." In Ardrossan there is a High and a Low Dykes, both now belonging to Lord Eglinton. Low, or as it was contra-distinguished in the locality as "Gentle Dykes," was, from a pretty early period, the inheritance of a family of the name of Mitchell, of whom Mr. Paterson has given a special and somewhat interesting account. There seems some reason to suppose that this property had formerly been either Church or Temple land.

DUNIFLETT.—This place is in the parish of Dunlop, and is part of the estate of Caldwell.

DALLRY.—The extensive inland parish of Dalry comprehends, according to Aikin's recently published Parish Atlas, $17\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, or 17,440 Scotch

acres of surface; of which perhaps about three-fourths is arable, or capable of being cultivated. The rich and beautiful valley of the Garnock, lying very nearly south and north, divides the parish into two pretty equal halves; and along this straight and level line the magnificent Glasgow and South Western Railway now passes, and which is developing, with the greatest activity, the rich mineral treasures with which it abounds. Consequently, improvements and population proceed in a like degree; and since the formation of the Railway, about 1839, perhaps no other section of Ayrshire has experienced more rapid advancement than that of Dalry. At the census of 1831, the number of its inhabitants was 3739; it is now certainly not under 10,000. The town, which is undergoing rapid extension and improvement, is finely situated on a gentle eminence, which here rises in the centre of the valley; and thus, from its position, commands an interesting and picturesque view of the noble Strath on either hand. The Rye-water, a copious mountain stream, here descends from the wide range of hill country to the westward, and, passing along the north side of the town, through a large expanse of rich holm land, falls into the Garnock; and simply descriptive of this circumstance is the appellation,—Dalry—the Dale or Holm of the Rye. A valuable farm here, belonging to the Earl of Glasgow, is called “Ryesholm,” which is just the English translation of “Dalrye.”

The old parish church of Dalry, with its cemetery, stands in the midst of the town, which is closely built around it; and near the edge of a high steep bank at the bottom of which originally had flowed the Rye-water, is situated, and remains still perfectly entire, one of those ancient artificial mounts usually denominated “Moot-hills.” It is of an exactly circular form, and of considerable dimensions; the base is nearly 90 feet in diameter, and in height it rises to about 20 feet. Tapering upwards, the top terminates in a fair circular platform, 35 feet across. This interesting and beautiful relic of a remote antiquity, has always been denominated in the locality “The Court Hill,” which may seem so far to indicate its original use; but of the period and circumstances under which law was so administered there now remains no record that may at all be depended upon.

DYSILL.—This name is said to be a corruption of Davidshill; the property is part of Kersland.

DALMAUHLAN.—This is part of the estate of Glengarnock, in Kilbirnie. It lies low down in the valley of Garnock, on the south side of the Maich water, which here separates Cuninghame from Renfrewshire.

DALGARUAN.—Dalgarvan is in the parish of Kilwinning, and was part of

the great domain of the Abbey. It has passed through many hands, and is now divided into several properties.

DOW-VISK-FLUVIUS.—A rivulet rising in the parish of Beith, and falling into the Garnock a little below Dalry. The interesting natural cave of which the author speaks as being on the banks of this stream occurs on the lands of Auchinskeith, as before alluded to. Of this cavern a very minute description is given in the late Statistical Account of the parish of Dalry; but the accompanying engraved plan of it shows its internal figure much better than it would be possible to do by any description, however elaborate.

DRUYM-BUY.—Two places at least occur of this name in the district—one in Beith, the other in Fenwick parish. There can be no doubt that the name is of Celtic origin, and meant to be descriptive of the locality.

DOCKRAES.—Probably Dochraes, and of Celtic origin; of which name there is a place in the parish of Largs.

DUNLOPP.—The name of Dunlop is obviously Celtic. Chalmers thinks it is from *Dun-lub*, a Scoto-Irish word, signifying a fortified hill round which a stream bends; and this appears to answer to a noted round eminence near the village on which it is supposed an ancient castle stood.

The family of Dunlop of Dunlop are of very long standing, and no doubt derived their surname from the locality in which their property was situated. The late Sir John Dunlop, the representative of the family, entirely removed the old castellated mansion-house of Dunlop; and on its site erected the present elegant and costly modern residence, in what is fondly and fancifully enough called the Elizabethan style of architecture. Sir John did not long survive to enjoy his new house; and soon after his death the estate was alienated. It was purchased by Mr. Thomas Douglas, merchant in Glasgow, whose property it now is. Sir John Dunlop sat in the first Reformed Parliament for the Kilmarnock district of burghs; and at the time of his death in 1839 represented Ayrshire on the Liberal interest.

DUNLOPP KIRK.—The parish of Dunlop, which is but of small extent, borders with Renfrewshire, on the east boundary of Cuningham. It is altogether considerably elevated, and more of a pastoral than an agricultural nature. The pastures, however, are esteemed as of a superior quality, being generally incumbent on a trap formation.

The parochial church of Dunlop, with its neat little village—containing about 300 inhabitants—is very pleasantly and centrally situated on the banks of a fine streamlet, called Glazert-water. The church, which was rebuilt so recently as 1835, on its original site, stands in the midst of the common burying ground; and in which cemetery is situated a small vaulted chapel, containing a sumptuous monument, sculptured in marble, erected in the year 1641, by the first Viscount Claneboys of the Irish Peerage, to the memory of his father and mother; the former having been the incumbent of this little parish for the long period of 45 years, prior to the time of his death—May 1608. The good taste or propriety of placing so ostentatious a structure over the remains of a humble curate, without other distinction than his blameless life, may seem not a little questionable. But this would appear rather to have been an age of monument building in Scotland; perhaps something of a re-action had taken place from the period of the wholesale desecration of such things by the disciples of Knox, the far-famed tearer down of “rookeries.” This Lord Claneboyes, as has been before alluded to in connection with the laird of Braidstane, was one of that band of adventurers employed by James VI. to circumvent and supplant the rightful owners of the lands in the North of Ireland; and he certainly appears to have been not a little successful in his vocation. Of the long mournful history of oppressed and subjugated Ireland, no blacker or more sickening chapter occurs than that of the reign of the narrow-minded, bigotted, and pusillanimous “Scottish Solomon”—continuous goaded rebellion and confiscation throughout.

DOWCAT-HALL.—Dowcathall was part of the great barony of Stevenston, which belonged long to the family of Loudon. It became afterwards the inheritance of a cadet of the family, and remained with them for many generations. They were frequently designed “of Stevenston;” but ultimately it passed from them about the middle of the seventeenth century. After which it went through different hands, and was finally purchased by the ancestor of the present owners, the Rev. Mr. Warner, minister of Irvine, about the year 1710. The ancient manor place, which stood on the top of the bank near the east end of the town of Stevenston, has long been utterly obliterated, and the name changed to that of “Ardeer.”

DUBBS.—This little property is in the parish and about a mile west of the town of Kilwinning. It appears to have continued with the successors of Park till towards the close of the century, if not for a longer period. John Park is retoured heir to his father in Dubbs in 1673. It has subsequently passed to different owners, but still seems to continue a distinct and separate possession.

DOWRA.—Dowray is part of the estate of Mongrenan, in Kilwinning; but it

seems, not long after this, to have changed hands. John Dotchitoun (*vel* Dotchie-stoun) is retoured heir of his father Gilbert, in the 20s. land of Dowray, in Kilwinning, October 24, 1629. There are other properties of the same name however in the district.

DYROLACH.—This still continues part of the barony of Rowallan, now united with that of Loudon.

DRUMMOIR probably still remains part of the estate of Peirston, which now belongs to M'Credy of Peirston.

DALMUSTERNOC.—Still part of Rowallan.

DRUMCLOICH.—Supposed not now to be known by this name, but probably in the same locality with the preceding.

DRUMBRAY.—Probably intended for "Drumbuy," of which name there are several places in the district, as previously alluded to.

DALWHATSWOOD.—This is part of the Loudon estate, and lies close to Newmills.

DARNOVAILL.—This is the ancient name of Darvel, a well-known and considerable village a short distance east of Newmills.

EDDELIE-BURNE.—Doubtless on the estate of Monfode, Ardrossan.

EASTER-HILL OF BYITH.—The lands of Easter and Nether Hill-of-Beith are part of the ecclesiastical barony of Beith, and appear to have been feued out perhaps before the beginning of the seventeenth century. John Cuninghame of Hill of Beith, son of Mr. William Cuninghame of Caddel, is called in a process of modification and locality of stipend at the instance of Mr. James Fullarton, minister of Beith, July 3, 1635; and again, *Hill of Beith* occurs in the Presbytery records, as ruling elder for the parish, in 1647 and 1649. In 1662, John Cuninghame of Hill of Beith was fined in £626 13s. 4d. (Scots), as having been concerned in an attack on Drumlanrig Castle, by a religious faction under Colonel Wallace, in the year 1650—*Wodrow*. These lands would seem to have been alienated by the Cuninghams about the close of the above century, since which time they have passed through various hands. The old mansion house, which is said to have con-

sisted chiefly of a plain square tower, appears to have been utterly demolished about the middle of last century, and no trace whatever of it now remains, the property being at present occupied as a common farm.

At this place there is a small artificial mound, very probably an ancient *tumulus*, which the writer of the New Statistical Account supposes to have been a Moot-hill, and "from which the Abbot of Kilwinning administered justice to his vassals and tenants,"—certainly a very fanciful notion, the little hillock not being over five or six feet in height, and scarcely as much in breadth on its summit! The peculiarity of the name, however, would seem to indicate some such idea of eminence to have belonged to the locality. There is, in like manner, a Hill of Kilmaurs, and many other similar denominations are to be met with.

EGLINTON.—Eglinton Castle, the sumptuous residence of the Earl of Eglinton, is situated in the parish of Kilwinning, about equi-distant betwixt the old abbey of that place and the burgh of Irvine. Archibald, the eleventh Earl, dying in 1796 without heirs male of his body, was succeeded by his distant kinsman, Colonel Hugh Montgomerie of Coilsfield, who, though succeeding at an advanced age, possessing great energy and activity of character, immediately entered upon, and continued with unabating vigour, to carry forward the most gigantic schemes of improvement on the estate, down to the close of his life, in the end of the year 1819. Soon after his succession, he removed the ancient castle of Eglinton, and on its site erected the present huge pile, in what is characterised as the "castellated style" of building. He likewise extended and improved the surrounding ornamental grounds, and formed extensive and costly gardens. To him also is the country indebted for originating and constructing the present important harbour, and laying of the town of Ardrossan, at an expense, it is understood, of not less than £200,000. Lord Eglinton was succeeded by his grandson, the present Archibald-William, Earl of Eglinton, who became of age in 1833; and who certainly, after his own manner, has attracted quite as much popularity as any of his predecessors from the days of "Gray-steel" downwards; whether posterity may accord to these doings an equal consideration as those who witnessed and applauded them, it must be left to posterity to decide. The unique enactment of a Tournament at Eglinton Castle, in the autumn of 1839, attracted the attention of all Europe,—yea, even plain republicans from the United States of America are said to have come all the way for no other purpose than to witness this extraordinary exhibition—an exhibition certainly not likely ever again to be witnessed out of the walls of a theatrical circus.

The family of Eglinton have always held a distinguished place amongst the nobility of Scotland. Alexander, the sixth Earl, a man of high talent, energy, and decision of character, rendered important services during the civil war in the time

of the first Charles to the cause of civil and religious liberty; whilst Alexander, the tenth Earl, was no less patriotic during the first half of last century in patronising and aiding the introduction of agricultural improvements into his native country. The unfortunate death of this amiable nobleman, in a rencontre with a Mr. Campbell, near Ardrossan, in the year 1769, was a source of universal regret throughout the whole country. The ample details of the *Peerages*, however, may seem to render it quite unnecessary, in a work of this nature, to occupy much space with particulars merely of a genealogical character regarding families belonging to that order.

EASTER-RAVES.—Supposed part of the estate of Rowallan; but it does not appear to be named on Aitken's map.

FORRET OF KYITH.—Properly, Forest of Keith; part of the estate of Skelmorlie—a very wild and muirish region, now vulgarly named "Back-o'-the-World."

FLOTE.—Now, and perhaps properly, written Flatt; it was part of the great estate of Nodsdale, Largs, but now is united to the lands of Hawkhill.

FAIRLEY-WAIED.—Part of the old barony of Fairley in the parish of Largs.

FAIRLEY-YLAND.—This islet is now united to the beach, the separating channel, which appears never to have been of any great breadth or depth, being now quite silted up; and, thus united, it now forms a little point flanking the north end of the village. There does not seem any good reason to suppose that there ever was any harbour other than the natural shelving beach, as at present, belonging to Fairley; but it formed one of the subjects of Tucker's revenue enquiries in 1656, and therefore would seem to have possessed some degree of trading interest, either as a fishing station or some other branch of a mercantile nature.

FAIRLEY CASTELL.—The old and respectable family of Fairley of that Ilk, here alluded to, appear still to have continued in their original eminence at the period of our author's survey; but in about a generation afterwards they seem to have been divested of their ancient patrimony, and now have long been extinct and forgotten. The walls of the ancient castle, though long roofless, are still nearly entire. It consists of a simple square tower, in the ordinary style so common in this part of the country; and of the usual limited dimensions. The situation is considerably elevated, overlooking the beautiful village of its name, along the beach, and commanding a most interesting view of this part of the firth. Of the "orchards and

gardens" which "beautified" Fairley all memory has utterly perished, unless indeed some very noble and venerable plane-trees which still adorn the village may not be viewed as vestiges of them? Fairley now forms an important part of the beautiful demesne of Kelburn House.

This family are said to have been descended from the powerful De Rosses, sheriffs of Ayr, original vassals of the De Morvills the great barons of Cuninghame. The family name of Fairley was assumed from the lands, but they still retained the original cognisance of the Rosses.

FLASKWOOD.—Appears to be in the parish of Dalry.

FOULEWOOD.—This is in Stewarton parish, and now divided into three separate properties—none of it remaining with the Cassilis family. The name is now written Fullwood.

FOULESHAW.—This is probably the same with what is now called Williamshaw, and separated from the barony of Robertland, to which it formerly belonged.

FERGUSHILL.—The estate of Fergushill is situated in the parish of Kilwinning, and adjoins to the domain of Eglinton. Though not extensive, this property consists of very rich lands, lying in a favourable locality; and also contains valuable coal mines, that are now and have long been extensively wrought.

The Fergushills of that Ilk were of long standing, and not improbably were originally connected with the settlement of the district under De Morville. Fergushill was alienated from its ancient possessors about the year 1660; and, after passing through various hands, now belongs to Lord Eglinton. There is still a comfortable small mansion-house at Fergushill, amid some fine old timber; but no vestige of any structure which, from its age or character, could be supposed to have been the work of its original owners.

FAIRLY-SCHRIVOCH.—The lands of Crevoch, which are in the parish of Stewarton, are said originally to have extended in all to about a thousand acres, all or nearly all arable. They appear however from an early period to have been divided into at least three parts,—Fairley-Crevoch, Crevoch-Lindsay, and Crevoch-Montgomerie. Who the "Laird of Sorby"—alluded to by the author as one of the proprietors—was it may be rather difficult to determine. There is a parish of the name of Sorbie in Wigtonshire, the principal proprietor of which is thus alluded to in Simson's *History of Galloway*:—

"There is only one principal edifice in this parish, called the place of Sorbie,

seated about half a mile from the Kirk to the east thereof; it is a very good house; 'twas built by the Laird of Sorbie, whose name was then Hannay, a name very common in Galloway, but not any man now of note of that name in this country." During the course of the seventeenth century all the different sections of Crevoch would appear several times to have changed hands; and, about the commencement of the succeeding century, part of the lands of Bonshaw, Fairley-Crevoch, Crevoch-Lindsay, and Crevoch-Montgomerie, all lying contiguous and compact, were purchased by James Somerville of Kennox, Lanarkshire. Mr. Somerville afterwards built the present commodious mansion-house upon the Crevoch-Montgomerie division, which is now well wooded, as it is picturesquely situated on the secluded banks of the Glazart water. On these united properties he imposed the name of his former family inheritance, Kennox, which they still retain, and are now possessed by his descendant, Charles Somerville MacAlester, who, as heir male of the family of Loup, represents the ancient chieftains of the clan, a sept off the MacDonalds, Lords of the Isles.

At a short distance from Kennox towards Stewarton is situated the beautiful and well cultivated farm of Chapelton, the property and residence of Mr. James MacAlester, brother of the above gentleman, who, by a well-directed course of improvements, is greatly increasing the natural productiveness of the lands; whilst, at the same time, such examples cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence in the surrounding neighbourhood. Chapelton is pleasantly situated along the banks of the Annick, a copious, clear, and healthful looking stream; and it derives its name from an ancient chapel which stood here, and some fragments of the walls of which still remain connected with this chaste and elegant cottage residence. The site is peculiarly monastic, in a finely sheltered depression close by the brink of the stream.

FINNICK.—This has become the name of the now independent parish of Fenwick, which was separated by Act of Parliament from the ancient and great parish of Kilmarnock so late as the year 1641, nearly half a century after the time of Pont's survey. The name is taken from these lands, on which the church and village stand, and is of Anglo-Saxon origin, *Fenwic* signifying the village of the fen or marsh, which it is said was quite descriptive of the locality originally. The lands of Fenwick were comprehended in the barony of Rowallan, and appear to have been divided into two separate holdings—"Ross-Finnick and Wattis-Finnick."—*See Hist. of Rowallan, p. 33.*

FLEMINGHILL.—Supposed to be in the neighbourhood of Loudon.

GAUROCK.—This was a mill and farm called Gourock, situated on Gourock

burn, on the estate of Tarbet, West Kilbride; but it has long since been utterly obliterated, no vestige of the buildings being now in existence.

GLAISTERLAND.—Part of the barony of Rowallan.

GIFFIN CASTLE.—The ancient and extensive barony of Giffen is situated in the parish of Beith, and comprehends more than the half of its entire extent; the other part having been mortified, in the endowment of the monastery of Kilwinning, by the founder, De Morville, the great baron of Cunningham. The statement of our author, that Giffen belonged to Sir Godfrey de Ross, has latterly been doubted as being incorrect; but it ought to be remembered that Pont had the advantage of having consulted the chartulary of the monastery of Kilwinning, which unhappily for a long time past is not known to exist. It is too not to be overlooked that in all such matters he appears uniformly to have exercised great caution and circumspection to be correct. From the chartulary of Melrose, it would appear that, in the time of William the Lion, De Morville gave the lordship of Giffen to Walter de Mulcaster; who again seems to have transferred it to Alexander de Nenham, to be held in subvassalage. On the fall of Baliol, which involved the greater part of the landholders in Cunningham, Giffen became annexed to the crown; and afterwards, in the year 1370, it was granted to Sir Hugh Eglinton of Eglinton, on his marriage with Egidia, the king's sister, and with the heirs and successors of this family the estate of Giffen for several successive ages remained.

In the reign of James I. Sir John Montgomerie of Ardrossan conferred Giffen on his second son, Robert (others call him William); and for some considerable time it continued with his descendants, but, whom failing, it again reverted to the family of Eglinton; and at subsequent periods would appear to have been in like manner given off to younger sons of that family. The whole genealogical details of the various races of the Montgomeries of Giffen will be found in Mr. Paterson's late *History of Ayrshire*.

About the middle of the seventeenth century, Mr. Francis Montgomery, second son of Hugh seventh Earl of Eglinton, appears to have obtained from his father the lands of Giffen in patrimony. He was of active business capacity and habits; and entering the Scotch Parliament in 1690 for Ayrshire, retained his seat till the passing of the Union, which great measure he steadily and zealously supported throughout. He likewise, under the contagious influence of the moment, engaged warmly in the noted bubble of the Darian scheme of the notorious projector Paterson, which resulted so disastrously for the community. Mr. Montgomery married the heiress of the earldom of Leven, whilst she was yet under age and of a very infirm constitution; and regarding which union Fountainhall makes some very

severe observations, much litigation having arisen out of it. But of this marriage there was no issue, the lady dying within the year of its consummation. He married, secondly, a daughter of Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, by whom he had a family; and with whom the Montgomeries of Giffen terminated—the property ultimately devolving on a daughter, who married Colonel Ogilvy, son of the Earl of Findlater; but the property, being deeply involved, was alienated in a variety of divisions, so that this once large estate now exists in a great many separate possessions, of which a particular account is given in the new edition of the *Statistical* work of Scotland.

The castle or manor place of Giffen was situated on an elevated site, near the southern extremity of the barony and parish. It appears to have been inhabited by the family down to the period of its final alienation; but is now a mere heap of rubbish, the last remaining part of the walls having fallen down in the spring of 1838. What latterly remained consisted of a square embattled tower, of an area of about 30 feet over the walls and 40 high—the walls being six feet in thickness. It stood on the summit of a precipitous rock over an hundred feet in height, and overlooking a sheltered little valley to the northward. It was thus well situated for defence, and from its elevated position commanded a most extensive view of the country in all directions.

The origin of this castle, as of most other structures of a similar nature belonging to the principal baronies or divisions of the district, may with much certainty be assigned to the era of the introduction of the new owners under De Moreville, about the commencement of the twelfth century; and at no great distance from this period a distinct notice of Giffen castle occurs; for Walter de Mulcaster, the successor if not the original grantee, before 1238, conveyed the lands of Trearne (part of Giffen) to the Abbey of Dryburgh, in lieu of certain lands formerly granted by him, “sub castro de Giffen,” of which last lands he of course resumed possession. In the low ground contiguous to the castle there is a spring still called “the chapel well,” which may indicate the earlier grant to the monks. On an elevated piece of ground, a little to the westward of the castle, there lies a large stone with a round hole in it sufficient to admit the end of a large mast or flagstaff, which is supposed to have been thus used as a signal-post in calling out the vassals around; and at no great distance too still exists the “moot-hill,” on which laws were wont to be proclaimed and administered to those miserable feudal dependants: it still bears the name of “the green-hill.” When the estate came to be parcelled out into single farms, about the middle of last century, as we have seen, the owner into whose hands the farm on which the castle stood, having no idea of its value, otherwise than as a quarry for materials to build his cow-sheds and dykes, as occasion required for these purposes, unscrupulously tore down its venerable massy

walls. Above the entrance door there was placed an ancient sculptured stone, representing, in alto relivo, the figure of a man shooting with a cross bow at a wild boar. This curious relic however is still preserved, and is now built into the wall of the dwelling house of Giffen mill. There is likewise an old sun-dial which stood in the garden of Giffen, preserved at Crummock, the residence of the late Mr. James Dobie of Beith.

Such is the brief tale which may now be told of Giffen Castle. After dreary ages of feudal barbarity and infelicity, involving alike the oppressor and the oppressed, it is now, like the power it wielded, utterly obliterated and unremembered. Not so, however, the splendid domain which owned its sway; its ample fields appear as green and its streams flow as clear as they did through infinite ages ere it existed, or its authors had been called into being.

"Each hill and dale, each deepening glen and wold,
Defies the power which crush'd thy temples gone:
Age shakes Athena's tower, but spares gray Marathon."

GABROCH-HILL.—This is in the parish of Stewarton, and is now divided into three separate properties.

GALLABERRY.—These lands are also in Stewarton, but belong now chiefly to the estate of Dunlop.

GARNOCK FLUVIUS.—The Garnock water has its source in the western hilly part of the parish of Kilbirnie. It rises at the base of what is called the Hill of Staik, which eminence here separates Cuninghame from Renfrewshire; and, after a course of from 15 to 20 miles, in a south-easterly direction, it at once joins the larger river of Irvine, and falls into the sea at the harbour of the burgh of Irvine. In its way through the hills, its banks are in some parts bold and romantic, running in a deep rocky bed, fringed with native timber. This is particularly the case at the little cataract called "the Spout of Garnock," but still more so for about a mile where it passes the noble ruins of the picturesque old castle of Glengarnock, around whose hoary walls it flows, channelled a hundred feet below its rocky foundations, almost unseen under the thick umbrage of its tangled trees. From this, debouching on the rich open valley to which it gives name, it hath no further obstacles to contend with, but winds gently away through peaceful green fields and shady woods, till it again reunites with the waters of its parent sea; washing as it passes along the cheerful and thriving towns of Kilbirnie, Dalry, and Kilwinning, all now the seats of extensive mining and manufacturing pursuits. Besides many lesser, the chief tributaries of the Garnock are the Rye, the Caaf, and Lugton waters, the two first joining from the right hand, the last from the left.

GOGO-FLUVIUS.—The name of this stream is most probably of Celtic origin, though now perhaps corruptly written, but such things are seldom satisfactorily settled. The Gogo, which is a fine clear mountain stream, has its rise in the south-eastern part of the parish, and, as our author correctly states, falls into the sea close by the church and town of Largs. It is fed by numberless streamlets and springs amid the high lands through which it flows, the principal of which, the Greeto, largely contributes to augment the waters of its chief. In the Records of the Presbytery of Irvine, the turbulent and impassable nature of the Gogo water in the wintry season of the year—there being no bridge over it then—is assigned as a principal reason for separating the extensive estates of Southanan and Crosby from the parish of Largs and adjoining them to that of West Kilbride, which took place in the year 1649. A good stone bridge, however, it need hardly be remarked, has long since obviated the difficulty of getting to the church of Largs from the southward at all seasons of the year and in all sorts of weather hitherto usual to the climate.

GOWANLIE.—This small property is in the parish of Dalry, adjoining to the estate of Pitcon. It now belongs to Mr. Alexander Houston.

GLENGARNOCK CASTELL.—The large and ancient barony of Glengarnock, in the parish of Kilbirnie, would appear to have been conferred on one of the followers of De Moreville of the name of Riddel; but no direct evidence of the original grant is now known to exist. The unhappy loss of the chartulary and records of the monastery of Kilwinning has indeed thrown a thick veil over all the early transactions of De Morville in the distribution and settlement of the Bailiwick of Cunningham and Regality of Largs. But there seems no ground to doubt the fact of Riddel's having thus obtained a grant of these lands. The Riddels who came to Scotland about the time alluded to, it is stated, were derived from a very ancient family of that name in Yorkshire—most probably assumed from some locality, it may be Red-dale, and so indicative of a Saxon origin. Be this, however, as it may, those branches of the family who came to Scotland obtained extensive possessions in various parts of the country, particularly in the southern counties, and long continued to make a conspicuous figure in the annals of the country.

But within an age or two the Riddels of Glengarnock failed of heirs male; and the barony passed into the family of the Cunninghams, through a female. The more commonly received account being that Reginald Cunningham, second son of Sir Edward Cunningham of Kilmaurs, married Janet Riddell, the heiress; and from this union a direct series of Cunninghams of Glengarnock in the male line, were continued down to about the middle of the seventeenth century. The following genealogical

deduction of the barons of Glengarnock, though not entirely in accordance with a topographical work, and moreover, it may be doubted somewhat apocryphal in many of its details, is inserted as containing incidentally some particulars of the history of property in the locality.

Reginald Cuningham and the heiress of Glengarnock were succeeded by their son,—

2. Sir Gilbert Cuningham of Glengarnock, who, as a guess, we may suppose, bore the name of Gilbert from his maternal grandfather. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Allan Lyle of Duchall, ancestor of the Lord Lyle; and of which Sir Allan some curious historical facts are recorded in Winton's Chronicle. This Gilbert swore fealty to Edward of England in 1296, and was succeeded by his son about 1310,—

3. Donald Cuningham of Glengarnock. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Linn of that Ilk, in the parish of Dalry. Walter de Lynne, not improbably the father of this lady, gave adherence to Edward of England in the same year as above. Their son,—

4. John Cuningham of Glengarnock succeeded them about the year 1330. He married Elen, (others call her Jean,) daughter of Sir Ronald Craufurd of Loudon; and was succeeded by his son, about 1360,—

5. Ronald Cuningham of Glengarnock, who married Magdalene Blair, daughter of Blair of that Ilk; and whose son, about the year 1380, succeeded them, namely,—

6. John Cuningham of Glengarnock. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Cuningham of Kilmaurs, ancestor of the Earls of Glencairn; and was succeeded by his son, about the year 1400,—

7. William Cuningham of Glengarnock. He married Christian, the daughter of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss; and their son,—

8. Humphrey Cuningham of Glengarnock succeeded, about 1420. He married Jean, daughter of Buchanan of that Ilk. This Humphrey was succeeded by his son, about 1430, namely,—

9. William Cuningham of Glengarnock. This baron married Ann, daughter of Montgomery of Ardrossan, ancestor of the Earls of Eglinton; and he was succeeded by his son,—

10. William Cuningham of Glengarnock, who is said to have acquired the 10 pound land of Caddel, part of the barony of Ardrossan in 1437. He is said to have married Grizel, daughter of the Lord Grahame. He is witness to a charter by Alexander, Lord Montgomery, dated at Ardrossan, July 20, 1452. This laird of Glengarnock appears to have been involved in many law suits, of which a variety of curious particulars occur in the *Acta Auditorum*. He was succeeded, 1476, by his son,—

11. Humphrey Cuningham of Glengarnock, who married Marjorie Scot, daughter of the Laird of Balweirie, in Fife. Besides their successor they had two daughters, one, Agnes, married to Sir Andrew Murray of Abercairnie; the other, Matilda, was married to Patrick Dennistoun of Colgrain, in 1522. Humphrey was succeeded by his son, about 1507, namely,—

12. William Cuningham of Glengarnock. He is stated to have married a daughter of Edmonston of Duntreath,—in the genealogy of that family she is named Mary, the second daughter; but in the testament of her son, she is called Isabella.

13. William Cuningham of Glengarnock, son of the preceding, succeeded in 1537. This baron was noted for his active and restless life, entering keenly into the feudal strifes which at the period so distracted and ruined the country, and consequently his name stands but too conspicuously in the criminal records of his time. He was one of the jury who, August 16, 1540, sat on the trial and condemned the infamous Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, at one time the unworthy favourite of James V. and at last, accompanying the Scotch army to the field of Pinkie, he fell in that disastrous affray. His latter-will, executed at Glengarnock on the eve of his setting out to join the army, has been preserved, and has been printed in the late *Statistical Account* of Kilbirnie. This laird of Glengarnock married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Sinclair, by whom he had four sons and five daughters, namely, John, his successor, William, Cuthbert, and Alexander. The daughters were: Elizabeth, married to Alexander Schaw of Sauchry; Margaret, married to John Blair of that Ilk; and Isabella, Johanna, and Agnes. The second son, William, was present with his father at the field of Pinkie, and soon after died of the wounds he received—his three youngest sisters being confirmed his executrices, January 5, 1547-8.

14. As above alluded to, John Cuningham succeeded his father in Glengarnock in 1547. Like his father, he was deeply involved in feudal strifes. He sat in the Parliament of 1560, as one of the barons from Ayrshire, which established the Protestant order of things, but on what side he ranked does not appear. This baron, who would seem to have been married during his father's lifetime, and to have lived to an advanced age, took to wife, Margaret, daughter of Lord Fleming; and in the genealogical record of the family it is stated that he had by this lady the large family of twelve sons and five daughters. The daughters married respectively the Lairds of Blair, Kilbirnie, Greenock, Fulwood, and Duchall—the lady Greenock being married in 1563. In the close of life, heavy calamities fell on this aged baron of Glengarnock. June 19, 1589, Sir Patrick Houston of that Ilk, and six others, are indicted for the slaughter of umquhile William Cuningham, oy [grandson] of the auld laird of Glengarnock, and umquhile John, his [the laird's]

son natural, committed with convocation, &c. The prolocutors for the prosecution being, "the auld laird" and William his son; which latter died soon after this, and before his aged father.—*See Ayr. Fam.* v. i. p. 286.

15. William Cuningham, younger of Glengarnock, pre-deceased his father, as above stated. He married Mary, daughter of Lord Sinclair, by whom he had several children. His eldest son succeeded, namely—

16. Sir James Cuninghame of Glengarnock, who was served heir to his grandfather in August, 1599. He was quite as much involved in feuds and criminal matters as his predecessors, as appears from the records of such doings; and at last the affairs of the estate seem to have become involved and unmanageable. In 1613, Sir James assigned the estate of Glengarnock to his creditors, and went to Ireland, where he obtained from James VI. a grant of twelve thousand acres of land—no doubt in furtherance of the scandalous clearing projects of that unscrupulous ruler. Sir James Cuninghame, the last of his family who inherited Glengarnock, married Lady Catherine, daughter of James, Earl of Glencairn; and of which marriage there were two sons, John and William, and a daughter, married to James Boswell of Auchinleck. The sons both settled in Ireland, but it would seem that the family is now utterly extinct; and it is supposed that the Cuninghams of Caddel, derived from a younger son of Glengarnock, may be viewed as their representatives. Glengarnock was now acquired from the creditors of Sir James Cuninghame by a person of the same family name, and it continued with them for some considerable time. It is now however broken up into several sections, about one-half of the whole being annexed to the adjoining barony of Kilbirnie, now the property of the Earl of Glasgow.

The well known and universally admired ruins of the castle of Glengarnock, a considerable portion of whose massy walls still stand to nearly their full height, when entire and mantled with all its appropriate baronial defences, must, from its commanding position, overlooking the rich and beautiful valley below, have presented a very noble and dignified appearance; as indeed, despite destruction and decay, it still proudly seems to hold. A considerable way up the acclivity of the hills which here bound the western side of the strath, it is seated on a perpendicular rock, an hundred feet in height, which juts out from the north side of the deep ravine, down which the turbulent waters of the Garnock flow, winding round the projecting precipice, from the very edge of which arise the beetling walls of the fortalice, frowning over the dark chasm, closely obscured by a thick growth of trees and bushes which profusely spring from every nook and crevice of the glen, adown which the impetuous torrent hastens to the plain below. Upwards, behind the castle, the hills consist exclusively of solitary mountain pastures; but beneath towards the valley, the surface is cultivated,

finely diversified and shaded by waving woodlands, which afford secure protection to the quiet looking hamlets of the small farmers and cottagers, sweetly nestling under their protective shelter. The ground plan of the "three towers," which our author, who saw them standing in all their integrity and grandeur, so distinctly alludes to, may still be satisfactorily traced, though the two, towards the entrance or north side, are now much broken down, and the materials removed. These three towers formed three sides of a small court, which doubtless was enclosed by a bastion and gateway filling the open space facing the entrance; whilst the whole structure was secured and rendered nearly impregnable in those days by a deep fosse and drawbridge in front, and which detached the castle rock entirely from the adjoining banks. The principal tower, or donjone-keep, overhangs the precipice towards the south, and is now the most perfect part of the building which remains. Its area over the walls—7 feet in thickness—is 45 feet by 33,—in height 40 feet to the cornice of the battlement. This tower, besides the vaults of the ground floor, was arched over at the top, and formed the great hall, or chief apartment of the castle—the battlements and chambers above, as usual, being reached by a narrow turnpike stair in one of the corners of the wall. The general body of the walls are constructed of hard whinstone, the same as that of the rock on which the castle stands; but all the arches, windows, and other decorated parts are of a good light-coloured sandstone; and, as usual in these ancient structures of defence, the mortar is of an admirable hardness and solidity, supplied too with no sparing hand.

To discriminate as to the relative ages of these ancient buildings is a matter of the utmost uncertainty. Before the introduction of the feudal order of government, and the consequent use of written land tenures, which induced multitudes of individuals of a higher intelligence from the south to settle in Scotland, about the beginning of the twelfth century, but little probably was known of cemented masonry in the country. From about that time, however, the building of castles and churches appears to have proceeded with singular energy; and it is certainly not a little wonderful, considering the many disadvantages they must have had to encounter, what durable and elegant structures they succeeded in erecting. There can be no doubt of the relative high antiquity of Glengarnock Castle, since Pont, more than 250 years ago, speaks of it as an "ancient and weil built castell." Reasoning then from probability, there need be little hesitation in assigning its commencement to the Riddels, its first Anglo-Saxon owners, who appear to have acquired the lands under the patronage of De Moreville. But we are not to suppose that it was perfected, as our author beheld it at the close of the sixteenth century, by those early barons, and it is much more likely that its chief builders were the Cuninghams, the successors of the Riddels.

GOUDBERRIE-HEAD.—This stupendous and picturesque precipice, now generally known as Ardnail-bank, is in the parish of West Kilbride; and, as described by the author, lies close along the sea beach, on the north-west side of the promontory of Ardnail or Portincross. This majestic wall of rock, rising where highest to about 300 feet perpendicularly, ranges in a straight line along the edge of the sea, from which it is separated merely by a narrow slip of flat green land, not over 100 yards in breadth, and extends to about a mile in length. Along the bottom the precipice is richly fringed with natural coppice wood of a finely mixed character; upwards the naked rocks frown in stern sublimity. Viewed from the bottom, the effect is highly impressive, whilst to approach its dizzy summit, the vivid description of Shakspeare of the cliffs of Dover is fully realised. The general structure of these interesting rocks consists of dark-red sandstone, lying horizontally; but for a considerable space, where the precipice rises highest, the sandstone, about midway up, is surmounted by a beautiful species of brown porphyry, or clink stone, in a vertical position. And this porphyritic portion, dividing itself into three distinct and deeply separated cliffs of equal height and uniform appearance, have immemorially obtained the name of the *Three Sisters*.

GLASSDURR FLUVIUS.—Now pronounced Glazert, a stream which has its source in the parish of Dunlop; and after a course of a few miles falls into the Annick, in the parish of Stewarton. It is reckoned a good trouting stream, consequently a great favourite with the disciples of Isaac Walton.

GLASSCHACH.—There are two farms of this name in the parish of Fenwick.

GRANGE.—Grange and Cambuskeith lie contiguously on the banks of the river Irvine, below the town of Kilmarnock; and they both appear, from a pretty early period, to have belonged to a branch of the Hamilton family, designed first of Cambuskeith, then of Grange. A very particular account of the Hamiltons of Cambuskeith and Grange appears in the genealogical works of Robertson and Paterson.

GROOGAR.—The extensive and valuable estate of Grougar lies on the eastern part of the parish of Kilmarnock; and appears to have been separated from the great Lordship of Kilmarnock at the time when the possessions of Allan, Lord of Galloway, successor to the Great Constables of Scotland, came to be parted amongst his daughters, co-heiresses; but these ladies and their husbands adhering to the party of Baliol, their kinsman, their property was, on the triumph of Bruce, forfeited to the crown. Grougar was then conferred on Cuningham of

Kilmaurs, ancestor of Glencairn. With the Cuninghams, however, it does not appear very long to have remained. In 1395, Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, who had married a sister of King Robert III., obtained a charter from the crown of the lands of Grougar; and with his family they remained for two centuries afterwards, as is said to be instructed by documents in the Library of the Writers to the Signet. About the close of the sixteenth century, however, it became the property of Graham of Knockdolian. In April 16, 1606, Robert Graham of Grougar is retoured heir male and of tailze to Sir John Graham of Knockdolian, his brother, in the lands and barony of Grougar, &c. It was subsequent, however, to this, for nearly a century, the property of the family of Kilmarnock; and during the lapse of the eighteenth century it passed through various hands. It now belongs to William Blane, who is designed from it.

GLEN-FLUVIUS.—Glen water, a considerable stream, has its source a little within the boundary of Renfrewshire; and after a course of about seven miles falls into the Irvine, near the village of Darvel.

HANING.—There appears to be a property of this name—"Hanyng, *alias* Little Waird"—in the parish of Kilwinning; and also a farm on the estate of Kelburn is so called.

HILL OF KELSOLAND.—The ancient barony of Kelsoland, in Largs parish, has for several generations past borne the name of "Brisbane." Hill of Kelsoland probably has a similar allusion as that of Hill of Beith, which see.

HALCARTEN.—The locality of this fine designation would seem now to be uncertain.

HOLLHOUSE.—There was an ancient farmstead of this name on the lands of Hunterston, West Kilbride; and, as appears, another on the barony of Robertland, in Stewarton parish.

HALKHIRST.—This undoubtedly refers to the lands of Hawkhill, in the parish of Largs, now the property of Mr. Scott, an eminent ship-builder in Greenock.

HALY.—The lands of Haily are most advantageously situated within about a mile south of the town of Largs; and now partly occupied by villa residences. This property, though perhaps never of any great extent, would appear from an early period to have been divided into at least three separate holdings, namely, Haily-

Jameson, Haily-Blair, and Haily-Wilson. The last of these, however, is the only one of them which has come down to the present time in the possession of the descendants of these early owners—it now being inherited by the neice of the late James Wilson of Haily, who died without issue, November 21, 1849. The other two sections have been alienated ages ago, and are now quite lost sight of, being incorporated into the adjoining properties. Still, the following authentic and curious notices of these extinct families may prove acceptable to the local antiquary; and first of Haily-Jameson:—"James Jameson of Halie-Jamesoun" occurs in the "Testament of Isobell Patrick spous to Thomas Sempill in Halyheid parochin of Lairgis," as a *creditor* "of the mertimes termes *maill*, 1614." One of the witnesses to this document is described as "James Gibbsoun in Haly-Blair." Again, "William Jamesoun of Halie" is named in the latterwill of "Robert Barclay, wricht in Killingcraig [Largs], July, 1622."—*Comm. Records*.

The Blairs of Haily-Blair appear to have branched from the dignified house of Blair of Blair, and this, it may be, may account for the exclusive notice of them by Pont, "Gawin Blair of Halie-Blair and capitane Robert Blair, his eldest lawfull sone & appeirant air," appear as debtors in the testament of Robert M'Clune of Holmes, who died April, 1647. The Hailies were held blanch of the family of Sempil, who no doubt had originally feued them out; but ultimately the superiority was acquired by Brisbane of Bishopton. The blanch duty payable by Blair was a stone of wax and a pound of pepper; and in 1627, these having fallen into arrear, Blair was sued for payment of them by Lord Sempil; but the court found that such payments were of the nature of personal services, and must be recovered as they fall due, or lost. The following letter, subsequently, by the new superior, transcribed from the original, is somewhat curious, as well as shewing the effect which the decision of the court had had on the parties:—"For my honoured chieff, the Laird of Blair. Honoured chief,—Lett me ontreat you earnestly (by these) to be at the paines, to look upon Gawan Blaire his charter of the Haly, and wryte to me what is the few dewty, that is to say, how much wax and how much pepper: For my Lord Cochran schew me it was a stane of wax, but he could not remember how much pepper. I receaved a letter from his L. this morning, and I would have cum over to you myself if I had not beene pressed with bussines. Gawan was saying to me that the superiour was oblidged yearly to entertaine him, his wyff, servants and horses ane fortnyght at Zuile. Try if thaire be any such thing in the charter, or in any uther particular paper of his in your hand; and lett me have the courtesie of the resolutiones of these two things under your hand, with the bearer. Sir, I desyre to know quhat ze mynd with the Lord Boyd anent Robert Stewart his few dewtys of our Channounne lands; for I mynd presently to summond the Lord Boyd and his curatours. Sir, I shall be farr from doubting but ze will returne

with the bearer a cleare answer to, Sir,—Your Cussinge and Servant, BISHOP-TOUNE. Lairges, 5 Feb. 1656.

HOURETT.—The lands of Houret are in the parish of Dalry; and have now long belonged to Blair of Blair. There remains no vestige of the “old strong tower,” alluded to by the author; but its site is still known and pointed out by those in the locality. The name of the proprietor at the time of the survey was Daniel, not David as erroneously written in the text. Part of the lands of Houret appear to have belonged to the Canon lands of Glasgow, and are included in the retour of Robert Lord Boyd, 1629.

HUNTERSTOUNE.—Hunterston and Campbelton, two conterminous properties in the parish of West Kilbride, have been for centuries incorporated and constitute the present estate of Hunterston. *See Reg. Mag. Sigilli, p. 105.*

This family would appear to have had possession at least of the original territory of *Hunter's town* proper as early as the days of the De Morevilles; and it would seem at least probable that these lands were originally held in connection with an office relating to the chase in the semi-regal establishment of the district. There is a seemingly fair genealogical account of the Hunters of Hunterstoun, together with a very interesting little dissertation on the name, given in Robertson's *Ayrshire Families*, but the statements of the subsequent work of Mr. Paterson regarding this family are certainly of a very fanciful nature, if not in many instances of very doubtful authority. For a descriptive account of the original manor place of Hunterston—which has been inadvertantly omitted to be properly indicated on Bleau's old map of Cuninghame, *see* the New Statistical Account, article West Kilbride. But, as must be regretted, since the period of that work, this very perfect and interesting exemplification of an old Scottish baronial dwelling has been sadly mutilated and metamorphosed by being converted into a farm “stead-ing,” with, of course, its necessary but most incongruous ranges of farm buildings.

HINGDOGUE.—In the New Statistical Account of Dalry mention is made of “the ruins of an ancient square fort which formerly stood on the banks of the Rye, on the brink of a precipitous rock, called the Aitnach Craig. About forty years ago, they were wholly removed.” This is the ruin most probably to which the author alludes.

HASILHEAD.—The lands of Haselhead are part of the great barony of Giffen, in the parish of Beith. They appear to have come to a younger son of the family of Eglinton towards the latter end of the fifteenth century. From the high

tone of feeling expressed by our certainly not very excitable topographer, towards the "tinsely" productions of the author of the *Cherry and the Slae*, it may clearly be inferred how very agreeable and well suited this showy class of composition was to the age in which Montgomerie lived.

The Montgomeries of Hesilhead came down to the close of the seventeenth century, in an unbroken line of male descent; but about which time Robert Montgomery of Hesilhead was succeeded by his only daughter and heiress, Mary, who married M'Aulay of Ardincaple; and from her was descended the illustrious author of *Roderick Random*. Soon after this the estate was sold to Montgomery of Giffen; and after many changes became the property of Doctor Patrick of Trearne in 1807, whose grandson now inherits it. The Montgomeries of Hesilhead, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, acquired right to the Temple lands "within the bounds of the bailiery of Cuningham, the regality of Kilwinning, and the bailiery of Kyle-Stewart, with the office of baillie of the said Temple lands, united into the tenantry of Temple Cuningham." Several charters granted by them, as superiors of the Temple lands of the lordship of Torphichen, within the bailiary of Cuningham, &c. dated in the year 1609, still exist. The superiority of these Templelands were alienated by the Montgomeries, about 1720, to Wallace of Cairnhill; and at the time of the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, Mr. William Wallace, advocate, entered a claim for £500 for this office of bailiary, of the Templelands within Cuningham, &c.; but it was not allowed. This remnant or shadow of a once gorgeous combination of a semi-priestly order is now held by Mr. Patrick, the present owner of Hesilhead, who recently purchased the right from the descendant of Wallace, the unsuccessful claimant of compensation for it from the Government.

The old mansion of Hesilhead is now in the state of a naked ruin, and appears to have been so for about a century past. The walls, however, are nearly entire: nor does it appear to have become ruinous either from progressive decay or neglect. About the year 1775, a Mr. Carmichael, who had a few years previously purchased the property, tore off the roof, and sold whatever would bring money of the materials; as likewise cut down some venerable trees which surrounded it—amongst others, a very aged and magnificent yew-tree, which, it is remembered, was much deplored. This building, doubtless, considered as a handsome structure in its day, belongs to that class of semi-castellated residences which began to supersede the more simple solid square tower of remoter times, about the age of the fifth James. It is situated about two miles to the east of the town of Beith, in a very pleasant and well cultivated district. The surface is agreeably diversified, and the pastures rich and verdant—the formation all around being a species of trap rock. The grounds are well kept, as in the actual condition of an occupied mansion, and the

ruinous castle is finely shaded amidst stately old timber. But the accompanying "loch and large ditches" which surrounded it have all been levelled into smooth green turf or verdant meadows—a change pleasantly figurative of the great social and moral revolution which has been effected since the days of feeble law and feudal turbulence which so universally prevailed at the time it was reared. Some highly graphic and picturesque details of feudal outrages (or rather domestic broils) at the tower of Heislhead, towards the close of the sixteenth century, will be found in Pitcairn's lately published *Criminal Trials*.

HALKHEAD LOCH.—This little loch was in the parish of Dunlop, but is now drained off and obliterated. The following very distinct notice of it is given in the recent Statistical Account:—"There is now no lake in the parish, Halket Loch (extending to about nine or ten acres), which was the only one, having been drained, a few years ago, at the joint expense of the proprietors whose lands border on it. It is now an excellent meadow. The draining of this loch has had the effect of completely preventing the mildew, from which the crops immediately around it formerly suffered much."

HAPELANDS.—Hapland was part of the estate of Dunlop, and was, prior to 1549, conveyed by Alexander Dunlop of that Ilk to his fourth son, Robert Dunlop. David Dunlop, seemingly the same individual alluded to by our author, exchanged his lands of Hapland with Patrick Cuninghame for the lands of Borland, in the same neighbourhood; and soon after (December 1612) Cuninghame sold them to Gilbert Porterfield, son of Porterfield of that Ilk. This Porterfield subsequently purchased some other small properties adjoining, and they are all still possessed by his heirs and successors.

Alexander Porterfield, the last male inheritor of Hapland, died about 1770, unmarried—having been killed by a fall from his horse—and was succeeded by his three sisters, heirs portioners of the estate. The oldest, Johanna, married Thomas Trotter of Mortonhall; the next, Margaret, married Hamilton of Barr; and the third, Lillias, became the wife of William Sommerville of Kennox.

HORSE ILE.—The Horse Isle lies a little way outside the magnificent harbour of Ardrossan, and is of the greatest importance to it, by the complete shelter it affords from the westward. This inlet, extending to about twelve acres in extent, affords good pasture, and has a supply of fresh water upon it. It is, however, but little elevated above the water, and since the construction of the harbour a beacon tower has been built upon it. Notwithstanding the attractive antiquarian conjecture, which our author intimates was suggested to him, of the name being derived,

from the great family of De Horsey, it is far more probable that it originated, as he also alludes to, from the practice of grazing horses upon it—there being no reason to suppose that it ever was in the possession of the De Horseys.

HOOMES.—There are different places in the district called “Holmes”—such, for instance, as the “Half-merk Land of Holmes,” in the parish of Kilmaurs; but no property of any great consequence here appears ever to have been so denominated. It occurs, however, sometimes as an explicative addition—such as Groat-holm, in the parish of Kilwinning, now the property of William Lang of Groatholm and Giffordland.

HARROW HILL.—This is a farm on the estate of Loudon.

HAYSMURE.—This, now a separate property, was originally part of the ancient barony of Crivoch. It is situated on the banks of the Annick Water; and is stated by Robertson to have been at the time the property of James Dunlop.

HARELAW.—This is a farm on the estate of Rowallan.

HAGG.—In Bleau’s Map, surveyed by Pont, Hag is laid down as a farm house, close on the banks of the Irvine, in front of Loudon Castle.

HAGHOLLS.—Uncertain; but perhaps an adjunct of Hagg, as above.

HILLHOUSE.—There is a farm of this name on the estate of Hunterston, West Kilbride; but in all probability there are others in the district.

HALL.—Doubtful.

JEELSLAND.—There is a small property in the parish of Beith called Geilsland, which very possibly may be that alluded to.

JAMESTOUNE.—This is probably a part of the estate of Blair. Hugh Francis (or Blair) of Blair granted this property to his son, James Francis (Blair), by a charter which was sealed in presence of Roger, Abbot of Kilwinning, *circa*. 1407.—*Note* by Mr. Dobie.

IRWYNE FLUVIUS.—In genuine old Scotch, the definition *Water* would appear to have been quite synonymous with river; hence in old Scottish song even the

largest of her streams are thus always denominated Waters. Some commentators will have it that Water was used to indicate an intermediate class of streams—something betwixt the river and rivulet—but there seems no sufficient grounds to establish the notion. Rivers must ever be relative to the surface they drain, and it is obvious too minute a classification could only lead to confusion.

To keep by the old phraseology, the Irvine Water has its source in the high land, where the district of Cuningham bounds with Lanarkshire, a little way east of the beautiful conical mount of Loudon-hill; and, after a course in all its windings of about twenty miles, falls into the sea through the ancient harbour of Irvine, at which point it is joined by the Garnock, being in all its length the separating line between Kyle and Cuningham. With the exception of two or three miles at its source, this fine stream flows along one of the richest and most interesting vallies in Scotland, abounding with every topographical resource—stored, too, with minerals, and teeming with an intelligent, industrious, and enterprising population. In its progress the Irvine passes the several important and thriving towns of Darvel, Newmills, Galston, Kilmarnock, and Irvine, besides many mining and rural villages on its banks or in its near vicinity. The many noble and elegant places of residence here, with their waving sylvan ornaments, likewise impart a charm and graceful dignity to the locality. The chief tributaries which increase and sustain the volume of the Irvine are—from the right hand, the Glen Water, which unites immediately above Darvel; Polbeith Burn, which has its junction about a mile below Galston; next, the Kilmarnock Water falls in a little below the capital manufacturing town from which it derives its name; downwards, fully half way to Irvine, the Carmel, a fine little stream from the district of Kilmaurs, renders cheerfully its handsome contribution, whilst, close into the burgh of Irvine, the respectable Annock, or Annick, the last, but not least, from this side, gently falls into the now accumulated Irvine ere it terminate its sweet winding journey in the “glad waters of the dark blue sea.” The tributaries from the left or Kyle side of the Irvine, with the exception of Cessnock Burn, falling in a mile or so below Galston, are all of but very minor importance, the drainage of that district flowing chiefly southward towards the Ayr.

IRVINE TOWNS.—Irvine and the county town of Ayr are the only two Royal burghs within the extensive bounds of Ayrshire; but they are both amongst the most ancient municipalities of Scotland. Ayr appears to have been so constituted as early as the time of William the Lion; and, if not by the same sovereign, Irvine must have been invested with like privileges at a period very soon afterwards. Seated at the confluences of the two principal rivers, and communicating with the rich central part of the district, these two localities indeed afforded the only natural

harbours along the whole extended coast of the bay of Ayr, and must, therefore, have become the earliest seats of commercial intelligence, though now they seem destined both to be superseded by the magnificent artificial harbours of Ardrossan and Troon, which the skill and enterprise of modern times have created.

The town of Irvine is beautifully situated on a dry and gently elevated portion of the banks of its appropriate stream, about a mile back from the line of the sea beach, within which the quay or wharfs are built up along the south bank of the river—the burgh of barony of Fullarton occupying the intermediate space betwixt Irvine proper and its harbour. The river passes northward betwixt them, and again sweeping round to the south, is joined by the water of the Garnock just as it falls into the sea. A rich and well cultivated country environs the town of Irvine inland for many miles—indeed it may justly be so characterised all the way to Kilmarnock; but along the margin of the sea, as far south as Troon, and northwards to Saltcoats, a belt of arid sandy downs, of from one to two miles in breadth, is exclusively interposed. This large tract of finely situated surface has not yet come to be properly understood or appreciated; but attention is now beginning to be attracted to it, and the time cannot be distant when it will come to be regarded as among the most desirable classes of soil. Southward, towards Troon, the task will be comparatively easy, the surface generally being quite fair and level; northward however, in the direction of Stevenston, matters are very different, the sand being here blown into immense hillocks, such as would seem to preclude the idea altogether of its ever being subjected to cultivation of any sort—still much of it may possibly yet be overcome.

This neat, compact, and well conserved ancient burgh, enjoys a handsome independent revenue, arising from landed estate; and its entire population would seem to be so easy, quiet, and satisfied—a very *beau ideal* of aristocratic fixidity—that without the occurrence of some unforeseen revolutionary convulsion, it is difficult to conceive how the spirit of “Go-a-head” may ever become localised in Irvine.

JUDAS HILL.—There is a beautiful green mount called by this name, close by the south side of Dean Castle, beside Kilmarnock; but it is supposed to be a corruption of *Justice Hill*, and probably it may have been connected with the rude administration of law in the locality.

KNOCK.—The ancient castle and barony of Knock are in the parish of Larga, and are situated along the shore about two miles northward of the parochial town. “The Knock” was for many ages the patrimony of a respectable branch of the noble family of Lovat; John Fraser, third son of Hugh Fraser of Lovat, having obtained it by marrying its heiress about the year 1400, or earlier; and his descendants,

who appear to have possessed fair energy of character, are to be met with in many details of public affairs throughout the lapse of the succeeding three centuries. But of the family whose heiress thus conveyed Knock to the Frazers, not even their name seems to have been known to the authors of any of our published genealogies! Like most of their neighbours, they appear to have been deeply implicated in the destructive feuds so prevalent throughout the West of Scotland during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. But at last the male succession to the family of Knock came to a close in the person of Alexander Frazer of Knock, whose four daughters, Jean, Grizel, Agnes, and Janet, were retoured heirs portioners to their father, Feb. 19, 1674; and soon afterwards the estate was sold to Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorley, whose successor subsequently sold it to Boyle of Kelburn; and about the end of the century it was exchanged by David, first Earl of Glasgow, with Brisbane of Bishopton, for the lands of Killincraig, lying betwixt Haily and Kelburn. From this time downwards to the year 1835, the lands of Knock remained in possession of the Brisbane family; but were then acquired by George Wilson, whose nephew, Mr. John Wilson, soon after succeeded him, and by whom the property was improved in a most efficient and systematic manner. He likewise renovated and new roofed the walls of the old mansion, a considerable part of which being still standing, in the best taste of preservation. In 1850, however, Mr. Wilson again alienated Knock, when the old manor-place and a considerable portion of the lands were acquired by Mr. Robert Steele of Greenock, who has since erected here, at a short distance from the old castle, a very elegant and costly residence, in a highly decorated castellated style of building.

Considerable part of this estate was alienated by its original owners at an early period, and subsequently still further divisions have taken place, so that now it forms various separate properties, and other portions have been united to adjoining estates. What now remains of the original mansion of Knock is not of great antiquity; it is somewhat after the Flemish style of building, and, with the arms and initials of the builder, bears the date of 1604, over a doorway. The situation, on the edge of the finely wooded precipitous bank overlooking the sea, is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque.

KIRKLAND.—The property here indicated as belonging to Craufurd of Flatterton is in the parish of Larga, and is situated on the banks of the Nodd Water, a short way north of the town of Larga. These lands, for a long time back, belonged to the Brisbane family, but latterly have been disposed of in lots. There are several other Kirklands besides this in the district—all of them, doubtless, as the name literally intimates, having been in the hands of ecclesiastica.

KELSOLAND.—The ancient estate of Kelsoland lies on the north bank of the Nodd Water, in the Glen of Larga. It derives its name from its original owners, the Kelsos of Kelsoland, who doubtless immigrated here under the patronage of De Moreville, the great feudal chieftain of the district. By their family tradition they are said to be of Anglo-Norman descent, and very probably this is correct.

In 1671, John Kelso of Kelsoland alienated this his ancient family inheritance to James Brisbane of Bishopton, who previously held considerable property in the neighbourhood; and thus terminated the connection of the Kelsos in this locality. Brisbane, the new owner, according to the taste of the time, changed the name for that of his own; and, of course, the original name is now but little remembered.

“The farm once mine, now bears Umbrenus’ name;
The use alone, not property we claim.”

The old family of Kelsoland appears now to be represented by the Kelsos of Dunkeith (now corruptly written Dankeith), near Kilmarnock.

KELSOLAND NETHER.—This adjoins Kelsoland proper, and no doubt originally formed part of it. This, too, is now the property of Brisbane.

KELBURN-HEAD AND KELBURN-FOOT.—These appear to have been farm steadings near the sea shore, within the present policies of Kelburn house. They have long been removed, and are now quite unremembered.

KELBURNE CASTLE.—The beautifully picturesque and richly wooded residence of Kelburn House, so well known and deservedly admired, is situated a short way south of the much frequented coast town of Larga. The grounds extend along the sea shore for perhaps over a mile and a half, including the sweetly embowered little village of Fairley, with its two elegant chapels—Free and Conforming—of the Church of Scotland; overlooked too, from the rising ground above, by its ruinous but still erect old embattled tower,

“————— breathing stern farewells
From gray and leafy walls, where Ruin greenly dwells.”

Low down along the beach there is here a considerable extent of very fine green pasture land, whilst the steep acclivities of the hills, which range all along in the back ground, are largely overspread with feathery woods and plantations of advanced and goodly growth.

The stately old mansion of Kelburn, admired by our venerable topographer, with its tall pointed turrets piercing above the broad elm groves which invest it,

is still most judiciously preserved and maintained in all its integrity—now hallowed by that mysterious grace, the “dower of ages.” Various additions have been made to the original fabric in its progress downwards, the principal of which, however, were those by David, the first Earl of Glasgow, about the beginning of last century; but so happily do the different parts harmonise, that its very irregularities and disconnected design would seem essential and indispensable to the producing of that combination and grouping, so romantic and fascinating in its general effect.

The family of Boyle of Kelburn, though not distinguished by wealth or high rank in the early history of the country, were nevertheless of great antiquity as landholders in these western parts. There would seem at least to be undoubted written evidence of their existence as such as early as the time of Alexander III. The name may indicate an Anglo-Norman origin, and most probably they settled here, under the auspices of De Morville, during the early part of the twelfth century, a period distinguished by the great influx of new races from the south into this neighbourhood. Along with the lands of Kelburn, the family was invested with the hereditary office of *mayor of fee*, within the jurisdiction of the regality of Largs, an office now quite disused, at least as it was known in those days. But it was not till the era of the seventeenth century that the Boyles of Kelburn came to make any conspicuous figure in public affairs. In 1625, John Boyle of Kelburn, who doubtless was qualified as a lawyer, had the appointment of Commissary of the great jurisdiction of the See of Glasgow, and for several years he continued as judge of that important court. He was succeeded, as stated in the genealogy of the family in the *Peerage*, by his daughter and heiress, Grizel Boyle, who married a relation of her own of the same name; and their eldest son, John Boyle, succeeded to the estate of Kelburn. He became a merchant in Edinburgh, by which he acquired a fortune; purchased the fine estate of Fairley, which lay close to the mansion house of Kelburn, and many other lands, and thus laid the foundation of the present noble family of Glasgow. His son and successor again, David Boyle of Kelburn, a man of undoubted talent, entered Parliament, became a Privy Councillor, and wisely and warmly promoted, by every possible exertion, the great and beneficial measure of the Union with England; for which good services he was raised to the dignity of the Peerage, in 1699, by the style and title of Lord Boyle of Kelburn, &c. Shortly afterwards he was advanced to that of Earl of Glasgow—the present peer being the fifth in direct male descent. Notwithstanding all the additions which had been made to the original very limited estate of Kelburn, the fortune would appear at the time to have been viewed as affording but very inadequate means to support the eminent dignity thus attained—may not the motto, “*Dominus Provi-debit*,” chosen by the first peer, have been intended delicately to point to this

circumstance? However, fortune has still proved propitious to the family, and their subsequent acquisition of the estates of the Lord Ross of Hawkhead, by marriage, and more lately the ample possessions of the great and ancient earldom of Crawford, has elevated the peerage of Glasgow, in this respect, to stand amongst the most considerable of the nobility of Scotland.

KELBURNE FLUVIUS.—From the stream, doubtless, the name of the lands has been derived. It flows down a deep glen, and close by the mansion house; it originally formed, for a great way at least towards the sea, the boundary which separated Kelburn from the adjoining territory of Fairley. On its banks, in a closely secluded part of the ravine, stands a beautiful sculptured monument, erected by his widow, to the memory of John, third Earl of Glasgow, whose health had been injured by wounds received at the battles of Fontenoy and Lanffeldt.

KRAIGLEY.—This is either in the parish of Beith or Dunlop; and there appears to be another place of the same name in Largs.

KNOCKSYDE HILL.—This refers to a finely conical mountain, the property of the Earl of Glasgow, in the eastern part of the parish of Largs. It is stated to rise to the height of 1419 feet above the level of the sea.

KINGSBURNE FLUVIUS.—Not ascertained where situated.

KEM HILL.—"The Kame Hill," as it is usually pronounced in the locality, is situated on the estate of Southanan, in the parish of West Kilbride, and forms the highest part here of that range of hills which border on the seashore all along through the parish of Largs, and terminates at the southern boundary of the parish of Kilbride. It springs almost immediately from the seabeach in the centre of the deep circling bay of Fairley—along which is seated the picturesque remains of the old place and orchards of Underbank, and rises with a quick ascent to the goodly height of about 1000 feet above the sea level. The name is derived from the locality, the Celtic *cam* signifying a bay or winding shore. This mountain has long been known for its quarry of excellent millstones. Till lately these were invariably formed of a single block of stone, but are now for the most part constructed of a number of different pieces, and hooped with iron in the same manner as the French burr-stones for flour-mills.

KAERVINNEN HILL.—From a description of its present appearance, given in the *Stat. Account*, this "strong forte" would appear to have belonged to that class of pri-

mitive structures so frequently to be observed in this neighbourhood, on eminences of this sort, and at the intersections of ravines, and which can only, with any propriety, be classed with the prehistoric remains of the country; yet all our local investigators, without hesitation, give the credit of its existence to the warriors of the battle of the Largs—an occasion which has tenanted every ancient tumulus within ten miles of it! There is some confusion in the author's description in its relation to the Garnock; that stream at its nearest point will be fully a mile distant; still the hill very prominently overlooks it and the valley down which it passes. The great estate of the Lord Boyd, on which, as stated by our author, this ancient fort is situated, extended to about 5500 acres Scots, much of it very valuable land. It is still popularly called the Barony of Boyd, though it has long since been alienated and parcelled out into a great many different properties. The farm of Swinlees, on which is situated Caerwinning Hill, now belongs to Mr. Theophilus Paton, whose predecessors have for some time been proprietors of it.

KILBURNY CASTELL.—The barony of Kilbirnie, which derives its name from the parish church, originally belonged to a branch of the great family of Barclay, which appears to have settled in this country soon after the period of the Conquest. A very carefully detailed genealogical account of this family and their successors, the Crawford of Kilbirnie, is given by Crawford, *voce* Garnock; and the estate is now the property of the Earl of Glasgow, to whom it has descended in right of succession.

The once princely residence of Kilbirnie Castle, or "Place," as in more modern times it came to be denominated, has remained now for nearly a century a desolate, deserted ruin, having been accidentally destroyed by fire May 1, 1757. The walls of the more ancient square tower, which no doubt formed the chief feature of the structure at the time of Pont's survey, still stand to nearly their original height, the embattled parapet alone being fallen down; but it is quite of the more ordinary dimensions of these ancient citadels, or donjon-keeps, as they were called in the phraseology of their day, being 41 by 32 feet over the walls, which, with 7 feet in thickness, reduced the area inside to no more than 28 feet by 18. The great room, or baron's hall, was over the lower vaults, and under a stone arched ceiling 20 feet in height to the centre; it was fitted up with stone benches, and, as usual, very partially lighted by two small windows piercing the thick walls. The scanty supply of chambers which it afforded were over this, and the access to them, and the all important battlements of defence, was by a narrow turnpike in one of the corners of the outter wall. The entire height of this tower, which is built of a good durable sandstone, has been from 40 to 50 feet; the era of its erection, most probably, being some time in the fourteenth century, certainly not earlier. To this solid old

tower has been annexed an oblong mass of building, 74 feet in length by 25 in width over the walls, and which is said to have been built about 1627. This otherwise very heavy range of building is somewhat relieved by fine hanging turrets projecting from the two front corners, immediately above the ground vaults, and running up the whole height of the walls, above which they would be finished with high pointed roofs : a suit of lower buildings appears to have formed a kind of court on the north side of the castle ; but these are now quite removed.

The site of this venerable mansion was well chosen, though in no degree partaking of a wild or romantic character. Like Glengarnock, it stands commandingly a considerable way up the acclivity of the west side of the valley of the Garnock ; and the grounds appear to have been pretty extensive, and laid out in the style of the age in which the great modern additions to the building were made. A very spacious avenue, perhaps half a mile in length, descends from the eastern front down nearly to the church on the level ground below, about 200 yards of which, next to the castle, is lined by stone walls, 20 feet in height and 60 feet apart. Of the destruction of Kilbirnie Castle by fire, a minute and very interesting account is contained in Mr. Dobie's work on the *Crawford Peerage*.

KILBURNY KIRK.—The parish church of Kilbirnie is one of the few edifices of this sort now remaining in the district which were erected prior to the great religious revolution of 1560 ; and, by its humble character, strongly evidences how little the dignified clergy of the gorgeous hierarchy were disposed to bestow even a reasonable decency on these outlying places of public worship ; the voluptuous clerical palace at Kilwinning, to which this belonged, with its host of pampered priests, requiring for its maintenance everything that could be drawn from the dependant parishes, bestowing but the smallest modicum possible for the service of the cure. About the beginning of last century, John Crawfurd of Kilbirnie, the first Viscount Garnock, had the family gallery decorated with a profusion of heraldic ornaments of the most elaborate and ostentatious description, which are all yet preserved in very good order, and certainly well merit preservation, both as an elegant work of art, and as illustrative of the feelings and manners of a period so recent as the age of Queen Anne. A most minute and elaborate description of this extraordinary display of feudal pretension was published a few years ago in an Edinburgh periodical, entitled *The Scottish Journal of Topography*, drawn up by Mr. William Dobie of Beith, a gentleman much devoted to and highly accomplished in such lore.

Captain Thomas Crawfurd's tomb in the churchyard of Kilbirnie still remains, and is well preserved ; the inscription, which Pont has given substantially correct,

is thus exactly copied from the stone, in the New *Statistical Account* of the parish.

GOD · SCHAW · THE · RICHT.

HEIR · LYIS · THOMAS.
CRAVFVRD · OF · IORDAN.
HIL · SEXT · SON · TO.
LAVRENCE · CRAVFVRD.
OF · KILBIERNY.

AND · IONET · KER · HIS.
SPOVS · ELDEST · DOCHTER.
TO · ROBERT · KER.
OF · KERRISLAND.
1 · 5 · 9 · 4.

In this burying ground there are several long narrow slabs lying on the ground, on each of which are engraved the figure of the cross and a sword, but without any inscriptions; these are supposed, with some probability, to mark the graves of Knights Templars.

KILRONSKAN.—Obviously the lands of Kilriskan are here meant, part of the estate of Southanan; which, doubtless, commemorate in their name a connection of some sort with some saint or other revered in the locality. In the earlier ages, wherever Christianity appeared, the locality teemed with saints; and, doubtless, but that the legitimate machinery for canonisation has been lost, the present period would certainly supply successors to these ancient worthies in all due proportion of numbers. At a little distance west of the farmhouse of Kilruskan, is situated one of those primitive fortlets here denominated *Castle-hills*. It stands on the edge of a little ravine; it is about forty feet across the top, perfectly circular, and detached from the adjoining surface behind by a broad and deep fosse. A few years ago, the stones which had formed the rampart being carried off, a cavity or cell was discovered to have existed in the centre of the hill. It was of an oblong form, extended across its entire breadth within the wall, and was about six or eight feet in width and depth. The walls of this cavern were very neatly constructed of stone, but entirely without mortar or any kind of cement—no doubt such art being utterly unknown to the builders. Nothing appeared to indicate in what manner it had been roofed, the place being filled up solidly with stones and earth which had fallen in from above.

KAMMELTOUNE.—The lands of Campbellton are in the parish of West Kilbride. They were originally part of the ancient barony of Ardsneil, and took their name from a subsequent owner of the name of Campbell. *Reg. Mag. Sigilli*. Campbellton and Hunterston, as before alluded to, are now united in one property, but each retains its distinctive appellations.

KILBRYDE.—The parish of West Kilbride, so called to distinguish it from East

Kilbride in Lanarkshire, is situated next southward to that of Largs; and, as at present constituted, extends over six miles along the seashore, till it meet with Ardrossan, about two miles north of Ardrossan Harbour. Full particulars of this, as of all the other parishes of Cuningham, will of course be found in the *Statistical Account* lately published. But of the ancient "stronge forte" alluded to by the author as being situated here, all memory or tradition appears to have lapsed into irretrievable oblivion, if, indeed, any such really ever existed in the locality. Anything that might seem to have any reference to such an object is the name of "Ward road," which still distinguishes the ancient entrance to the village from the northward. The parochial church of Kilbride was mostly rebuilt and improved in 1732 as it still remains; and, from its present appearance, an instructive idea may be formed of what a miserable character it must have been in the days of its subjugation to the all-engrossing abbey of Kilwinning, to which it belonged.

KIRKLAND.—There are "Kirklands" almost in every parish of the district. The one here mentioned most probably refers to a beautifully situated small property close by the town of Dalry, on which there is a respectable looking old residence; and formerly there were some fine old timber, and the ruins of an ancient dove-cot, all now swept away, the property having fallen into the hands of a different order of owners from those by whom these graces were supplied.

KALFE FLUVIUS.—Our venerable topographer in this instance assuredly shows a little negligence or haste. The Caaf, a tributary of the Garnock, is very inaccurately described as "a small brook," for it is in truth a fine copious stream, and well entitled to its ordinary appellation of "the Caaf-water." It has its source on the confines of the parish of Largs, immediately behind the bold range of hills which all along here line the coast to near the harbour of Ardrossan, and after a run, in all its many windings, of perhaps from ten to twelve miles, falls into the Garnock about a mile below the town of Dalry. The statist of the parish alludes to a remarkable passage which it has scooped for itself through "a dike of basaltic rock," at a point where it descends from the hills to the lower lands. Near its junction with the Garnock, the course of the Caaf, for about a mile or so, becomes bold and picturesque; descending abruptly from a considerable elevation, the stream here passes into a deep rocky and richly wooded ravine, and in the course of which, it has formed an interesting and beautiful little cataract, or "linn," which has given name to the possessions on its left bank, from which the ancient little family of Linn of that Ilk derived their distinctive appellation. The formation of the rocky structure here seems exclusively limestone, but perhaps rather of an impure quality.

KOOKIE DAILL.—This was formerly a farm on the estate of Blair, but is now, conjoined with another called Hawhill. Not many years ago there was to be seen, in the meadow ground of Cockadale, several little mounds, which, according to tradition, were the graves of those who had died of the "plague" which, as is well known, severely scourged this country about the middle of the seventeenth century.

KERSHEAD.—This is part of the old barony of Kersland, and is now the property of the heirs of the late Andrew Miller, who, having acquired it by purchase, built the present comfortable residence on it, and improved the lands very much.

KERSLAND.—The author, from neglect doubtless, has omitted to notice specially the owner or the family of Kersland; though he has frequently, in the course of his work, alluded to both. The barony of Kersland is situated in the parish of Dalry, and, in its old evidents, is described as "a 20 merk land of old extent." The property extends to about 2000 acres, all arable, generally of a medium quality, and, like all the neighbourhood, abounds with coal, iron, lime, and excellent beds of sandstone. The ancient family of Kersland, reputed by the older genealogists as chief of their name, became utterly extinct about the close of the seventeenth century; and their fine compact estate is now rent into twenty or thirty different portions, adding another instance to the ever-recurring moral of the instability of human affairs. Mr. Paterson has given a pretty well detailed genealogical account of this ancient family. The old castellated mansion of Kersland, some considerable fragments of which still exist, and is occupied as a farm house, is seated close down on the banks of the Garnock water, which marks the northern boundary of the estate for two or three miles. The particular farm on which the remains of Kersland castle are situated is at present possessed by a Mr. Witherspoon, an intelligent and judicious practical farmer, who, by his sound and scientific practice, is affording a most important example to the locality.

KNOCKAWART.—In this instance, our sober and careful notator would seem to have been lured by an old rhyme away from his habitual reverence of simple business facts. The lands of Knockewart, now part of the parish of Ardrossan, were at this time and had long been the property of the Mures of Caldwell, and it was not till 1713 that they were alienated by William Mure of Caldwell to John Simson of Kirktonhall, father of the celebrated Dr. Robert Simson of Glasgow. This property would appear at times to have been possessed as an appanage by the heir apparent of Caldwell. "James Mure fear of Caldwell" died at Knockewart in the month of April 1617; his latter-will, as recorded, bears to have been "maid and gevin up be himself in his dwelling hous in Knokewart, vpoun the xii day of the

said moneth of Apryle." The lands of Knockewart, which extend to about 300 Scotch acres, chiefly hill pasture, but much of which is now being reclaimed and brought under aration, have recently been acquired by Doctor Hugh M. Lang of Largs, brother of Mr. Lang of Groatholm.

KNOCKRIVOCH.—The farm of Knockrivoch is part of the barony of Ardrossan.

KARYLAW CASTELL.—The etymology of this name is rather uncertain. *Caer*, in the Celto-British dialect, seems undoubtedly to signify a fort or place of defence, but this is invariably pronounced *Kirry*, which may possibly be from a different root. *Caer*, in this part of the country, is invariably pronounced *Car*, as in Carluke, &c.; *Kirry* occurs in Kirriemuir, and some few other instances, but is but rare as compared with the other. The latter half of the compound, *Law*, is universally known to signify a hill, but, perhaps, a hill associated with some particular custom or use.

Kirrilaw Castle appears to have been the chief messuage or manor place of the barony and parish of Stevenston from the earliest period. Stevenston derived its appellation from the original grantee of De Morville, whose family name our author alleges was Loccard; the author of *Caledonia*, however, simply describes him as "Stephen the son of Richard," but adds no family name; it may be Pont had his authority from the Kilwinning register, which he states he had perused. Little further appears to be known of the particular history of the descendants of Stephen. King Robert de Bruce conveyed the lands of Stevenston, in Cuningham, by a charter dated in 1318, to Sir Duncan Campbell, who had married Susanna Craufurd, heiress of Loudon; and there is therefore the strongest presumption that the barony had been forfeited by its owner having sided with the party of Baliol, the legitimate successor to the Morevilles, his superiors. But the family of Loudon would seem to have obtained at least a part of Stevenston long prior to this date; for, in Craufurd's Peerage, it is distinctly stated that "Hugh," son of the original heiress of Loudon, "added to the barony of Loudon the lands of Crosbie, and a portion of the village of Stevenston in Cuninghame, by the donation of Allan of Galloway, High Constable of Scotland, his superior lord." As early as the year 1462, a younger son of the family of Loudon appears to have obtained a grant of the Ten pound land of Dowcathall (part of Stevenston); and of which property his successors retained possession down to the latter part of the seventeenth century. They were occasionally designed of Stevenston, but more ordinarily of Dowcathall, and their representative at the time is included as a substitute in the entail of the Loudon estates, executed in 1613. From this branch again, most probably, were descended the Campbells of Hullerhirst, another portion of Stevenston, and one of

whom, Hugh Campbell of Hullerhirst, was a Sub-Commissioner for valuing the Teinds within the district of Cuninghame in 1629.

At a pretty early period, however, the principal part, with the manor place of Kirrilaw, became the property and one of the chief residences of the distinguished family of Glencairn; but our author is certainly mistaken in supposing that it was obtained "by the marriage of the Douglas heretrix thereof." It is expressly stated in the Peerage, that William, fourth Earl of Glencairn, married to his second wife, Margaret (or Elizabeth), daughter and heiress of John Campbell of Wester Loudon; and it is further stated that the Earl of Glencairn had a charter of Wester Loudon, (which is just another name for Stevenston,) January 22, 1527-8. This Earl's mother was Lady Mariot, eldest daughter of Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus, and which circumstance may possibly have led to the mistake. From this fact, it would seem that these lands had, at some previous period, become the inheritance of (in all probability) a branch of the Loudon family.

William, fourth Earl of Glencairn, above alluded to, as is well known, engaged himself deeply in the views of Henry VIII. and the English interest, in reference to the marriage of Queen Mary; and his son and successor, Alexander, following up the same line of policy, became quite as deeply interested in the party of which John Knox was a prominent leader; and ultimately, as it appears, this talented and zealous coadjutor of Knox shared largely in the spoils of the senile and infatuated old hierarchy.

During the occupancy of Kirrilaw by the Glencairn family, it was burned down by the rival clan of Montgomery, under their chief, Lord Eglinton; and, in 1609, it is stated to have been alienated by them to Sir Thomas Boyd of Bonshaw, who again seems to have retained it but for a very short time. It has subsequently passed through various hands, as may be learned from the local historians; and it is now the property of Gavin Fullarton, son and grandson of two successive incumbent clergymen of the parish of Dalry, who, it is stated, derived their descent "from the very ancient family of the Fullartons of Kilmichail, in Arran."

The old castellated mansion of Kirrilaw is now reduced to a roofless ruin; a considerable part of the walls however still remain; and from these it is at once apparent that it belonged not to the more ancient class of simple square towers, so remarkable for the strength and solidity of their walls, and almost total absence of windows for the admission of light; but, on the contrary, by the lightness of its walls, number and regularity of windows, it decidedly speaks to you of a more recent age and advanced state of society: its era may be about the time of the fifth James, or his successor, the long and much commiserated Queen Mary. It continued to be inhabited till about the year 1790, when it was dismantled by the late proprietor, Alexander Hamilton, who, or his predecessor, in the spirit of the

times, imposed upon it the name of "Grange," which, it is understood, had been the name of a farm in the neighbourhood of Kilmarnock, of which they had been proprietors for some time previously! With better taste, however, its present owner has restored its proper appellation to the place. Unlike many of its compeers, it is exceedingly pleasant to remark, Kirrilaw is still well shaded and adorned by a goodly number of its venerable old trees, which no doubt must have witnessed its early condition, when the attractive pageantry of heraldic display and feudal pomp lent their alluring charms to its stately romantic halls.

KILWINNING.—The early monkish orders were proverbially good judges of the localities they selected as the places of their permanent abode; and Kilwinning, as an example, certainly well sustains their character for discernment and sound judgment in this respect. For every purpose of a great religious institution, in its appropriate district, Kilwinning is at once the most central and accessible that could have been chosen here; whilst, at the same time, it possesses the important advantages of being near the seacoast, and close by the confluence of two capital streams, the Irvine and the Garnock. It stands too, so to speak, in the foreground of a wide and rich valley country, opening away for many miles around, and backed to the west and north by a range of lofty green hills, which well and finely terminate the noble landscape, as well as afford important protective warmth to the whole intermediate region below, with its many parochial towns and interesting seats of ingenious industry interspersed throughout its varied and beauteous surface.

The immediate site of this once splendid church, with its numerous monastic buildings, is no less choice and appropriate than were its general relations happily combined, and conducive to the end to which it was designed. It is seated on a commodious platform on the summit of a gently rising ground, along the base of which flows, to the east and southward, the copious and clear stream of the Garnock-water. South and seaward the land declines very gently for about a mile, the soil all the way being of the richest order; whilst beyond this, on to the sea-beach, a distance of about another mile, the surface is one unbroken flat sandy plain, through which the Garnock bends and winds its ample folds with the utmost latitude of unrestrained freedom,—a sort of "Links o' Forth" on a lesser scale. The extensive sterile plains of sand, which line the shore for a great way along the deep curvature of the bay of Ayr, have been formed from the continued deposits of innumerable ages of the many streams and inland torrents which converge to this dependant point; more particularly, it is the work of that combination of streams which rendezvous, as it were for a moment, in the ancient basin or harbour of Irvine, ere they re-enter the eternity of their parent ocean. For the far greater part these downs are flat and comparatively smooth, but, northward from Kilwinning, they rise into a tumult of

loose naked sand-hills—50 to 100 feet high—dreary, wild, and sterile in aspect; drifting and shifting about with every blast that blows; still they impart a certain mixture of grandeur to a scene otherwise all gentleness and unruffled equanimity. Forward, a little beyond the Garnock, to the east of the abbey, lie the close and broad plantations of Eglinton, spread over an extensive track of low lying flat land, a sort of continuation of the sandy belt of the shore, which here makes a deep indentation back on its inland border, and which, by their dark and solemn umbrage, lend a fitting tone and contrast to the towers and bold pointed fragments of the ruinous old abbey, which, from the nobleness of its architecture, and the commanding position it occupies, still seems to hold precedence of all around.

Comparatively but very little of the structure of the abbey of Kilwinning has escaped the destructive hands of successive spoliators since the great fiat of 1560. Nevertheless, fortunately, from the connected nature of the few fragments which remain, a pretty satisfactory idea may yet be formed both of the magnitude and design of the building, as likewise of the richness and splendour of its execution. The stately and beautiful gable of the south transept, with its three finely proportioned lancet lights, is still perfectly entire to the very apex, together with a small portion of the connecting outer wall of the chancel aisle, with a single arch of the internal arcade, highly wrought and in the most perfect preservation. The great west entrance too, with its mullioned windows above, is still pretty entire, as likewise the base or solid part of the southern side wall of the nave on to the transept, extending to 95 feet in length, and from which a tolerable idea may be formed as to the proportions of the other details of the church. Considerable remains of the cloisters or domestic buildings of the monastery still exist, particularly of the arched under apartments of the houses. This appendage of the establishment appears to have formed an extensive square of buildings, having the whole length of the south wall of the nave and width of the south transept for its base, the enclosed centre of which, probably, would be fitted with piazzas all round, and communicate privately with the church. At the south side of what constituted this inner court, is still to be seen a beautiful and most interesting Saxon or round-arched doorway, which has been much admired, and is certainly an unusually rich and fine specimen of its class. Connected with the cloisters were the gardens and orchards, which extended south and eastward in front of the church, occupying a beautiful space of rich land, in every way singularly well adapted for these useful and ornamental purposes; some remains of the old fruit trees are yet remembered to have existed, and spoken of in the locality. These noble precincts, with their "faire stone wall," appear, from the statement of our author, still to have remained entire down to the period of his survey; but it is not probable that they would long continue to receive that attention necessary to their proper cultivation and continued existence. The only

vestige of the wall which now remains is the venerable arched "Abbey-gate," which, at the head of a narrow lane running off the main street, opens into the "Green" in front of the west entrance into the Abbey church. Some indications, however, of the precinct wall still appears in the names of places along its course, such as the "Alms wall," where, no doubt, existed the station where were distributed the charities of this princely community of priests. So recently as the year 1814, the heavy square tower—alluded to by the author—which flanked the great western door of the Abbey church—perhaps purposely preserved by the energetic "purifiers" of 1560—suddenly fell down, an irretrievable ruin; but of which, fortunately, a good view is preserved in Grose's *Antiquities*, where it is shown to have been covered by a very low plain roof: very possibly the original one. But, unfortunately, this safe though somewhat sober looking head-piece was afterwards removed, and a high tapering roof, in imitation of a spire, erected in its place; which no doubt was the cause of the dire catastrophe which so soon ensued,—the old walls being unable to resist the strong lateral pressure of the winds acting on so elevated an object. A very beautiful and well proportioned tower, after the same style of building, was immediately reared on the same site by the late energetic and public-spirited Lord Eglinton; but it would certainly have been in better taste, and far more satisfactory to posterity, had his Lordship happily been advised simply to restore it in exact conformity with the original.

The statement in the writing of our worthy old topographer, at least as it now appears in the manuscript, that "the river Garnock glyds betwix the toune and abbay," is undoubtedly altogether erroneous, and must have occurred by the word "betwixt" being miswritten for "by," either by the author, or, what is far more probable, by some subsequent transcriber. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that any change in this respect has at any time taken place. Kilwinning has indeed undergone but very little change, or extension either, since the days of the Reformation, beyond the occasional rebuilding of a decayed house, favourably as everything about would seem to conspire to such a consummation. The principal or main street lies nearly east and west, passing at a little distance along the north side of the abbey. There are some other lesser streets and collections of buildings, mostly around the "Green" at the west end of the ruin, besides the village of Corsehill on the other side of the Garnock; altogether, the population at present may be a little over 3000. The descent from the east end of the street to the bridge is pretty steep—formerly it was more so; and here, on the north side of the way, still stands, in very good preservation, an ancient little stone pillar which had originally been surmounted by a small wooden cross, a fragment of which yet remains fixed in its socket. This pillar, which is set upon a double square base, is of an octagonal form, and about six feet in height; it has a sort of moulded capital,

with sculptured human heads around on the facets, in a very fair style of execution. How this most offensive symbol of "Popish idolatry," in so conspicuous a situation, should have escaped the unsparing hands of the disciples of Knox, and their still more remorseless successors, may seem an enigma not easily to be solved; but there appears no doubt of the fact, that, from some speciality or oversight, this most obnoxious memorial has continuously kept its place on the open street during the lapse of ten generations of deeply tinged anti-crucifix worshippers!

Everything relating to those who first introduced a knowledge of Christianity amongst the aboriginal inhabitants of this country has invariably been transmitted to posterity through the medium of wild fable, so prone has ever been the human mind to mystery, and so desirous of the immediate sanction and authority of supernatural evidence in matters of faith; nor is it at all very improbable that these early apostles to a rude people, finding the powerful aid of such influences, were not over careful to check the currency of such tales. The advent of St. Winning to this district is told in the following picturesque and pretty tale:—

Descended of a princely race, St. Winning was born in Ireland, and well educated; but, addicted to solitude and religious devotions, he found the circumstances of his position greatly to interfere with the peculiar bent of his mind and his favourite pursuits. Accordingly, in concert with some other young men of a congenial cast of mind, he conceived the project of building a small vessel and proceeding to sea, leaving it to Providence to shape their course to whatever shore it might please Him to direct. At length, all things being fully prepared, they set sail; and, after many vicissitudes, finally landed at the mouth of the Garnock, in the bay of Cunningham. Ere this time, however, their slender sea stores had been quite run out, and they were reduced to extreme hunger and want; and finding nothing to supply their necessities, they endeavoured to catch fish in the Garnock, but, after great exertions, they could procure none; and the saint, apprehending that they were thus thwarted by the malign influence of some evil *genius loci*, forthwith cursed the stream, that it should never again produce any fish! A doom from which it only escaped in after ages by changing its course and flowing in a new channel—as the successors of the saint appear sagely to have surmised.

But however ungracious the spirit of the Garnock may have been in refusing a supply of fish to the famished saint and his followers, it is certain he did not on that account turn his back on the locality; for it is recorded that, in a vision, he was directed by an angel to build his church on the beautiful spot now occupied by the ruins of the abbey, which, at the distance of more than four centuries, came to supersede the original humble structure reared by St. Winning.

It does not appear that any sufficient biographical account of this devoted apostle has reached the present time, if indeed any such was ever compiled, but

enough has floated down the stream of oral tradition to satisfy posterity of the extraordinary veneration and sanctity in which he was held ; and we may be well assured the monks of a later period, in fixing on this as the site of their magnificent abbey, did not altogether overlook the advantages which should redound to their institution through the sanction and influence of his sacred character and popular name. Wells were ever the medium of multitudes of the miracles of the early titular saints, and St. Winning would appear rather to have held a kind of pre-eminent power over the element of water, either "to curse or to bless it," as the reverend statist of the parish remarks. The old chroniclers have gravely recorded that the sacred fountain of St. Winning, near the abbey, was in use to portend the approach of war in the nation by flowing with blood instead of water ! and a case is related by Hoveden and others, that in the year 1184 it continued thus to flow for eight successive days and nights without intermission. Something parallel occurs in Sir Walter Scott's curious description of Thomas the Rhymer's journey into Elfland—

It was mirk, mirk night, and there was nae stern light,
And they waded through red blude to the knee ;
For a' the blude that's shed on earth
Rins through the springs o' that countrie.

This wild tale was noted by Lord Hailes amongst other notabilia of the age to which it refers, and some critics were foolish enough to view it as a serious statement on the part of the learned author. He subsequently amused himself by reiterating his statement, and declaring that "he could not submit to acknowledge that he did not believe that a fountain near Kilwinning ran blood for eight days and nights without intermission."

Such is a sample of what entered pretty largely into history not many centuries ago ; and some kind of allowance may be accorded to those early historians ; but what is to be thought of writers of the present moment who can be satisfied with the following *discovery*, as exposing the artifices of St. Winning's miracles performed about the middle of the eighth century ! "A recent occurrence tends to prove the truth of the story ; and to vindicate the stubborn faith of the learned Lord [Hailes]. In 1826, when the square or green, in the town of Kilwinning, to the west of the monastery, was being levelled, the workmen came upon an old leaden pipe, about an inch in diameter, which ran from the walls of the building, in the direction of a fine spring, now called Kyle's Well. This pipe had a considerable descent, and could not have been used for the purpose of drawing water from the well to the abbey. Through it, therefore, in all probability, blood, or some liquid resembling it, had been caused to flow into the fountain, and thus the credulity of the people was imposed upon, by the appearance of a miracle,

which served to enhance the fame of the monastery and the power of the priesthood.”—*New Stat. Account of the Parish of Kilwinning.*

In the above interesting little tale, doubtless, is veiled a true intimation of St. Winning's first arrival in the district of Cuningham, and history fixes the period of his advent to have been in the early part of the eighth century; but as to the extraordinary and marvellous circumstances of his voyage and final settlement at Kilwinning, we must just be satisfied with the authority we have received. All religions derived from the Jewish faith have ever been imbued with its spirit of exclusive truth; and, consequently, impatient for their supplanting all other “modes of faith;” nor does civilisation, with interested professional priesthoods, seem at all greatly to moderate excesses of this nature. Regarding the original impulse and supernatural events attending the voyage of this early apostle's mission to the aborigines of the west of Scotland, assuredly we have its exact parallel in the conduct of an energetic and zealous missionary of our own Presbyterian church of the present day, in his bold enterprises amidst the primitive hordes of Africa—if navigation and all the means of appliance be better, as they undoubtedly are, the task is proportionally greater and more difficult to overcome.

From the original little church or cell of St. Winning the present name of the parish of Kilwinning is derived—“kill,” in the Celtic speech signifying, a cell or place of worship. This word is of frequent occurrence throughout the topography of Ireland, but in Britain appears chiefly to be confined to a narrow district along the west coast of Scotland, principally to Argyleshire. In like manner, “Kirk” prefixed to names seems to indicate districts early occupied by Saxon settlers, as Kirkmichael, Kirkoswald, &c. with which the south of Scotland abounds. The little Christian cell of St. Winning, thus planted amidst a feeble race of primitive men—simply changing one object of veneration and religious reliance for another—would seem scarcely to have effected any perceptible influence in the progress of the civilisation of the country; and it was not till the introduction of a more intelligent class of men, four centuries afterwards, that the splendid monastery, which so long adorned the district, came to be reared on the site of the primitive edifice. No doubt, the shrewd monks of the twelfth century were too wise not to avail themselves of all the miraculous influences and prestige of the titular saint of the locality; and, however great their knowledge of philosophy and science might be, it is certain they took no means to disabuse the pitiful credulity of their ignorant followers.

The magnificent monastery of Kilwinning, according to historic authority, was founded and endowed in the year 1140, by Hugh de Morville, one of the most opulent and distinguished of the Anglo-Norman barons who settled in Scotland about that time, and who, along with other great possessions and high offices of state,

obtained a grant of the extensive and valuable bailiwick or great barony of Cuningham, which he thus embellished by so noble and beautiful a work of art. The particular history however of this proud institution, as well as that of the details of its important and appropriate district of Cuningham, has suffered irreparable injury by the destruction and loss of all its muniments and writings during the infuriated religious commotions of the sixteenth century. From what our author and others have stated, it would seem, nevertheless, that the cartulary, or record of deeds respecting property and other rights of the monastery, had been preserved, and, as was to be expected, were long afterwards in the hands of the Earl of Eglinton, whose family ultimately obtained the wreck and residue of the monastic property.

The very curious and interesting tradition alluded to by Pont, respecting De Morville's being implicated in the murder of Thomas à Becket, may be viewed at least as not a little presumptive of the fact that either he himself, or some member of his family, had been so concerned in that noted historical incident. "Segdoun"—more properly Segton, noticed as the old name of Kilwinning—seems simply a corruption of Sanct-toun; Aberbrothock, whose monastery belonged to the same order of monks as that of Kilwinning, is said to have been distinguished by the same appellation. The original seal and counter-seal of the monastery of Kilwinning is still preserved by the Earl of Eglinton; and of which the under engraving is a *fac simile*.



LIST OF THE ABBOTS OF KILWINNING.

A complete list of the Abbots of Kilwinning it is perhaps not now possible to recover, but the following is probably the nearest to it of any hitherto compiled.

NIGELLUS is the first now known to have held the office of Abbot of Kilwinning;

but his name not appearing till the year 1201, renders it very probable that he may have been preceded by one, if not more, in the office. He occurs at this date, and again in 1208, in the *Chart. of Glasgow*.

JOHANNES, the next abbot named, is witness (*circa* 1208) to the charter of foundation of the canons and nuns at Dalmuling—*Chart. of Paisley*. He is subsequently frequently mentioned in the same record; and, in 1226, is a party, along with Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, in a matter regarding the kirks of Ardrossan and Dalry.—*Chart. of Glas.*

WILLIELMUS, the next on record, was present in the celebrated Parliament held at Brigham, March 15, 1289; and therefore could hardly by possibility be the immediate successor of John—in all likelihood there would be more than one betwixt them.

BERNARD, the next who appears, swore fealty to Edward of England in 1296; and may perhaps have been the immediate successor of William.—*See Rag. Roll.*

WILLIAM, Abbot of Kilwinning, who had a safe conduct from Edward III. in 1335, might by possibility have succeeded Bernard, but it seems barely probable.—*Rot. Scot. v. i. p. 382.*

ROBERT is the next Abbot who occurs here. In 1361, he is named as a witness in a charter by Sir John Stewart of Darnley (*A. Stuart's Hist. p. 392*); but whether he came next to the preceding William may still seem doubtful. Robert is witness to a charter, 1367, and appears frequently about this period, both in the *Chartularies* of Paisley and Glasgow. But a considerable hiatus occurs after him.

ROGER, Abbot of Kilwinning, is said to appear in the writs of the family of Blair about 1407, as before alluded to in these notes.

ADAM SPARK, Abbot of Kilwinning, had a safe conduct into England, 1408—*Rot. Scot. v. ii. p. 190*. In 1429, he resigned the patronage of the church of Liberton in favour of the metropolitan church of Glasgow.—*Chart. of Glas. p. 321.*

WILLIAM BOYD, a son of the house of Kilmarnock, is the next Abbot of Kilwinning discovered. He obtained a charter erecting the lands of the monastery into a regality—*Peerage*. William, Abbot of Kilwinning, appears as an "incorporated member" of the newly founded university of Glasgow, in the year 1451—*Liber. Collegii, &c. p. lii. M. Club.*

WILLIAM BUNSH is the next Abbot of Kilwinning who appears, but whether the immediate successor of Boyd or not may seem not a little doubtful. He first occurs in 1494, in a matter before the Lords of Council—*Acta, D. C. p. 326*. William, Abbot of Kilwinning, fell in the fatal field of Flodoun, 1513.

JAMES BEATON, the well-known Archbishop of St. Andrews, obtained the Abbacy of Kilwinning, in commendam, in 1515; but whether any one held it in the interim is uncertain.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON probably succeeded Beaton. He obtained a letter of admission to the temporalities of the Abbey, August 8, 1526; but appears afterwards to have resigned it in favour of Henry Sinclair, afterwards Bishop of Ross; reserving however to himself the fruits of the abbacy and the right of re-entry—*Epis. Reg. Scot.* ii. 132. He is marked as an extraordinary Lord of Session, Nov. 17, 1533—*Brunton*, p. 47.

HENRY SINCLAIR, the same unquestionably as the above, Keith says, "was Abbot, or perpetual commendator at least, of the Abbey of Kilwinning in the year 1541, which last benefice he exchanged with Gavin Hamilton for the Deanry of Glasgow, anno 1550."

GAVIN HAMILTON, thus obtaining the Abbacy of Kilwinning in 1550, is said to have been fourth son of James Hamilton of Raplock; and with him properly terminated the long list of the legitimate Abbots of Kilwinning. He appears to have been a man of distinguished talents and high business attainments; and throughout in the ardent struggles of the period he was deeply and constantly engaged. He adhered decidedly to the Catholic party, but was tolerant and judiciously moderate towards their opponents. Spotswood states that "of all his faction, he was esteemed the most moderate;" whilst Knox, at the worst, merely speaks of him as a "crafty man." He was active in the field as well as sage in the cabinet, and lost his life in the cruel struggle betwixt Morton and the adherents of the Queen, on the streets of Edinburgh, June 15, 1557, long remembered as the "Black Saturday."

He bore a large hand in the "appropriation" of the lands and properties of his abbey, as, no doubt, judging it better that his own friends should have them than that they should be left to fall into those of his enemies, seeing most certainly that they must be "secularised."

After the death of Hamilton, the abbey of Kilwinning was given, in commendam, to Alexander Cunningham, son of the ardently reforming earl of Glencairn, simply that a certain form and colour of law might be given to the final spoliation and disposal of the last remnants of property which remained of the doomed abbey. At this period a murderous *Feud* raged betwixt the Cunninghams and the Montgomeries; and, the Commendator of Kilwinning having been accessory to the murder of the earl of Eglinton, was in revenge set upon and slain in like manner, by Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorly, August 1, 1591.

Mr. William Melville, commendator of Tungland, was next appointed to this sort of *pro forma* office. His appointment was objected to, on a rule of the Canon law, but it was subsequently ratified by Parliament, June 5, 1592—*See Spotswood*, p. 187. Melville, however, soon after resigned his office; and by a charter, January 1603, the whole lands and property of the abbey were erected into a

temporal lordship in favour of the earl of Eglinton, together with a right to the whole tithes and patronage of appointing clergymen to sixteen parish churches.

The building in which the Regality court of Kilwinning was probably held, at least subsequent to the era of the Reformation, is still standing. It is situated close by the west end of the abbey, and is thus described in the title deeds of the property:—"That stone house, under and above, from the ground upward, commonly called the Chamber of the Court-hall, lying upon the north part of the some time Abbacie and monasterie of Kilwinning; bounded betwixt the wall of the church of the same, contigue with the said Court Hall, together with the said Court Hall itself, and with two vaults situate under the said Hall, joined thereto in the same south side, together with a little quadrangular portion of land of fourtie foot in length and as much in breadth," &c. This property was acquired by Alexander Wryttoun, minister at Kilwinning, who was infest in it in 1606; and again was succeeded by his daughter Margaret, who was wife of Mr. Ralph Roger, minister of Ardrossan. Her sasine proceeds on a precept in name of Oliver, Lord Protector, March 26, 1658. On the lintel of the entrance door of this ancient house is the following inscription in raised letters:—

SINE TE DEVS CVNCTA NIL.
GOD IS THE BVILDER PRAISIT BE HE.

KRAIGNAUGHT.—This name seems of ancient Celtic etymology, and to signify the bare or naked craig or rock. It is situated in the parish of Dunlop, and is now the property of John Gilmour. Craignaught hill was the scene of a sanguinary feudal conflict betwixt Sir Alexander Stewart of Darnley and Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, at the head of their respective clans, July 9, 1439. Pitscottie, as usual, gives a vividly picturesque account of this conflict, in which he states,—“It was foughten that day so manfully that both the parties would retire and rest them diverse and sundry times, and rencontre again at the sound of the trumpet.” Sir Thomas Boyd was slain, and the victory claimed by the Stewarts. The particular ground on which the battle was fought is still pointed out by tradition, and of course confers an immortality on the scene.

KLONBYITH.—The name of this place appears to be of Celtic origin—*cluin*, pasture land; *beith*, birch wood—which, thus compounded, may be interpreted the pasture amongst the birch woods. The property is situated in the parish of Kilwinning, on the north banks of the Lugton water, about three miles distant from the town and abbey. It was feued off the abbey in 1534 to James Cuninghame, of the family of Aiket; and is described as a “six merk-land.” It remained with the Cuninghams till 1633, when it was sold to James Scott, provost of Irvine; and,

after passing through several hands, was acquired by the Earl of Eglinton, whose successors still retain it. The walls of the old castle or mansion place of Clonbeith are still pretty entire, amidst some old trees, and forms an object of interest in the locality. It has been only a semi-fortified structure of the period of its secularisation.

KIRKWOOD.—The lands of Kirkwood are situated in the parish of Stewarton, about midway betwixt the towns of Stewarton and Dunlop; and are now the property of Mr. Cunningham of Lainshaw.

KIRKBRYD.—Probably meant for Kilbryde, a farm on the estate of Lainshaw.

KIRKFURD.—There is a Kirkford, a kind of suburb of the town of Fenwick, now chiefly inhabited by bonnet makers.

KING'S-KITCHEN.—Uncertain if now known.

KLONHERVIE.—Part of the old barony of Polkelly, in the parish of Fenwick. In the retours it is written Clonherb.

KARNELL-FLUVIUS.—This is a tributary of the water of Irvine. It has its rise in the parish of Fenwick; afterwards it passes through the parish of Kilmaurs, dividing it into nearly two equal parts, and here is called "Kilmaurs water;" but below this it takes the name of Carmel.

KNAGGERHILL.—This property is in the parish of Irvine, and was ultimately acquired by that burgh, which still retains it.

CUNNINGHAMHEAD CASTELL.—This old distinguished residence is situated in the parish of Dreghorn. Its older name, however, was Woodhead; but changed at a period long before it was at all common to indulge in such fancies. About the commencement of the fifteenth century, Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs gave these lands to his second son William, and from whom were descended this family, some of whose representatives eminently distinguished themselves throughout the great and important revolutionary transactions of the sixteenth and subsequent century. They appear, however, to have come to a close, in the direct line, about the year 1724; and in 1791 the late distinguished Colonel Fullarton of that ilk was "served heir of line and representative of the family of Cunninghamhead, Barts."—Robertson's *Ayrshire Families*, ii. p. 122.

In 1724, it is stated, the estate of Cuninghamhead was judicially sold, and purchased by John Snodgrass, writer in Edinburgh, with whose heirs it remained till 1846, when it was sold to William Kerr, formerly merchant in Virginia, United States of America, for the sum of £32,000 sterling.

In common with all sublunary things, the strengthly tower of Cuninghamhead, that had so oft "rolled back the tide of feudal war," was doomed to perish, for at last falling under the hands of modern "improvers," it was ruthlessly demolished, and the new owner be-lauded for the beauty and elegance of the fashionable mansion which he reared in its stead! Cuninghamhead is beautifully situated on the banks of the Annick, and the place is well wooded. It is in the close neighbourhood of the Stewarton station of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway.

KNOCKINTYBER.—This estate is better known in the present day by the name of Busbie; it is finely situated on the banks of the Carmel, in the lower part of the parish of Kilmaurs. The ruins of its ancient castellated mansion—one of those square towers, so common in the middle ages, are still standing to their full height. The family name was Mowat, which appears to be a corruption of the dignified Anglo-Norman appellative of Montealto, of whom it is said some individuals of distinction came into Scotland in the twelfth century. This family appears to have possessed these lands from a very early period, which may seem to render it not improbable that their introduction here may have been under the patronage of the great Baron de Morville. Frequent notice of the Mowats of Busbie occur in the public records, but for several centuries of the latter part of their history they do not appear to have occupied any very conspicuous place. Their career as lairds of Busbie would seem to have terminated in the early part of the seventeenth century. In a testamentary deed recorded in the *Commissary Rec. of Glasgow*, April, 1634, the following significant notice of their ultimate fate occurs:—"Item, there was awand, in the first place, be umquhile James Mowat, *sumtyme* of Busbie, as principall, and Robert Muir, sone lauchfull to James Muir of Thornetoun, as cautioner, be thair band, xxx li. vj s. viij d." It can hardly be doubted the dissolution of their connection with their ancient inheritance had thus taken place prior to 1634. Wodrow has recorded, after his own peculiar vein, the following curious superstitious anecdote of the last unfortunate laird of Busbie. It occurs in his *Life of Welsh*, MS.

"His (Welshes) influence upon, and interest in, the shire of Air was not small; they all, save the openly wicked and profane, had a veneration for him, though he spared not to reprove their sins as far as he knew them. Mr. Crawford gives an instance of his holy freedom this way, as well as his propheticall spirit, which he had from the gentleman's own son, a worthy and pious minister, who was present

when his father told the passage with tears. There was much profanation of the Sabbath at a gentleman's house, about 8 miles distance from Air, by great gatherings of people upon that holy day to the foot-ball and other games and pastimes. Mr. Welsh took the liberty to write severall prudent and civil letters to the gentleman, desiring him to suppress the profanation of the Lord's day at his house. The gentleman, not loving to be received a *puritan*, slighted all, and would not amend. In a little time after, Mr. Welsh, riding that way, came to his gate, and called for the gentleman, who coming out, invited Mr. Welsh in, which he declined, and told him he was come to him with a heavy message from God, which was, that because he had slighted the advice given him from the Lord, and would not restrain the profanation of the Sabbath in his lands and beside his house, therefor the Lord would cast him out of his house and lands, and none of his posterity should ever enjoy them. This was visibly fulfilled : and tho' the gentleman was in very good circumstances at the time, yet from that day forth all things went cross, and he fell into one difficulty after another, till he was obliged to sell his estate ; and when he was giving the purchaser the possession of it, he said, with tears, before his wife and children, ' Now Mr. Welsh is a true prophet.' This gentleman was, as I am told, Mowat of Busbie, Mr. Mathew Mowat's father." Mr. M. Mowat was minister of Kilmarnock, 1643, and for many years afterwards.

After passing probably through different hands, the lands of Busbie were acquired by James Ritchie, whose predecessors were merchants in Glasgow, in 1763, and with his descendants they still remain.

KILMAUERS TOWN, CASTELL, AND KIRK.—The parish of Kilmaurs lies immediately northwards of Kilmarnock ; it is pretty extensive, being six miles in length by three in breadth ; generally of a good soil, and all low and arable. The surface, however, is beautifully diversified by gentle eminences, enriched by numberless patches of plantation sprinkled over them. Mr. Robertson, perhaps justly, characterises the soil of Kilmaurs as " deep and fertile throughout, there not being an acre of bad land in the parish." Like Kilmarnock, it is rich too in mineral wealth, abounding in coal, lime, freestone, and probably ironstone, though this last would seem not yet to have been duly explored.

St. Maure, the titular genius of this parish, and to whom the church was dedicated, is described in the Scottish Kalendar of Saints as a holy virgin, who flourished towards the close of the ninth century, and was commemorated on the 2d of November, though, according to our author, " alledged by the vulgar a holy man." There is often some difficulty as to whether places distinguished in this way were actually the place of the saint's sojourn or death. In cases of great celebrity, it is obvious that numerous localities came to be consecrated to the same saint, merely,

of course, in honour and reverence of their pre-eminent sanctity. St. Maure, however, does not appear to have attracted much notice, and this is probably the only place of any great note which bears her name; therefore it seems probable that here the saint really was located and died.

At the era of the introduction of the feudal system into this district, under De Morville, in the early part of the twelfth century, the ancient barony of Kilmaurs, comprehending then perhaps the greater part of the parish, was conferred on Warnebald, one of the principal men who accompanied the great baron thither from England. By what surname, if any, Warnebald was distinguished on his arrival here is not recorded, though certainly such were in use, at least amongst men of rank in England, long previous to that time. Be this, however, as it may, his descendants soon after appear to have adopted the name of Cuningham, doubtless from the name of the district, though for what particular reason, or on what occasion, nothing now appears satisfactorily to be known. At the revival of the monarchy, and termination of the feudal period, properly so called, the descendant of Warnebald, Sir Robert Cuningham of Kilmaures, had the good fortune to attach himself to the cause of Bruce, and in consequence of which he obtained large accessions of property to his original inheritance. At a subsequent period, the representative of the family, Sir William Cuningham of Kilmaurs, added still more largely to the family possessions, by the marriage of a co-heiress of the ancient and wealthy family of Dennistoun, in Renfrewshire. And the grandson of this baron, Sir Alexander Cuningham of Kilmaurs, was raised by patent to the peerage, by the style of Lord Kilmaurs, about the year 1450; and thirty years afterwards, May 28, 1488, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Glencairn, which continued with his descendants uninterruptedly until 1796, when John, fifteenth Earl of Glencairn, dying unmarried, the title fell into abeyance, and has not since been made good by any claimant. Sir Thomas M. Cuningham of Corsehill, baronet, is supposed to have the best right to these honours, but as yet his claim, if preferred, has not been decided.

Of this very noble estate, as well as of many others in the district, the Glencairn family have long since been dispossessed; a large portion of the barony of Kilmaurs-proper was acquired, about the beginning of last century, by the then Earl of Eglinton, and at least some part of it still remains with that family. From the days of Bruce, and throughout the entire dynasty of the Stuarts, the Glencairn family ever made a conspicuous figure in the history of the country, in all relations of life, whether as regarded warlike courage and conduct in the field, or sagacity in the councils of the cabinet, and were ever foremost in the sacred cause of liberty, civil and religious. They long held vast and valuable possessions throughout many parts of the southern division of Scotland, and their branches perhaps spread more

widely in this northern section of Ayrshire, and were more powerful as a clan than that of any other name inhabiting it. Many branches of them likewise became resident in other counties, as those of Dumbarton, Stirling, and Fife, as well as others in the south of Scotland. The sure but silent revolution which commerce, and a more advanced civilisation has produced, has changed all this; and in an opener and wider field, merit and success is ever springing up in all quarters, whilst the whole system of banded septs and violence is fast fading out of view, never again to re-appear.

The town of Kilmaurs, which appears to have attracted the especial notice of our venerable topographer, possesses some historical interest, as having been the seat of an early attempt to introduce the arts of manufacture into this locality. About the year 1520, Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, procured a charter erecting his village into a burgh of barony; and, shortly after, he feued out about 280 acres of land, lying immediately around the town, amongst forty freemen, with a view to encourage tradesmen and manufacturers of different sorts to settle in it and pursue their arts. Every sort of exclusive privilege was conferred on them "of buying or selling, of brewing or making malt, and of all other art or trade, as that of shoemakers, skinners, carpenters, woolsters," &c. These forty possessions are called the Tenements of Kilmaurs, and from the beginning have paid only two merks Scots yearly each—about 2s. 2d. sterling. From the terms of our author's description of it (about 50 years perhaps after its organisation as a burgh), it may justly be inferred that these measures had had some effect, in the first instance, of increasing the population at least; but the principles of fostering adopted were radically mistaken, and, as time showed, had a directly opposite effect from what was desired, and Kilmaurs soon returned to its original condition of a purely landward village, whilst the to-be manufacturing burgesses, by a most natural process, became permanent *Crofters* in all time coming. Yet such things must have had some influence in turning public attention, in some degree, to the importance of the mechanical arts, and extending their use. The only novel branch introduced which would seem to have had any considerable permanency in Kilmaurs was that of cutlery—certainly a branch but little practised in Scotland at that time. But this too in the end ceased; and in the old Statistical Account it is remarked, in reference to its termination, "though the cutlers have passed away, yet their fame survives in the Ayrshire proverb, '*As gleg as a Kilmaurs whittle*,' which cuts, it was said, an inch before the point. The formality of constituting bailies and other officers of the burgh still continues, as is supposed, after the tenure of the burgh, though the original number of its forty freemen have dwindled down to some five or six, the freedoms having been allowed to be united and accumulated in individual hands. They have a regular clerk or assessor, but the record books,

scarcely now contain anything beyond the annual elections of the municipal officers! The little ancient burgh of Kilmaurs is very pleasantly situated on a somewhat elevated site, about two miles north of Kilmarnock, the clear stream of the Carmel water flowing along its southern side. It consists principally of a single street, of good width, running south and north, and along which passes the public highway from Kilmarnock to Stewarton. Near the centre of this street, on the east side, stands the Town's House and Jail, a not inelegant old building, with a neat little spire looking along the street. The dwelling houses, however, with but few exceptions, are simple old thatched cottages, quite in the ordinary style of buildings of this class in the country. Nevertheless indications of amendment unmistakeably appear, and generally all of them seem decidedly to be kept in a much better order than heretofore. From the early fostering ages of the burgh until, at least, about the commencement of the present century, it may well be suspected that the population had considerably declined. Mr. Aiton, who seems to quote from the first excellent Statistical Account of the parish, states that "at one time thirty cutlers and a good many tinkers resided in Kilmaurs, who made knives and other cutlery wares of the best quality." In 1793, as stated in Robertson's Topography, the population of the burgh of Kilmaurs amounted to only 514. It is, however, now some little on the increase, though the almost exclusive handicraft followed in it is the weaving of cottons for the Paisley manufacturers.

The ancient church of Kilmaurs partook of the greatness and distinction of its patron chiefs. Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, May 13, 1403, had it erected and endowed as a collegiate church, with a provost, eight prebendaries, and two singing boys. *Spotswood's Relig. Houses.*—The support of so large a number of priests required corresponding resources, and considerable landed property was accordingly bestowed on it; amongst others the ten pound lands of Carlung (and probably the adjoining lands of Drummilling), an extensive and valuable estate in the parish of West Kilbride, belonged to it; besides which, they held considerable possessions in their own neighbourhood, still known as the *Prebends*. At the Reformation, the whole of this large property appears to have reverted to the heirs of the founder, as undoubtedly was but just it should do so; and, no doubt, all the writings and records belonging to the institution would fall into the same hands. The church of Kilmaurs appears anciently to have belonged to the monastery of Kelso, and Chalmers states that it "continued to belong to the monks of Kelso till the Reformation"—what arrangements may have taken place with the monks of Kelso relative to the institution of the collegiate church here seems not now to be known. The ancient collegiate building would seem still to constitute the groundwork, so to speak, of the present parochial kirk; but having undergone so frequent alterations and amendments, that, like Sir John

Suckling's stockings, by darning, the original is not now to be recognised. It would seem, in these mutations, to have been somewhat enlarged, and, under all circumstances, is certainly a pretty commodious and comfortable looking place of worship. The beautiful and interesting old monumental aisle and place of sepulture of the noble family of Glencairn is still standing, though, for a long period, it seems to have been utterly neglected, and to have suffered great injury and dilapidation. Originally it opened off from the centre of the church, on its south side—extending backwards in length 32 feet by 24 in width, over the walls. It is now, however, cut off from the church by building up the wall, and taking as much off the aisle as allows a passage outside betwixt them. Beneath this fine little chapel is the vault or crypt in which the dead were deposited, whilst on the floor above, on the eastern wall, stands a very sumptuous mural monument, erected in the year 1600, by James, the seventh earl of Glencairn, and it is yet pretty entire, though many of the more delicate and projecting parts have been broken off; the stone of which it is composed, fortunately, having been of excellent quality, whilst the workmanship has been exquisitely excellent. This magnificent monument has usually been viewed as having been dedicated to the memory of William, the ninth earl of Glencairn, Lord Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of Charles II., a man distinguished by the most brilliant and varied talents, and the highest order of character. Nor is this at all to be wondered at, however erroneous in chronology and fact; the natural order of association in the mind, when uncontrolled by the immediate presence of overruling facts, must ever invariably be to connect external greatness with corresponding actions and moral worth; and, in this instance of seeming popular aberration, we have another very striking illustration of the futility of hoping for posthumous fame through arbitrary means. It was sound and thoughtfully said by an ancient sage,—“I would rather posterity should inquire why I had not a monument, than that they should ask why I had one.” William, the ninth earl, was not born for several years after this monument was built, and his death did not take place for more than sixty years afterwards, yet in popular estimation he enjoys deservedly all its honour—just because the public remember of none other worthy to be associated with its sumptuous grandeur. Mr. William Dobie of Beith, a gentleman who has bestowed great labour on an original work, which he has still in hands, on the *Churches and Charnel-houses of Ayrshire*, has compiled a very minute and accurate description of the Kilmaurs monument; but it is obvious nothing short of correct drawings ever can convey a satisfactory idea of such objects; and, for the sake of architecture, it is much to be desired that a series of such things could be so preserved ere the wasting hand of time may crumble them away, or the still more summary process of reckless violence render them irretrievably lost. According to Mr.

Dobie's account, some of the principal inscriptions are already quite illegible; the following he was able to read, and it is all which now seems capable of transcription :—

NOTHING SURER THAN DEATH; BE THEREFORE SOBER, AND WATCH IN PRAYER.

On a prominent part is the date, ANNO 1600.

Mr. Dobie has noted some curious particulars he obtained from the venerable sexton of Kilmaurs, John Black, at the time of his visit to the place a few years ago. Black then stated his age to be 83, and that he had officiated as sexton and church-officer for the long period of upwards of 60 years. The last person interred in the vault, he stated, was a Mr. Hamilton of Bardowie, who died at Kilmaurs House, where he had previously resided, as he thought, about 70 years ago. Hamilton he understood to have been a distant relation of the Glencairn family, and it was thus permitted to use the tomb. On opening the vault at this time, observed Black, there were found within it "ane-and-twenty pows, grit and sma;" but as none of the coffins had been made of lead, the bones were lying mixed among the rotten wood of the coffins. One of the skulls, he stated, was supposed to have been that of the chancellor. Its appearance was different from the others, being of a reddish colour, occasioned, as the sexton said he had been informed, by its having been taken off his body, after his death, by order of his lady, and preserved by her in her private chamber; and that, at her own death, she ordered that it should be laid along with her in the coffin. This would certainly indicate a very remarkable instance of conjugal affection, and, there can be no doubt, such was the traditionary belief of the locality; but it is but barely possible such an extraordinary matter could occur. Of course, this must allude to the chancellor's second wife, Lady Margaret Montgomerie, daughter of the sixth earl of Eglinton, and who survived her husband only by a few months: she had previously been married to the earl of Tweeddale, but was only forty-eight years of age at her death. The chancellor, however, was not interred here, but in the church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, where his funeral is stated to have been performed with great pomp and solemnity.

KILMARNOCK TOUNE AND KIRK.—"The Loccart's," thus alluded to by our author, must have been the original vassals of De Morville who possessed the ample lordship of Kilmarnock; and, from his plain allusion to the records of Kilwinning, it cannot be doubted, he had good evidence of the fact. How long these lands remained in possession of their descendants, or aught of their subsequent history, seems quite unknown. But it is obvious that, by some means or other, they had returned to the successors of De Morville; for, on the great

triumph of Bruce, in 1306, forfeited in the hands of John de Baliol, and, at that time, conveyed by the victor to his distinguished adherent, Sir Robert Boyd, whose successors continued owners of them for the next four hundred and fifty years, they having only been alienated by James, Lord Boyd, after the forfeiture of his father, about the year 1760; and now they have been the property of the present Duke of Portland and his predecessor since the year 1785.

The history of the ancient family of Boyd, like that of the great family of Stuart, from whom they appear to have been derived, is full of deep vicissitude, infelicity, and varying fortune, in an unusual degree, even in those ages of dark despotic violence and insecurity through which they passed. Like the Stuarts too, all the lessons of experience and the advancing lights of civilisation availed them not,—to the last, with frantic blindness, they clung to the rude and clumsy barque of despotic sway, and perished miserably with her in the end. But it can avail little now too minutely to trace the errors of times so remote, and that can so little influence the great onward movement of the present day, now happily so firmly established and appreciated in the greatest and most prosperous nations in the world.

The painful and melancholy fate of the fourth and last Earl of Kilmarnock has disarmed all hostility of feeling towards him, and whatever degree of blame may have attended the course he unfortunately was led to take, is now swallowed up in the terribly retributory consequences which followed. Universal and unchanging public sympathy, to the eternal honour of his countrymen, will henceforth be accorded to his unhappy memory. Mr. M'Kay, the honest, conscientious historian of Kilmarnock, has recorded several very affecting particulars of the closing course of this unfortunate nobleman and his interesting family, which can only heighten our regret that one so amiable in private life should ever have been so misled as regarded public duty. The fate of Lord Kilmarnock carried with it that of his unfortunate consort, and ere the close of the succeeding year she followed him to the tomb—dying at Kilmarnock House, the latter residence of the family, September 16, 1747.

“ And thus, from the joys of the world apart,
She pined—and died of a broken heart.”

James, Lord Boyd, the Earl's eldest son, in a few years after the death of his father, succeeded to the ancient earldom of Errol and the hereditary office of Lord High Constable of Scotland, and from whom the present Earl of Errol is directly descended. The exemplary character and singularly dignified personal appearance and deportment of Lord Errol is thus described by the celebrated Dr. Beattie:—

“ Lord Errol's death is a great loss to his country, and a matter of unspeakable

regret to his friends. In his manners he was wonderfully agreeable; a most affectionate and attentive parent, husband, and brother; elegant in his economy, perhaps expensive, yet exact and methodical. He exerted his influence, as a man of rank and a magistrate, in doing good to all his neighbourhood; and it has often been mentioned to his honour, that no man ever administered an oath with a more pious and commanding solemnity than he. . . . His stature was six feet four inches, and his proportions most exact. His countenance and deportment exhibited such a mixture of the sublime and graceful, as I have never seen united in any other person. He often put me in mind of an ancient hero; and I remember Dr. Johnson was positive that he resembled Homer's character of Sarpedon."

KILMARNOCK CASTELL.—The ancient castle and chief messuage of the lordship of Kilmarnock has usually been denominated Dean Castle, and it is situated close on the north bank of the Water of Kilmarnock, fully a mile upwards, to the east of the town. The Water of Kilmarnock has evidently been so denominated from the town through which it passes; but, as appears from the following original rhyme, recovered from recitation, its more ancient and proper name was *Carth*:—

"The Water o' Carth runs by the Dean,
That ance was Lord Boyd's lodging;
The lord with the loupén han',
Who lost his title an' his laun."

Mr. Paterson very naturally supposes these lines to allude to the fate of the last Earl of Kilmarnock, but the genius and spirit in which they are conceived obviously point to a far more distant era, and in the history of the family of Boyd they were equally applicable long ages before that time. By the violent and iniquitous forfeiture of Robert, Lord Boyd, Chamberlain and Governor of Scotland in 1469, the estates and honours of the family were wholly seized upon and annexed to the Crown, where they remained for nearly forty years, until they were restored to the grandson of the forfeited Lord. That the phrase "loupén-hand" refers to the crest of the family cognisance, there can be no doubt, though the etymology of the word is not so obvious,—perhaps looped, in allusion to the fingers being turned down. These lines are most probably merely a fragment of some ancient Scotch ballad, now lost.

The locality of the Dean Castle is picturesque and beautiful, though perhaps falling short of the *beau idéal* of the site of a turbulent feudal baron's stronghold. Still, when more closely examined, it certainly, in its union of natural and artificial means, has possessed a pretty formidable capacity of defence. The stream, here emerging from narrower and deeper ravines in the more elevated ground behind,

flows along a gently opening valley towards the river Irvine, which it joins a short way below; and here, on a slight and isolated elevation, the noble though stern and desolate towers of this once proud seat of power still look commandingly forth. Some of the more modern portions of the structure are a good deal dilapidated, and going fast to irretrievable ruin, and part of the outward defences or *barmkin* walls have been entirely removed; yet, on the whole, this is perhaps the most entire specimen of the higher and more important class of ancient castellated residences now remaining in the district. On this, as on other accounts, it were certainly much to be desired that some means were taken for the preservation of this interesting historical relic; if not altogether to have it restored, at least that the walls of the buildings should be repaired and roofed, so that they would be secured against the rapidly wasting influence of the weather. The late Duke of Portland, to whom it belonged, with that sound judgment and good taste which so eminently distinguished all his operations in the management of local affairs, very judiciously had supports built up to the more decayed parts, that it might at least be preserved for some time longer *as a ruin*. This assuredly was highly creditable; and it could hardly be doubted, were a representation in a becoming manner to be made to his Grace's noble successor, by the municipality of Kilmar-nock, and perhaps by the principal inhabitants of the neighbourhood, to this effect, it cannot be doubted that the noble Duke would give the matter his best consideration. On all hands, the preservation and existence of these ancient castles, and other remains of a historic nature, has ever been viewed as a matter of national importance, as well as imparting an interest to local scenery which nothing else can ever supply; and should they, from any unworthy apathy or neglect, be allowed utterly to melt away and disappear from the face of the country, one of the most striking evidences of ancient nationality will have been lost for ever. There may be plenty of palaces of the "present hour;" but, as regards all external manifestations of that slow growth necessary to "form a state," nothing will appear more than in the most recent communities sprung from mercantile colonisation.

The details of "Kilmarnock castle," as narrated by our author, still appear very accurately to describe its divisions and ground plan at the present time. It consists of two principal towers, the walls of which still stand to their full height, and which, by connecting ranges of lower and more modern buildings, form a quadrangular enclosure of considerable extent. The principal facade of these lower buildings, which has contained some very cheerful and elegant apartments, would seem either to have been rebuilt, or, what is more likely, repaired and improved by James, eighth Lord Boyd, whose initials and those of his lady, together with the family arms, are sculptured over the entrance; this lord succeeded in 1640, and died in 1654. The great tower or *donjon-keep*, forming the west side of the castle, is

evidently of very ancient construction, but whether prior or subsequent to the accession of the Boyd family cannot easily be determined—it cannot certainly be viewed as belonging to an age much later. It is of very noble dimensions, being fully sixty feet in height to the battlements; the walls are over ten feet in thickness, and are constructed of a very hard and durable species of free-stone, here called *kinkle*. The great hall, or baron's room, over the lower arches, though of course very badly lighted, gives a most striking idea and impression of the gloomy magnificence and isolated condition of an ancient Scottish chief. The apartment is strongly arched over with stone, about twenty-five feet in height, and occupies the entire inner area of the tower—about thirty-five feet by twenty-five; it is fitted with narrow stone benches for seats all round the walls, and which are continued into the windows: but no vestige of sculpture or ornament of any kind now remains in it. The walls, when inhabited, of course, were hung with tapestry, and the floor, which is of stone pavement, was covered with rushes. The entrance door was in the north-east corner, at the foot of a very narrow turnpike, which was continued up to the top of the tower. In the heart of the north wall, immediately above the ground, there is an aperture of about fifteen feet in length and four in width, and rises in height to the level of the floor of the great hall above, the sole entrance to which dungeon was by a trap or scuttle-hole from above, of dimensions merely sufficient to allow a person to be let down into it; there was an air-hole close up to its ceiling of five or six inches wide,—all that connects the wretched inmates with the external world. This was the *plum* or prison of the castle! To look at it even now, when all knowledge of the practical prestige of its office has utterly disappeared, the horrid and suffocating conception of its use is agonising. Mr. Woodburn, the respectable and obliging keeper of the place, has cut an entrance into it from the outside, and now uses it as a milk house,—a change which seems most agreeably to mark the changed times.

No other evidence, besides what is here stated by Pont, is known to exist regarding either the Lockharts or the de Soulises ever having possessed the lordship of Kilmarnock; but it ought particularly to be kept in mind, that he had the great advantage, over all his successors, of having perused the chartulary of Kilwinning; still it is ever to be regretted that he had not explicitly stated his authority to have been such, or otherwise. The only other matter which can at all be viewed to bear on these facts, is the existence of the ancient cross at Kilmarnock, which appears immemorially to have born the name of “Soulis cross.” But there is no probability that it is of so recent an age as the year 1444. If the de Soulises ever possessed the barony of Kilmarnock, we may far more safely assign to the cross an existence coeval with the times of their possession. Like almost all the great families of the feudal ages, the de Soulises were from England.

The history and fate of the "Red Steuart," so romantically alluded to by our author, is thus stated by Crawford in his History of the Stuart Family; but, he seems not to have been aware of the curious tradition recorded here:—"Sir John Stewart of Dundonald [a natural son of King Robert II.] commonly called the Red Stewart, from his complexion; on whom King James I. his nephew, conferred the honour of knighthood, at the solemnity of his coronation, anno 1424. But the same year, James Stewart, son of Murdoch, duke of Albany, upon his father's imprisonment, accompanied with a number of outlaws, came to the town of Dumbarton, set it on fire, and surprised Sir John Stewart of Dundonald, whom he killed, with several others."

Of the seal attached to the following document, transcribed here from the original, the engraving in the margin is a *fac simile*.

"Be it kende tyll all men be thir present lres [letters] me Robert lord Boyde kny^t to be stratly bundyn and oblist and be the tenour of thir presentis byndys and oblyss me be the fayth and treuth of my body tyl ane nobyll man Robert Mvre larde of Rovalane that thocht sumtym the said Robert Mvre gafe and grantyt and be hys herytabyll chartour confirmyt to me hys landis of the Gavyn hill the Warnoklandis the Gavyn leth the Glayster and the tva Wellis with thair pertenents lyand in the barounry of Roualane within the sreffdom of Are as hys chartour made thairapoun proportis I wyll neuer the less and grantis and alsua oblis me be the fayth of my body that quhat tyme that the said Robert Mvre fulfyllis al artikyllis and poyntmentis contenyt in our evyidentis anentis the mavragis of Jon Mvre hys son and aperande are with my dochter Crystyane Boyde or geve it sal falz in the said Robert to fulfyll hys apoyntmentis as ouer evydens proportis that he pay me the some contenyt in our



evyidentis that I the said Robert lord Boyde sal frely resyng and gefe vp al and syndry the saidis landis with thair pertenents togydder with chartour and sesyng als frely as of before the makying of oure said evyidentis efter as the tenoure of the saidis evyidentis proportis but fraude or gyle excepcioun or cavyacioun be the fayth of my body. In wytnass of the quhilk thyngis to thir my present lres I haf tohungyn my proper sele at Kilmarnok the secund day of Januare in the yere of our Lord a thousande four hunder and sixty yhere."

Regarding the now great manufacturing and rapidly increasing town of Kilmarnock, ample details are comprised in the published Statistical Accounts, as well as in the more recently published *History of Kilmarnock*, by Mr. Archd. M'Kay.

KRAIGDA.—This name should probably be written Craigdow, but where situated seems uncertain—perhaps it may be discovered amidst the obscure moorlands of Fenwick.

KLONFIN.—Like the preceding name, this is obviously of Celtic origin. It is part of the estate of Rowallan, in the region to which we have assigned the other.

KRAIGDUNTAN.—Likewise part of Rowallan.

KRAIGHOUSSE.—This name appears more than once in the topography of the district. The lands of Craighouse, part of the great ecclesiastical barony of Beith, at present belong to Robert Montgomery, Esq. Collector of Customs for the port of Irvine; and to whose predecessors they have belonged for some considerable time—*See Ayr. Families*. Another Craighouse appears to be situated in the neighbourhood of Kilmarnock.

KRUNEN.—Krunen appears to be a farm hamlet in the parish of Loudon. In the late Statistical Account is given a very affecting little narrative of the fate of its inhabitant at the time during the ever to be execrated period of the infamous Charles the Second and his fiendish emissaries.

KARLINGCRAIGE.—This locality is likewise in Loudon parish. The name, as will be observed, carries with it a superstitious association. And, in truth, in this particular locality, superstition still maintains its influence with considerable tenacity and force. The use of charms and antidotes against witchcraft is yet not unfrequently had recourse to.

LAIRGS.—The all-engrossing idea of this locality has ever been “the battle of the Largs.” The extravagant exaggerations of the old chroniclers had invested this occurrence with an importance which even the coming array of Armageddon itself, with all its multifarious gatherings from the outermost ends of the earth, may hardly surpass; and, for six centuries, they have continued the acceptable and cherished oracles of all. At length, however, the airy visions of fond and confiding ages were destined to be rudely swept away by the unceremonious revelations of truth. Towards the latter end of the last century, the Rev. Mr. Johnston, at the time chaplain to the British embassy at the court of Copenhagen, discovered in the archives of that city an ancient manuscript, giving a detailed and circumstantial account of the battle of the Largs, together with the previous and subsequent proceedings of the expedition of Haco in 1263. By this narrative, which Mr. Tytler

follows in his recently published History of Scotland, it plainly appears that the army of the Norwegian king engaged here was but on a very limited scale in point of numbers; and that the forces of the Scotch, though of double their extent, perhaps did not exceed 5000 strong! The civil and ecclesiastical history of Largs, which was originally a regality distinct from the bailiwick of Cunninghame, with which, subsequently, it has for a very long period been united, is very accurately and fully stated in Chalmers' valuable *Caledonia*, vol. III. and need not be repeated here.

The ancient and well known parish of Largs is situated along the shores of the northern part of Ayrshire, bounding with the county of Renfrew. It extends fully nine miles along the coast, and goes back about four—it was formerly greatly more extensive, the large estates of Southanan and Crosbie, southward, having, about the year 1650, been disjoined from it and annexed to Kilbride. But it is greatly more hilly and pastoral than fitted for the purposes of aration. The hills, however, which for the most part rise steeply from the immediate margin of the sea, are finely broken and diversified by numerous opening "glens," through which copious streams and streamlets pour down from the mountain labyrinths behind. This sweetly romantic coast generally too is richly adorned by many fine full grown woods, around the old castellated dwellings of its lords, whilst wide spread feathery plantations clothe the higher acclivities of the hills, or shade the dark recesses of its rocky ravines.

The elegant and cheerful town of Largs itself is finely seated on an open, dry, and sunny plat of ground, close along the clean pebbly sea-beach, above which it is but slightly elevated. This beautiful level spot, from which the name is derived—*Larg*, in the primitive Celtic tongue, signifying a plain of this nature—extends backward the better part of a mile, to the base of the steep green hills which rise immediately behind, and turning north communicates with the rich valley of Nodd-dale, locally denominated "the Glen of the Largs," adown which flows the clear Nodd-water, a fine stream, which descends to the shore about half-a-mile north of the town; whilst the "Gogow," a water of similar magnitude, passes close along the south side of what was the original town of Largs. This last intersects the back hills at a right angle down to their very base; nor deigns afterwards to turn aside in the slightest degree, but goes straight as an arrow down to its parent sea. The banks of this last turbulent torrent give striking evidence of the terrible vicissitudes it must have undergone; and vindicates the accuracy of the old ecclesiastical records, which state that, before the age of bridges, it was wont frequently to exclude the southern half of the parish from partaking of divine ordinances at the parish church.

The original little burgh of barony of Largs, which was closely huddled around

the ancient church, had but little to boast of in an architectural point of view—the old manse, which stood close to the church gate, was for ages perhaps the most distinguished structure in it. Nearly all the extension and improvement of the town of Largs is the work of the present century; yet notwithstanding the great accumulation of masonry which has thus hurriedly been put together, the effect of the combination, when viewed from the water in front, controlled as it is with its noble back ground, is still happily harmonious and sedate. The long extended lines of ornate villas and neat cottages nestling under the steep sylvan banks, which, to either hand of the town, come closely down to the beach, give an air of great elegance to the lake-like landscape of the locality. To the south, in particular, the clustering villas of Broomfields and Haily, with their softening parterres and gardens, meet with and shade into the rich woods and lawns of Kelburn in a manner singularly picturesque and beautiful.

Largs has profitted largely from the discovery of steam navigation, but it has not as yet shared equally in the no less important application of railway. It is, however, at length contemplated to construct a railway from this to the Dalry station of the great Glasgow and South-Western line—a distance of only 13 miles, passing also close by the picturesquely situated old parochial town of West Kilbride, whose open healthy shores would thus be made accessible to the crowded communities of the inland manufacturing and mining regions; and should this happily be realised, the benefit to Largs would be incalculable, as giving direct communication to England by Kilmarnock and Dumfries, as well as affording additional facility of intercourse with Glasgow on the one hand, and Irvine and Ayr on the other.

Neither is this gay locality less interesting as regards objects of antiquity than distinguished by its unrivalled scenery. During the period of the Roman colony of Valentia, of which Ayrshire was a part, there seems to have been discovered evidence in this neighbourhood that that sumptuous people, while resident here, had their villas and baths built along the shores of Largs, and downwards towards Irvine; the truth of this, at least the intelligent Chalmers seems to have relied on. Many other vestiges of remote antiquity may still be traced in the locality; and the ruinous fortalices of Fairley and Knock, as well as the old mansions of Kelburn, Brisbane, and Skelmorly, afford most interesting illustrations of the domestic habits and condition of the old feudal aristocracy, whilst the highly decorated and elegant mausoleum of the Skelmorly Montgomeries, at the ruins of the old parochial church, is certainly not surpassed, if equalled, in any other part of the country. Near the old church burying ground still remains, perfectly entire, a fine specimen of the moot, or moat-hills. It is in height about 20 feet, the platform on the top being nearly 35 in diameter.

Regarding the more recent historical incidents of Largs, few things have

been cherished more popularly than that of the "Minister's grave," which is situated about two miles up "the glen," in a solemn and sequestered little nook, and which, particularly during the season of summer sojourners, forms a shrine to which frequent pilgrimages are made. The walk to it is one of the finest conceivable, and it is therefore not a little fortunate that a popular object of this kind should exist to induce so many to partake of its healthful influence. The history of this little memorial is of a very affecting nature. In the year 1647, a pestilence of a highly malignant character appears to have spread very generally over Scotland, and it would seem to have fallen with fatal severity on Largs. The traditional account is, that the mortality became so great that the inhabitants at last fled entirely out of the town, and fitted up a sort of temporary encampment near the place where the minister's tomb is situated; and this fact would seem in some measure to be corroborated by the following entry in the Presbytery records of the district, which at least clearly indicates that such an alternative was likely to occur:—"October. 29. 1647—The laird of Bishopton having remonstrate the condition of the paroch of Largs was in, and that if it were not timeously removit and helpit, the people would be forced to break out athort the countrie." The incumbent clergyman, Mr. William Smith, whose zeal and devotedness led him to expose himself unreservedly amongst the sick, was at last carried off by the malady; and it is the grave of this pious man that is alluded to. Tradition affirms that he foresaw his fate, and gave directions as to the place where his body should be interred,—moreover consoling them that he should be the last victim of the dreadful scourge, which, of course, tradition hesitates not to affirm was so. Soon after the time of his death, as would appear, a tombstone was erected over the grave, the inscription on which, it is stated, was subsequently renewed at two different times. The following is the epitaph on the stone, as given in Mr. Dobie's *Parish Churches and Burial Grounds of Ayrshire*:—

CONDITUS IN TUMULO HOC JACEO, JUVENISQUE SENESQUE;
NEMPE ANNIS JUVENIS, SED PIETATE SENEX,
DIVINO ELOQUIO CÆLESTIA DOGMATA VIDI,
ABSTERSI TENEBRAS MENTIBUS, ORE TONANS,
ATTONITOQUE HÆSIT ANIMO PERVERA MALORUM
COLLUVIES VERBIS IMPROBA FACTA MEIS.

A brief sketch of the life of Mr. Smith occurs in Woodrow's *Analecta*, from which is taken the following passages:—"Mr. William Smith, elder brother to Mr. Hugh Smith, minister of Eastwood, was ordained minister of Largs, as I suppose. He was a choice man for piety, and had an excellent popular gift of preaching, most taking with the people. My dear mother told me she heard Mr. William Smith preach notably at a communion. She thought he had much of God an

heaven even in his very face and countenance, so that she thought he could not be long out of heaven; and it fell out most exactly to be so, for about fourteen or twenty days after, that worthy and most excellent Mr. Smith was removed by death. For when my mother went to Paisley on a week day to hear Mr. Dunlop preach, when she came to the church-yard of Paisley, the elder that collected that day told her that Mr. Dunlop was gone away to Largs, to be at Mr. Smith's burial."—*Comm. to Wodrow, by Mr. Stirling, minister of the Barony, Glasgow.*

It is rather singular, however, that in this account there is no notice taken of the *manner* of Smith's death. From the record of his latter-will the subjoined authentic particulars regarding him are obtained:—"The defunct, being ane young man, unmarried, the tyme of his deceis foirsaid, had no cornes, cattell, nor uther moveable guidis pertaineing and belonging to him, except allanerlie certaine small insyght and plenisching in his chalmeris, with his buikis and abuilzementis of his bodie, estimat worth 140 *lib.*"

At about a mile and a half's distance from the shore of Largs lies the island of the greater Cumbray, which anciently formed a chapelry belonging to its church. They were both dedicated to the much revered abbot of Iona, St. Columba; and it was to this island that the discomfited Norwegian king withdrew from the disasters of the battle of Largs. It is now however, and has long been, an independent parish of itself. The general appearance of Cumbray is hilly, but finely diversified, and nearly all arable; its property being divided between the noble families of Bute and Glasgow. Lying intermediately betwixt the richly wooded shores of Bute and the bay of Fairley, this and the rocky islet of the lesser Cumbray break and vary the estuary into all the characteristics of a lake, whilst they afford delightful shelter and protection to the shores on both sides of the channel. In a sweetly sheltered and sunny little bay, near the southern extremity of the larger Cumbray, is situated the cheerful looking and quickly extending village of Millport, with its handsome new parochial church commandingly overlooking it. Millport, like Largs, has latterly enjoyed high popularity as a bathing station; and both in a great measure owe their present consequence to the happy discovery of steam navigation. The Countess-dowager of Glasgow has here a chaste and picturesque marine residence, which adds much to the adornment of the village. But that which now most distinguishes Millport, in an architectural point of view, is the lately established theological seminary and place of worship in connexion, as is understood, with the great party in the church of England who follow the doctrines and fancies of the celebrated Dr. Pusey. Be this however as it may, the buildings of this institution are of the most ornate character, and, of course, add largely to the external consequence of the place. The expense of these structures is said to have amounted in all to the incredible sum of £20,000. The following singularly char-

acteristic anecdote is told of a former incumbent of this sequestered island parish, namely, that in the conclusion of the service in his church, he usually supplicated that the Divine favour might in an especial manner be vouchsafed to the greater and lesser Cumbrays, *as likewise to the adjacent island of Great Britain*. This sturdy old worthy is said to have been a devoted adherent of the once great party who followed the learned and distinguished Principal Robertson in the Scotch church, a party but little countenanced in the fanatical tendencies of subsequent times.

LONG-ROD.—On the ancient map this place is laid down near Haily, at Largs, but it appears now to be obliterated, and perhaps forgotten.

LAVEROCK CASTELL.—If still in existence, certainly but little known ; it was most likely but obscure at any time.

LADYLAND.—The name of this estate would indicate that at some former period it must have had a closer connection with holy mother church. In all topographical instances "Lady" is significant of the virgin Mary, and it is of pretty frequent occurrence in this part of the country—as in Lady-kirk, Lady-acre, and so on. Ladyland, however, appears to have been from a pretty remote period secularised, and none of the local antiquaries or genealogists seem to have fallen on any direct evidence of its spiritual period. As early as towards the middle of the fifteenth century, it belonged to the old Barclays of Kilbirnie; and soon afterwards it formed the patrimony of a branch of that family.

In 1592, Hew Barclay of Ladyland became implicated in a dread Popish plot of the Earls of Huntley and Errol, and others, for the restoration of the old fallen hierarchy. A second invasion from Spain was to be attempted for the conquest of England; and to this end Barclay was employed to visit the Jesuits in that stronghold of Antichrist. But lying under heavy suspicion of the powers uppermost at the time, he was at length incarcerated in the castle of Glasgow. From this, however, he soon contrived to escape; and getting to Spain, he fell on the insane project of taking possession and fortifying the Craig of Ailsa! He actually appears soon afterwards to have come and located himself there with some small band of similar enthusiasts or desperadoes. This, however, being descried, Mr. Andrew Knox, the zealous minister of Paisley, at the head of a trusty body of reformers of the right stamp, embarked in an expedition for their dislodgment. Poor Barclay one morning espying the approach of the hostile armament, his companions being dispersed out of view among the precipices—probably in quest of wild fowl as needful stores for the garrison—and in no way suspecting the approaching visitants for what they

really were, went forward to the landing place to greet them in a friendly way! But instantly perceiving his unfortunate mistake, and that he was now irretrievably in the hands of his enemies, he, in a moment of despair, threw himself off the rocks into deep water and was drowned.

This unhappy laird of Ladyland appears to have been a man of considerable talent and cultivated mind. Dr. Irving, in his *Life of Montgomery the Scottish poet*, has given some interesting notices of him, together with specimens of his productions as a poet; of these the following is neither devoid of humour nor poetical fancy—it is addressed to Montgomery, who appears to have been his near relation:—

My best belovit brother of the craft,
 God! gif ye knew the stait that I am in;
 Thoght ye be deif, I know ye are not daft,
 Bot kynd aneugh to ony of your kin.
 If ye bot saw me in this winter evin,
 With old bogogers, hotching on a sped,
 Draigit in dirt, whylis wat evin to the skin,
 I trow thair suld be tears or we tua shed.
 Bot maist of all, that hes my bailis bred,
 To heir how ye on that syde of the mure,
 Birlis at the wyne, and blythlie goes to bed,
 Forgetting me, puir plewman, I am sure.
 Lo, sillie I, opprest with barmie juggis,
 Invyis your state, thats pouing Bacchus' luggis.

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, the Barclays alienated Ladyland; and it has subsequently passed through many hands. Mr. Paterson has given some particulars of the history of this property and the genealogies of its successive owners, which may be consulted by those feeling any interest in the matter. The old tower, spoken of by Pont, continued to stand pretty entire, in the walls at least, till about the year 1815, when it was mercilessly thrown down, a new mansion-house having been reared close by at that time.

LOCHEND.—There are several Lochends in the district, as was naturally enough to be expected where frequent little lochs occur. A farm on the barony of Glen-garnock, situated at the south end of Kilbirnie loch, is so named.

LOCHRIGE.—This name belongs to the same category with the previous, and there is one on the same property above mentioned. The principal place of the name, however, is Lochrige Nether, which see onward.

LYIE.—Properly Lea, a pasture ground. It is uncertain whether any place of residence whatever of this name now exists in the district.

LUGDUR FLUVIUS.—Now called Lugton Water, but corruptly, for "*Dur*, an old Celtic Scythic word, signifies properly a river"—*Irvin's Nomenclature*. In its course, this stream divides the parishes of Beith and Kilwinning on its right, from Dunlop and Irvine on its left or southern side; and falls into the Garnock about half a mile below the town of Kilwinning. It passes through the grounds of Mongrenan and Eglinton.

LAW CASTELL.—This was the principal messuage and manor place of the ancient barony of Kilbride (West). It has been long uninhabited and ruinous, but the walls are almost quite entire. It consists of a single square tower, very stately and finely proportioned, but by no means of a magnitude such as the grandiloquent description of our author would seem to infer,—it stands on an area of 40 feet by 30, and the walls being 6 feet in thickness, leaves the space inside to be no more than 28 feet by 18; the whole height to top of battlement is 46 feet. The ground story is vaulted, and above which it is divided into three stories or compartments, but none of them have ever been arched. It has been pretty well lighted, and its style of building altogether partakes of a degree of decoration and refinement which very clearly indicates it to belong to a comparatively recent date,—certainly not earlier than the middle of the fifteenth century. Law castle is delightfully situated on an elevated point, close into the base of Law-hill, a finely isolated mount, from which it has derived its name. The view towards the sea, overlooking the church and town of Kilbride, immediately below in the valley, is most commanding, varied, and interesting, taking in the whole expanse of the bay of Ayr, up to the islands of Bute and the Cumbrays, the shores of Arran and the solitary rock of Ailsa bounding it along to the west and southward.

That this stately castellated dwelling was erected by the family of Kilmarnock, whose distinguished ancestor obtained the territory of Kilbride from Robert de Bruce, immediately after the great achievement of the restoration of the independence and nationality of Scotland in 1306, there can be no doubt; but of its particular history during the period of its habitable condition very little is known, beyond the occasional occurrence of a deed or paper being dated at it. By various notices in the Commissary Records of Glasgow, Lady Jeane Ker, relict of Robert, Master of Boyd, and afterwards Countess of Crawford, appears to have been life-rented in this barony for many years subsequent to 1595, when her first husband died. The "*Lady Craufurd*" is a creditor "for the dewtie of the Maines of Law," in the latter-will of "*Hew Boyd, in Kirktoon of Kilbryde,*" for "the crops 1610 and 1611."

In like manner, she again appears as a creditor for rent in the testament of "Johune Boyd, younger in Boydstone, parochine of Kilbryde," 1615. An ancient arched stone bridge, at the entrance to the village, certainly by much the oldest in the parish, bears, very beautifully cut, the initials I.C. and the date 1623. Old people, living within the present century, related traditionally that this bridge was erected by a lady who lived in the Law castle. These initials, then, may signify Jeane, Countess of Crawford. Her second husband, David, eleventh earl of Crawford, to whom she had no children, died in 1621; and as she was life-rented in this estate, there seems not a little probability that she may have passed the closing portion of her days at this very cheerful and commodious place of residence. And if it really was so, she must have been about the last, if not the last, of the family of Boyd "who kept court at Law tower;" as, in something like fifty years afterwards, the estate was alienated, and the castle consequently allowed to fall into ruin.

The purchaser of Kilbride and its castle was Major Hugh Buntine, a native of Kilwinning, and a man of some distinction in his day. He appears, from the notices preserved of him, to have been a protege of Alexander, first Earl of Eglington of the Seton race, who, for his courage and energy, had the soubriquet of *Gray-Steel*; and further to have served in the Scottish contingent in unison with the parliamentary forces. Mr. Robertson, in his *Genealogical* work, states that Buntine "distinguished himself in particular in the battle of Philiphaugh, where General David Leslie annihilated the army of Montrose, till then deemed invincible. Cromwell (continues Robertson) had a high opinion of Major Buntine's talents, and appointed him to be Muster Master of Horse in Scotland; a situation in which it is believed he acquired a considerable part of his fortune." On his retirement from his professional life, Major Buntine built, in the "Green" of Kilwinning, what must then have been esteemed a large and elegant mansion—which still stands unaltered, and in which he resided till his death, some time subsequent to the Union with England. He would seem to have entered keenly into the politics of that great measure—the true nature of which, however, he appears to have understood no better than the great majority of his countrymen, an instance which but ill supports the *vox populi* doctrine. Amongst the traditionary reminiscences of Major Buntine which have come down to the present time, it is said that, during the heat of the Parliamentary discussions of the Union, he made himself very conspicuous in his neighbourhood by the violence of his denunciations of it; and that when the measure had finally become law, some one, antagonistic to him, perhaps rather officiously, hurried to acquaint the good old hero with the unwelcome news—declaring, no doubt with emphasis, that the distinction of Scotch and English no longer existed!—"We are all Britons now, Major!" Punning on the word Britons, the Major, with strong feeling, indignantly replied, "Ay, ay, all *brutes* now!"

The estate of Kilbride was again sold, under judicial authority, in 1759—the successors of the Major, though inheriting from him great wealth, having thus soon got into inextricable difficulties; and it is now cut up in ten or a dozen sections, held by as many separate proprietors. The particular division on which is situated the ancient tower is now named Orchard, as including the site of the original gardens. It was acquired at the sale of 1759, by Mr. Thomas Boyd, of the parish of Ardrossan—peradventure a scion of the once numerous clan of the old lords of the manor. Mr. Boyd was succeeded by his four daughters, the youngest and last survivor of whom, Marion, died September 22, 1852, bequeathing Orchard to her cousin, James Boyd, Esq. of the East India Company's Medical Service; and who, after a residence of thirty-eight years in that trying climate, has since returned to his native country, and is at present actively engaged in building an elegant villa residence, and making other improvements on this valuable and interesting little property.

LYONE SHEILS.—This is a farm in the parish of Beith, originally part of the ecclesiastical lands there. It now belongs to Mr. Brown of Broadston.

LOCH OF KILBURNIE.—Boece says this loch was named “Garnoth” (Garnock certainly is meant); and in the old title deeds of Glengarnock it appears to have been named Loch Thankart. It belongs to the parish of Kilbirnie, its eastern shore forming the division with the parish of Beith. It is in length, from north to south, about a mile and a-half, whilst in breadth it is less than half a-mile. Though lying in the centre of the beautiful valley of the Garnock, its banks are quite naked and tame—common ploughed fields and neglected looking thorn hedges coming down all along to its very edge, whilst along its eastern margin the Glasgow and South-western Railway runs as close as it can be laid to its shore. Nevertheless it is a very pretty sheet of water, its greatest depth being about thirty feet, and it is understood to be well stocked with the various kinds of fish peculiar to such localities. Close by its southern end the extensive iron smelting works of “Glengarnock” have been established for several years past, which, if they tend not, as many will suppose, to heighten the scenic beauty of the locality, assuredly they are powerful agents in the development of its resources and prosperity. This little lake forms the summit-level of the valley, its waters flowing out northward by the Black Cart to the river Clyde, whilst Garnock, passing close by its other end, flows southward.

LOCH-JARGAN.—This is now a mere shallow rushy pond, of a few acres in extent. It is situated near the summit of a pretty elevated and narrow ridge of hills, which separate the parish of Ardrossan from that of Kilbride, near the eastern angle of their union. It is possible, perhaps, that the descendants of the

piques of Pont's period may still maintain possession of their ancient inheritance; but, from the long encroaching accumulations of vegetable matter in the bed of their domain, it is to be feared, by this time, the indispensable element of their existence will be getting scrimp enough. In more recent times, this has been much celebrated as a habitude for the hatching of wild ducks. Near the south margin of this pond rises an interesting little round mount, called Knock-jargon, sitting, as it were, on the summit of the ridge; and on which pretty distinct traces of an ancient primitive fortlet, or some other ancient work of art, the use of which it is perhaps hardly possible now indisputably to determine, is still to be seen. The view from this eminence is singularly interesting and extensive.

LAMBRIDDEN.—Lambrudden is a farm on the estate of Blair, in the parish of Dalry.

LISSENS, OVER AND NETHER.—Two farms, likewise on the Blair estate.

LANGSHAW.—This, the proper name of this fine estate, is now softened into Lainshaw. It is situated in the parish of Stewarton, the mansion-house being in the near vicinity of the parochial town, on the banks of the water of Annick; and, together with some conterminous properties which latterly have been annexed to it, extends in all to over 2,500 Scotch acres, of great value, being all rich arable land. About the middle of the sixteenth century, this noble estate became the patrimony of a younger son of the first earl of Eglinton, and continued with his descendants down to the year 1779, when it was sold by Sir Walter Montgomerie Cunningham of Corsehill, eldest son and heir of the heiress of Lainshaw, to William Cunningham, merchant in Glasgow, a man of high respectability, and eminent in mercantile affairs. Mr. Cunningham died in 1799, and was succeeded, in Lainshaw, by his eldest surviving son, the late William Cunningham of Lainshaw, long conspicuously known by his voluminous published writings in explication of Scriptural prophecy.

The early dawn of Mr. Cunningham's mind, it would seem, gave ample presage of the future strong peculiar bias of his pursuits. "He was a thoughtful boy, with a weakly constitution," says the writer of an obituary sketch of him, "and a most delicate organisation. Mr. Cunningham," continues the same writer, "was early impressed with strong religious convictions. They were felt by him when a boy at school at Kensington, where he received most part of his education. While in India, his religious convictions deepened, and his spiritual progress was greatly aided, as he himself acknowledged, by the opportunities he enjoyed of meeting the celebrated Dr. Carey." One of his fondest aspirations, as was to be expected in

relation to his peculiar inquiries, was the conversion of the Jews. "With the cause of missions to the heathen," continues the above authority, "but more particularly to the Jews, the feelings of Mr. Cuningham were warmly embarked. He was a liberal supporter of the leading religious societies in London; but to the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, his time, his purse, and his talents, were given, in its seasons of difficulty, with the greatest zeal and self-devotion. No cause lay so near to his heart as the promised Restoration of Israel."

His great effort, however, was in his Dissertation on the Apocalypse; which appeared first in 1813, and the fourth and last edition in 1843. His controversial writings against "Popery," and others in "support of the doctrine of the pre-millennial advent and reign of our Lord," were numerous, following each other in rapid succession; and his last publication appears to have been that devoted to a vindication of the superiority of the Septuagint, or Greek chronology of the Scriptures, to that of the Hebrew or vulgar chronology.

But after a long lifetime of incessant labour and the application of great talents, with, it cannot be denied, the purest and most unmixed desire to discover and follow truth, he found it utterly impossible to reconcile the convictions he had arrived at with the orthodox standards of the present period, and consequently the whole artillery of all existing "Churches" were turned against him as against a common foe; for, however bitterly they may assail each other as rivals, they all cling most cordially together in as far as the great foundations of their priestly organisations are concerned. Had it been possible, in the nature of things, for Mr. Cuningham to have become as fully acquainted with the practices of ancient priesthoods as he was conversant with those of his own time, it is more than probable he would not have put quite so high a value upon these incomprehensible oracles as he appears to have done. Mankind have ever foolishly sought intelligence of the divine laws of existence beyond the unchangeable manifestations of existence itself, and so have ever kept open a wide door for the artful devices of priests to step in and obtain despotic ascendancy, by proffering to them the information they so fondly desired. In his conflicts with these clerical corporations, Mr. Cuningham shows high powers of argumentation and reasoning; but, except for the sole purpose of exposing the intolerance and narrow bigotry of such, he could not miss to know the unavailing nature of all such efforts. The following extracts, of a very clear and straightforward statement of his theological views, afford a fair specimen of his style and mode of reasoning:—

"In early life I was, in the providence of God, led into the society of men eminent in the Church of Christ, who were, in principle as well as practice, Dissenters from all churches established by law and connected with the State. As I was much

indebted to these excellent persons in my religious inquiries, it very naturally happened that some degree of doubt with respect to the tendency of human establishments was coeval, in my mind, with the first impressions of spiritual religion. I was afterwards, however, for a time placed near the metropolis of British India, and under the ministry of two eminent clergymen of the Church of England (Rev. D. Brown and Claudius Buchanan), and found that I was not less nourished by the deeply spiritual liturgy and services of that church than by the saving truths that formed the subject of their ministrations. This change of circumstances probably gave a new turn to my mind on the above subject, and the recollection of the benefits I then received has had the effect of making me cherish ever since a high veneration for the Church of England.

“Shortly before leaving India, at the end of the year 1802, I met with Hartley’s *Work on Man*, which occupied much of my time during the voyage home. The proposition in his second volume—‘*It is probable that the present forms of Church Government will be dissolved*’—could not fail to arrest my attention, connected as it was on the one hand with the doubts and impressions of former years, and on the other with the strong bias which I already felt towards prophetic inquiries.” He here adds a passage from Hartley’s reasoning on the above proposition as follows:—“This proposition follows from the foregoing, namely—*It is probable that all the present civil Governments will be overturned*. The civil and ecclesiastical powers are so woven and cemented together in all the countries of Christendom, that if the first fall the last must fall also. But there are many prophecies which declare the fall of the ecclesiastical powers of the Christian world; and though each church seems to flatter itself with the hopes of being exempted, yet it is very plain that the prophetic characters belong to all. They have all left the true simple religion, and teach for doctrines the commandments of men. They are all merchants of the earth, and have set up a kingdom of this world, abounding in riches, temporal power, and external pomp. They have all a dogmatizing spirit, and persecute such as do not receive *their own mark, and worship the image which they have set up*.”

More of Hartley’s reasoning on this matter is quoted, but which certainly seems of a more equivocal character; namely, to the effect, that, notwithstanding the existence of all the corruptions stated, it is still the duty of Christians to acquiesce and comply with these institutions. After stating very strongly, and very explicitly, his entire Millennial adhesions and belief, Mr. Cunningham thus concludes his consideration of the subject:—“It necessarily results from the above views, that though, with Hartley, I expect the entire dissolution of the present National Churches, I by no means look for their being succeeded by an Ecclesiastical order at all similar to any thing now existing in any other Church.” So far so good;

but the following attempt to justify his desire to remain in communion with the present Established Church of Scotland, whilst he so plainly avowed his earnest desire for its destruction, cannot appear otherwise than as utterly inconsistent and indefensible. "Upon the general principles maintained by Hartley, I therefore continued, during the period of twenty-three years after my return to my native country, to attend the worship of the Established Church of Scotland; and though, when offered an eldership in that Church, nearly twenty years ago, I found it necessary, on conscientious grounds, to decline it, I yet had no design or wish to leave its worship or communion. Nor do I think it probable that arguments founded on considerations simply of Church order or discipline, would have induced me to take that step. In making this remark, I wish to be understood simply as stating the fact, without entering into the question, whether my determination was right or wrong." Still, in reference to the Church of Scotland, he declares: "I have left nothing that I believe destined to be permanent, and much that I conceive to be contrary to Scripture; and though, for the reasons already stated, I do not think that the order of any of the present Dissenting Churches appertains to, or is to exist in, that New Dispensation, which I believe to be near at hand, yet I already experience, in the entire freedom from the yoke of human systems, and the simplicity of a Church order altogether severed from political associations, that I have made an exchange pregnant with present peace, and tending to the advancement of the kingdom of God in my own heart and those of my brethren."

It cannot be mistaken, Mr. Cuninghame, like successive multitudes who had gone before him, saw strongly the fatal consequences to society and the energies of the human mind, arising from systematic remunerative priesthoods, as now constituted, and earnestly desired that an antidote might be discovered for their correction, and a restoration to that state of practical purity and utility which he so fondly cherished was still possible to be effected. But he does not appear ever to have dreamed of the far deeper consideration, that the evil lay not so much in the mode as in the principle of a professional priesthood itself, and that no modification or expedient in the working of such an order can ever obviate the cause of those direful complaints which have attended such systems in all ages. The error, let it be reiterated, is an error of principle, which no modification or expedient ever can guard against—the constituting religion an object of professional pursuit and worldly aggrandisement. The simple but sensible Quaker body were the first practically to recognise this all-important truth; and, powerful and effectual as has hitherto been the hostility of interested parties, and the deep-rooted habits of society, to resist its general adoption, the time approaches when the omnipotence of Truth must overcome all the arts and resources of unrighteous opposition—until every man learns to become his own priest, the final goal of civilisation and Christianity has not been

reached. Nor can aught short of this ever be characterised as a full measure of Religious Liberty.

The original castellated mansion of Lainshaw, with some modern additions which had been made to it, remained in an inhabitable state till within a few years of the death of the late Mr. Cunningham, who, with most questionable taste, had it utterly demolished, and the present modern structure erected on its site. Wodrow, who states that he had visited Montgomerie of Lanshaw in it, inserts in his curious *Analecta* a very interesting notice of this old fortlet, remarking in particular as to the extraordinary thickness of its walls.

The lands of Bloak, at a little distance west of Lainshaw, and now annexed to that estate, formerly belonged in patrimony to a branch of the great Cunningham clan; and of "Mr. Alexander Cunningham of Block," perhaps the last representative of the family, a very interesting account also occurs in the *Analecta*, iv. p. 151.

LHUMFARD.—The name of this place, which is in the parish of Kilwinning down towards the sea, on the banks of the Garnock, is now written Longford, but the common pronunciation in the locality is still Lhumford.

LITTLE STAINE.—Part of the old barony of Stane, in the parish of Irvine, which *see*, under the name "Meikile Staine."

LUDGARS, MEIKIL AND LITTLE.—These are farms on the estate of Giffen, in the parish of Beith. They are now named Lugtonrigs, and are bounded on the south by the water of Lugton.

LOCHRIDGE OVER.—Lochridge-over now belongs to General Barns, and is situated in the parish of Stewarton.

LOCHRIDGE NETHER.—This property lies immediately west of the preceding, and it is not improbable they may originally have been united. The descendants of the ancient and respectable family of the Arnots of Lochrig continued to possess this, their patrimonial inheritance, till very recently, the lands having been alienated only in the year 1830, to the late David Proven, surgeon, to whose heirs Lochrig now belongs.

The family of Arnot of Arnot, or of that Ilk, in the shire of Kinross, appears to have been of great antiquity; and genealogists have very naturally supposed that this family were derived from them. The weight of probability would seem to be in favour of this conclusion; and, from an impression of the seal of Andrew

Arnot younger of Lochrig, appended to a charter, dated at Irvine, May 6, 1497, the stars in the charge may seem to mark an affinity, yet the difference is so essential that it would seem to indicate something far more material than a mere mark of cadetey. This seal, otherwise, in a heraldic point of view, may appear worthy of preservation, and a *fac simile* of it is here engraved in the margin.



As will be observed, the only thing here in common with the arms of Arnot of that Ilk, as described by Nisbet, is the stars in chief and base; it is probable that the saltier figure is intended to represent spears, whilst the wreaths (?) in the flank points would seem to represent laurel. However, from what Mr. Robertson states respecting a sculptured stone in the front of the old house of Lochrig, it would appear that, in later times, this ancient bearing came to be relinquished for the more ordinary cognisance of the name.

Andrew Arnot, a younger son of this family, was present with the intrepid and courageous Covenanters at the well-foughten field of Pentland hills, in 1666; he was taken prisoner, and, without a stain, executed at the Watergate of Edinburgh.

LANG DREGGORNE.—The prefix "Lang," would almost seem to have been applied descriptively to this ancient parish, which is eight miles in length, whilst it is scarcely two in breadth; but it is understood rather to have alluded to the village, which, in truth, quite outrivals its territory in this respect. From the language of Pont, it might seem probable that this village was more populous at the time of his visit, over 250 years ago, than it is at the present day; and as regards its houses and entire general appearance, it may well be regarded as a fair specimen of what villages were in this locality at the period in question. The parish church, which is modern, though but of very limited dimensions, is peculiar from its octagonal figure. There was formerly a Little Dreghorn in the adjoining parish of Dundonald, but its name was changed by a new proprietor to "Fairley-house."

LAMBROCHTOUNE.—There are three contiguous farms—South, West, and Mid Lambertons—situated in the parish of Stewarton, near its boundary with Kilmaurs, and in all probability these properties are identical with "Lambrochtoun." On what authority our author states that this property was the first possessed by the ancestors of the Glencairn family in this district is perhaps not now to be ascertained—not unlikely something of a mere traditionary nature. That the family name of

Cunningham is derived from that of the district there can hardly remain a doubt; but in what manner, or on what particular occasion, it has been assumed, has certainly never been satisfactorily shown. It is true, an early progenitor of the Glencairn family made a donation to the monks of Kelso out of his township of or in Cunningham; but this is a mere loose and general definition, and in no instance, from the earliest to the latest, does their original patrimonial lands of Kilmaurs appear under any description other than that of the "lands and barony of Kilmaurs." Some of the older genealogists assert that the founder of the family obtained a grant of the lands of Kilmaurs and others, with the office of "Thane or hereditary baillie of Cunyngham, from whence his posterity have their surname." Now this, whether strictly and literally correct or not, has certainly greatly more the similitude of truth about it than aught else which has hitherto been advanced.

LOUDOUN.—The descent and genealogical account of the family of Loudon is detailed very minutely in the *Peerages*, and seems admittedly to be at least historically correct. The ancient parish church of Loudon was situated about half-a-mile westward from the castle; but from what is here stated under the article Newmilles, a new one would appear to have been built in its stead at the latter place before the time of our author's survey. The old building, which is now inclosed within the grounds of Loudon Castle, is still in part kept up, and used as the burial place of the family, whilst the grave-yard around it is yet appropriated to its original purpose for the use of the neighbourhood. The castle and plantations of Loudon are on an extensive scale, and have long been greatly admired; but for a number of years past they would seem to have been rather neglected and out of order. Part of the more ancient structure still remains, but the "most stately part of the building was completed in 1811," under the auspices of the distinguished Marquis of Hastings.

LOUDOUNE LITTLE.—Little Loudon would seem now to be conjoined with Loudonhill, the property of Mr. Alston, designed therefrom.

The beautifully isolated and conical mount of Loudonhill, at the foot of which these properties are situated, is a very conspicuous and remarkable object in the landscape here. It is still part of the lordship of Loudon—the properties here alluded to being also feus of the same estate. Though very steep, it is cultivated far up its sides, whilst the inaccessible upper portion is planted with trees, which, of course, add much to its graceful appearance. The following lines, by the late Lady Flora Hastings, addressed to Loudonhill, contain not a little original and poetical thought:—

"And thou dark hill and hoar,
That broodest, like a genius, o'er the strath;
Passionless witness of the lapse of ages,
And monument, by Nature's hand upreared,
Of the stern struggles of an earnest time."

LOUDOUNE LOCH.—Loudon Loch, if ever such existed, has disappeared from the modern maps; but there is a pond of this kind a little way south of Loudonhill, in the parish of Galston, called "Gaitloch," and it is supposed that this must be the one alluded to.

MILBRIDGE.—This is part of the lands of Blackhouse, or Skelmorlie Cuningham, in the parish of Largs.

MARTINGLEN.—A farm on the estate of Skelmorly.

MICHAELSTONE.—Part of Blackhouse, as above.

MIDDLETOUNE.—As might be expected, there are Middletons in various parts of the district—one occurs on the estate of Cuninghamhead.

MOOREHEAD.—There is a farm of this name in the parish of Dalry, another in Ardrossan, and a third in Stewarton; which last has been distinguished as the subject of the extraordinary labours of the late Captain Cheape, previously alluded to under the article "Bonston-Loch."

MOORETOUNE.—This is in the parish of Beith.

MAINS OF SMYLUM.—"Smylum" is undoubtedly miswritten for Southanan, in the parish of West Kilbride: the error must have occurred with some transcriber.

MILBURNE FLUVIUS.—In reference to this stream, Kirkbryde is mistakenly written for Kilbride.

MARKESWORTH.—Markesworth is part of the ancient holding of Linn, in the parish of Dalry.

MAULDHEAD.—This is part of Kersland, in the parish of Dalry, but has formed a separate property ever since the breaking up of that estate, about the commencement of last century. Maulshead (as now written) was acquired by the late Andrew Mitchell, writer in Glasgow, son of Mr. Mitchell, a dissenting clergyman in Beith, about the beginning of the present century; and, immediately afterwards, he commenced planting and improving it as a place of residence. The house is commodious, though not large, and the plantations along the steep banks of the Polgree burn—its northern boundary—are of a picturesque character.

MONFODD.—The ancient appellation Monfode is most probably of Celtic derivation, and so doubtless is descriptive of the locality it relates to. The prefix *Mon* or *Moin*, *Irvin* explains to signify a fenny or watery place; it is of frequent occurrence in the topography of Scotland, as in Monross, (now corruptly Montrose,) Moncrieff, Monteith, Moncur, and very many others; in most instances, however, it is now erroneously written and pronounced either *Mont* or *Monk*, which is merely a turning sound into sense expedient. The latter part of the compound of course fixes the particular local definition.

The name thus being local, and assumed by the occupant, with certainty indicates their origin to have been either of Anglo-Saxon or Norman descent; and that the Monfodes obtained possession here as early as the time of the great De Morville immigration hardly admits of a doubt, though they seem not over to have made any great appearance in the history of the country; and, in later times, the race have all but entirely disappeared.

The lands of Monfode originally were included in the parish of Kilbride, but, about the year 1650, they were disjoined therefrom and annexed to Ardrossan. There is some reason, however, to suppose that they may anciently have had a dependance on the Barclays of Ardrossan, in like manner as the Tenendries of Dalry, formerly alluded to; for on the forfeiture of the earl of Eglinton, in 1568, "Monfod of that Ilk" appears, with several other proprietors of the neighbourhood, and protests before Parliament, that the earl's forfeiture should not hurt them "anent the properties of the Tenentries quhilk they hald of the said earle."

Towards the commencement of last century, this ancient and respectable family, like multitudes of others of similar rank and standing, became dispossessed of their patrimony, and have now quite disappeared from this locality. After various alienations, Monfode was acquired by the late Robert Carrick, banker in Glasgow, who on his death some years ago destined it, along with far more extensive and valuable estates elsewhere, to Dr. James Moore, a younger brother of the illustrious Sir John Moore, who so gloriously fell at the head of the British forces in the battle of Corunna. Of the ancient fortalice of Monfode, scarcely a fragment now remains. It was beautifully situated about half a mile up from the sea-beach, close on the north bank of a rivulet, which separates the property from that of the barony of Ardrossan on the opposite side. And on the little bank facing the shore, on the edge of the stream, still remains an ancient fortlet, similar to that at Kilruskin, before alluded to. Some notices of a genealogical nature of the Monfodes of that Ilk will be found in the works of Robertson and Paterson.

MINNOCK OVER.—This is another instance of the prefix *Mon*—the proper name here would be Monnock. May 22, 1600, David Fairlie is retoured heir of his

father, John Fairlie of Over Mynnock, in the lands of Gill, extending to a forty shilling land of old extent, and also to the two merk land of Over Mynnock, with the Muir of Ladyside, in the parish of Dalry and bailiary of Cuninghame.

MEDOWHEAD.—This is still a farm on the barony of Tarbet, in the parish of West Kilbride. The site of the ancient castle of Tarbet was close by where this farm-house now stands.

MIDD MINNOCK.—This is now most probably conjoined with the Over one; as there is only one Monnock now known, which is a large and valuable farm on the west side of Dalry parish, bordering on that of Kilbride; and it is the property of Lord Eglinton.

MONCASTLE.—The name of this property is now usually written Monncastle, perhaps corruptly. Monncastle, which extends to about 400 Scotch acres, is situated in the parish, and is part of the great ecclesiastical lordship of Kilwinning. There is on it a commodious modern mansion-house, and a considerable extent of thriving plantation. The first lay proprietor of Monncastle was James, Duke of Chatelherault, who, on the approach of the Reformation, by a charter, July 20, 1552, acquired it from the abbot and monastery of Kilwinning. He afterwards conferred it on his third son, Lord Claud Hamilton; who, in 1553, at the age of ten years, was appointed commendator of the rich abbey of Paisley! On July 29, 1587, this youthful churchman was, by the wise James VI. raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Paisley. His son James again was created, in 1604, Earl of Abercorn, baron of Paisley, Hamilton, *Mountcastle*, and Kilpatrick. The Earl of Abercorn afterwards sold these lands to George Hay, who conveyed them soon after to trustees for behoof of his creditors; and in 1660, as Robertson states, John Hay of Monncastle sold the property to John Wallace, minister of Largs. In 1703, George Wallace conveyed them to Adam Cuninghame, advocate, whose sister Jean, with consent of her husband, David Forrester of Denoven, in 1723, alienated Monncastle to Alexander Miller, merchant in Glasgow; and with his descendants and successors these lands have remained ever since, William Campbell Miller (a minor) being the present proprietor.

MARCHLAND.—This is a farm situated a little way north from the ruins of Auchinharvie, and doubtless was part of that estate, in the parish of Stewarton. It is bounded by the parish of Kilwinning, from which circumstance may come the name, though it is called "Murchland" on Aitken's map.

MONCARDEN.—The name of this property appears mostly to have been written

"Monkriding," but perhaps our author is nearer the correct orthography, for doubtless it is of Celtic etymology. This property was of considerable extent, and is another wing of the great ecclesiastical lordship of Kilwinning. The Nevins appear to have acquired it from the monastery in 1532, and they retained it till 1698, when it was alienated to Hugh Cuningham of Clonbeith, writer to the signet. Cuningham's descendants retained it till lately that it devolved on the representatives of three heiresses portioners, and it has now been broken up in divisions and mostly sold. Mr. Paterson gives a very good account of the whole matter.

MONGREYNEN CASTLE.—Of this old Castle of Mongrenan only some fragments of the lower ground vaults now remain in existence. It stood close to the edge of the Lugton water, the stream turning acutely round its base, fully half a mile up from the present splendid mansion-house of the estate. This castellated building, in as far as may be judged from so ruinous a fragment, would seem to have belonged to a pretty early period of the medieval ages. There does not, however, appear to have been discovered any certain historical notice of this property of an earlier date than the reign of James the Third, when Sir John Ross, long Lord Advocate in that age, is designed of Mongrenan. He adhered with constancy and firmness to that ill-fated and unhappy ruler; and on whose fall, in 1488, he was forfeited by the ascendant party. This appears not, however, to have been carried out; and, almost instantly after, he seems to have been re-instated in his office and lands. Nothing, however, is known of Sir John's immediate successors. After this, for a considerable period, all is inexplicable confusion with the local historians and genealogists regarding the proprietorship of Mongrenan. Some of these worthy authorities aver that the estate went over to the monks of Kilwinning! But this is surely a strange period for such a hypothesis; by this time the poor monks, far from making any further acquisitions, were becoming puzzled in the extreme what device to fall on to preserve the wrecks of what still remained with them. In 1551, a Robert Cuningham of Mongrenan appears, with Cuningham of Ross, in a transaction in the Records of Justiciary. *Pitcairn's Crim. Trials*. Again, very shortly after this, it is stated that Alexander Cuningham, a younger son of the Earl of Glencairn, being appointed commendator of Kilwinning, appropriated these lands to his own family—they, of course, being then the property of the monastery. But all this appears to be little better than mere imagination, nothing like evidence being alluded to. It is still possible, however, that different divisions of the lands may have passed under the same name, and so have led to many seeming contradictions. However the matter may have been, it is certain that about this time Mongrenan became the property of a family of the name of Cuningham, and remained with them till near the close of the seventeenth century, when it was alienated to Hugh Stevenson, Clerk to the Privy Council.

Thomas Cuninghame, the last of his race who possessed Mongrenan, has a historical fame as one of the heroes of "Bothwell Brig." He was taken prisoner, tried for high treason, and condemned; but by some means or other the sentence was stayed. Cuninghame outlived those wretched days of despotism, and, after the glorious Revolution, had all those imputed stains wiped away from his memory.

The descendants and successors of Stevenson retained possession down to 1778, when the property was purchased from them by John Bowman of Ashgrove; who again in like manner sold it, in 1794, to Robert Glasgow, a wealthy West India planter, who did more for it than perhaps was done by all its previous owners put together, in building, planting, and improvements of all sorts.

MILK STAIN.—This old barony, which is in the parish of Irvine, adjoining the lands of Eglinton, gave designation for ages to a branch of the ancient family of Francis, which, with great probability, is supposed to have settled here under the auspices of De Morville. Most likely they were of the same lineage as the Francises of Blair, before treated of—it seems so far corroborative of this, that in the cognisances of both the principal charge was *mascles*. The barony of Stain passed with an heiress to the family of Eglinton, early in the sixteenth century. The walls of the old square tower of Stain, though long roofless, are still pretty entire,

MACHARNOCH MOORE.—This alludes to an extensive track of muirlands, part of the estate of Rowallan.

MUNCKLAND.—There appears to be a farm of this name on the estate of Rowallan, but there are perhaps others in the district.

NORTH SKELMORLY.—The old and extensive forest district of the barony of Skelmorlie, forms the northernmost part of the parish of Largs, being separated from Renfrewshire by Kelly-burn. It was the inheritance of the ancient Forresters of Skelmorlie, who would seem to have held it, in right of their office, as foresters in the semi-regal court of the Great Baron of the bailiwick. The simple cognisance of the Forresters was three bugle horns, with the head of a hunting dog for crest, and the motto "HUNTER. BLAV. THY. HORN."

By what means, or at what particular date, the Forresters of Skelmorlie ceased to hold the property has not been very distinctly instructed. It got into the hands of the Eglinton family at least before the middle of the fifteenth century; about which time it was given off with a younger son; and it has come down with them to the present time in a lineal descent, Lord Eglinton being the present proprietor. The original castellated mansion, with some additions of the time of the early part

of the seventeenth century, is still kept habitable, and is a fair specimen of the domestic accommodation of the Scottish gentry during the mediæval ages. Sir Robert Montgomerie, one of the most spirited of the barons of Skelmorlie, in the year 1636, erected the beautiful and long admired aisle and funereal monument at the old church of Largs—in speaking of which, it must be matter of painful regret to every admirer of art to observe the utter neglect and ruinous condition in which this interesting monument has long been allowed to remain; a neglect, too, infinitely the more astonishing, that it should lie with the author of the *Tournament* of 1839, the professed student and disciple of Selden, Froissart, and Du Cange!

The castle of Skelmorlie is romantically situated on the brow of a steep bank, overlooking the sea, at the corner of an intersecting ravine, beautifully masked in feathery woods. The estate borders on the sea-beach for about two miles, along which there is a narrow strip of level land all the way under the steep bank on which the castle stands. Along this nicely sheltered and dry strip of land, a range of beautiful villa residences has lately been commenced to be built, which appear almost a continuation of those on the adjoining lands of Kelly; and which indeed will, at no distant period, be continued on to the town of Largs—yea, along the sweetly sylvan shores and winding bays of the entire coast southward, with very little interruption, all the way to Ardrossan.

NODLE FLUVIUS.—This is one of the two streams which fall into the sea on either hand of the town of Largs. “Nodle” would seem to be a mere abbreviation of Nodsdale, which more properly applies to the strath or vale through which the stream flows: the more particular name of the water would thus be the Nodd.

NETHER RAMSHEAD.—Part of the estate of Caldwell, in the parish of Beith and has long belonged to it.

NEWBOTLE.—This was a farm on the estate of Braidston, Beith, and is so laid down on the old map; but it appears the name has now been changed to Windy-house.

NEWHALL.—The lands of Dalsalock, otherwise Newhall-Mains, part of Rowallan, is probably here alluded to.

NETILHIRST.—The lands of Nettlehirst were originally part of the barony of Giffen, Beith. They are now divided into at least three several holdings. Of these, one part is the property of John Fulton, whose father lately alienated the

estate of Grangehill in the same parish; but which estate unfortunately is among the omissions of our topographer. It was part of the ecclesiastical barony.

NOBLESTOUNE.—The locality not ascertained.

NETE YLE.—Still known by this name. It lies close at the back or outside of Ardrossan Harbour, and at low water a dry passage is left to it.

NETHER ROBERTLAND.—In the parish of Stewarton. It appears in the retours of the Cuninghams of Corsehill, whose property it long was.

NETHER PREISTOUNE.—Pierceton was formerly a separate parish by itself, but is now, and since 1688, conjoined with Dreghorn. The name is doubtless derived from the original owner under De Morville. A very good outline of this and the large holding of Dreghorn appears in Robertson's Topography. About the middle of the fifteenth century, Pierceton became the property of Robert Barclay, seemingly descended from the Barclays of Kilbirnie, and who obtained it by marriage of the heiress of the previous proprietor, Sir William Douglas of Pierceton. With the descendants of this marriage, who were afterwards raised to the rank of baronets in the reign of Charles II. it remained till 1720, when it was acquired, by purchase, from the representative, by Andrew Macredie, who and his descendants have continued to possess it to the present time. As appears by *Debrett*, the baronetcy is still enjoyed by the heir and successor of the Barclays.

NEWMILLES.—This is properly the parochial town of the parish of London. It was erected into a burgh of barony in the reign of James IV. and now contains a population of 2000. From the statement in the text, it appears that the parish church had been removed hither before the time of our author's visit to it, and it still continues to be seated here. The "fair and veill built duelling," with its sumptuous accompaniments, so greatly admired by the topographer, has now for a very long time remained a naked desolate ruin,—one of those old square towers so common in these parts. It still stands to its entire height, and is situated close by the west end of the principal street of the town; but no vestige of the orchards and gardens spoken of now remain. From the statements in the *New Statistical Account*, it would seem to have been sadly polluted by the myrmidons of the notorious Claverhouse, in the days of the hapless Covenanters. Newmills, as the author intimates, is delightfully situated along the north bank of the river Irvine; and about a mile above it is seated, on the same side, the still more modern village of Darvel, with a population of about 1400.

OLDMOORE.—The name of this property is usually written Auldmuir. It is situated westward of Giffordland, in the parish of Dalry, and to which it originally belonged. In later times it appears to have passed through various hands. "Mr. Hew Blair of Auldmuir" occurs in 1607-1614, and "Mr. Gavin Blair of Auldmuir" in 1621. *Comm. Rec.* It now belongs to Mr. Morris of Craig.

OVERTOUNE.—The lands of Overtoun, here alluded to, are in the parish of Kilbride. They constituted originally the southern half of the barony of Carlung; and a large part of the parochial town of Kilbride is situated on them—they likewise adjoin, for about half a mile, to the sea shore. The Cuninghams of Carlung, to whom the whole of that estate belonged, were long designed of Waterston, in Renfrewshire, hence the statement in the text. In the year 1660, or perhaps a little earlier, the ancestor of Dr. Robert Simson, the distinguished professor of mathematics in the University of Glasgow, acquired one-half of "the five-pound land of Overtoun, part of the ten-pound lands of Carlung," from Alexander Cuningham, the then proprietor, and on which he built a suitable mansion-house, adjoining the street of the village or *Kirkton*, which thence was denominated "Kirktonhall."

This little old mansion has since undergone alterations, but the initials of the builder, R. S. and the date, 1660, still remain uninjured on a stone in its walls. There is likewise a tombstone in the churchyard, seemingly erected by the same individual, on which is the following inscription:—

THIS IS THE PLACE APPOINTED FOR THE BURIAL OF
ROBERT SIMSON OF KIRKTOUNHALL WRITER IN
KILBRIDE HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN 1695.

R. S. M.W.

Robert Simson, designated in the above inscription, was grandfather of Doctor Simson; and may probably have been both the acquirer of the property and the builder of the house. But it is conjectured, in Robertson's *Ayrshire Families*, that these lands might have been purchased a generation earlier; and, in reference to this, it is perhaps worthy of notice, that there has always been an undoubted tradition on the spot, that the acquirer of the property was of very humble and obscure condition; and that he was only enabled to make the purchase by having accidentally fallen on a deposit of hidden treasure in the earth. This is possible, but nothing more; and there are frequent instances of individuals accumulating money to the great astonishment of their less frugal neighbours, who, in such cases, readily solve the mystery after this manner, to their own satisfaction. Judging, however, from more ordinary premises, it seems greatly more likely that the improvement of the family's circumstances, was the work of the educated man of

business above alluded to. In the garden of this interesting old home of the predecessors of Dr. Simson, there still grow a good many venerable fruit trees, particularly pear trees, of great size, and probably coeval with the building of the house. There is likewise still standing here, though in a sadly mutilated condition, a highly scientific sun-dial, designed by the great mathematician, and on which are inscribed the initials of his father and mother's names, I.S. A.S. There was likewise the date 1717, and an armorial shield bearing three crescents, but these last, having only been painted on the stone, though pretty distinct about thirty years ago, are now quite obliterated.

Dr. Simson was the eldest son of John Simson of Kirktonhall, merchant in Glasgow, by Agnes, daughter of the Rev. Patrick Simson, minister of Renfrew, and sister of the Rev. John Simson, professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow, long keenly remembered by his scrupulous Presbyterian brethren by the grievous annoyance he gave them, by what they were pleased to characterise as "Simson's Errors." The talents, learning, and scientific labours of Dr. Simson have secured for him the highest respect and admiration of the learned of all nations, and, latterly, the subject has been elucidated by the pen of the illustrious Lord Brougham.

There is a good portrait of Dr. Simson preserved in the hall of the Senatus of the College of Glasgow, and Dr. Trail, one of his biographers, thus depicts his personal appearance and manner:—"In his person, Dr. Simson was tall and erect, and his countenance, which was handsome, conveyed a pleasing expression of the superior character of his mind. His manner had always something of the fashion which prevailed in the early part of his life, but was uncommonly graceful." "Dr. Moore, Greek professor at Glasgow, happily expressing Simson's disapprobation of the modern use of algebra in geometry, and his singular merit and success in restoring the ancient analysis, put the following inscription below his portrait:—*Geometriam sub tyranno barbaro sæva servitute diu squalentem, et decus antiquum vindecavit unus.*"

Dr. Simson died at Glasgow, and was interred in the burial ground of the College church, where, soon after, a marble tablet was erected to his memory, on which the following epitaph is inscribed:—

H. S. E.

ROBERTVS SIMSON.

MATHESEOS IN ACADEMIA GLASGVENSI

PER ANNOS LVIII PROFESSOR

PRISCA MORVM SIMPLICITATE

SIMVL ATQVE PROBITATE INSIGNIS

OMNIQVE DOCTRINA EXCVLTVS

VETERVM GRÆCORVM GEOMETRIAM
 PER ANNOS BIS MILLE FERE DEPERDITAM
 NVNC DEMVM AB INTERITV VINDICATAM
 IN PRISTINVM SPLENDOREM
 RESTITVIT VNVS.
 MONVMENTVM QVIDEM PERENNE
 SIBI GEOMETRICIS SVIS OPERIBVS IPSE EXEGIT
 MARMOR AVTEM HOC CADVCVM
 RELIQVIS EGREGII VIRI MORTALIBVS SACRVM
 POSVERE TESTAMENTI CVRATORES
 JAC. CLOW GVL. ROYET JOA. BVCHANAN JUNIOR.
 OBIT IPSIS KALENDIS OCTOBRIS
 ANNO AERAE CHRISTIANAE MDCCLXVIII,
 AETATIS ANNO LXXXI. .

The Doctor, never having been married, left his patrimonial inheritance of Kirktonhall, [which Lord Brougham, misled by Dr. Trail, writes "Kirktonhill,"] and other lands, to his grand nephew, the Rev. Robert Simson, a clergyman of the church of England, who, about the year 1790, alienated the whole; and Kirktonhall is now the property of Francis Ritchie, M.D. a gentleman who, from his cultivated mind, and mild and liberal disposition, renders himself not unworthy to possess a farm become classic through its former illustrious inheritor.

Another portion of the original territory of Overtoun was acquired from the Cuninghams of Carlung, soon after the beginning of last century, by a younger son of Alexander Fullarton of Kilmichail; and this is now inherited by his grandson, the writer of these notations.

NOTE.—The parochial authorities of West Kilbride, availing themselves of the recent Act of Parliament, have, very judiciously, resolved to discontinue the use of the ancient churchyard, which is situated in the heart of the town, and to establish a new burying ground at a little distance for the use of the community; and it were certainly much to be desired that, on such an occasion, measures could be devised for the erection of some suitable memorial, in connection with the new place of sepulture, in honour of so great and distinguished a man as the restorer of the works of Euclid to modern science, in this his native parish. The memory and prestige of illustrious men are among the most valuable, as they are the most sacred, depositories of a people; and no means should be neglected to render their influence as universal as possible. It need only further be added, were the locality thus to honour itself by initiating such a movement, they could not fail to find many sympathisers in all parts of the country, cheerfully ready to aid in a work so worthy and patriotic.

OVER LYNN.—The ancient estate of Linn extends from the immediate vicinity of the town of Dalry westward along the north bank of the water of Caaf, and derives its name from a beautifully picturesque water-fall, or Linn of that stream, in the vicinity of which stood the old feudal tower or fortalice of Linn, long since demolished, though the site is still known, the foundations having been removed only a few years ago. This was certainly one of the ancient *Tenendries* of Dalry, before alluded to in these notes; and whose first owners, under the De Morvilles, either gave their own names to their possessions or took new ones from them. Of the latter class were the Linns, who thus derived both their name and designation from this interesting and valuable little property. Walter de Linn appears as early as 1296; and there can be no doubt that his progenitor came hither among the followers of De Morville in the beginning of the preceding century; for there is no surer token of an immigrant origin than this of assuming a local surname, or the imposing of a family name on a possession. During the sixteenth century, the property of the Linns appears to have begun to be dilapidated; but their representatives still continued to hold part of it till perhaps towards the end of the seventeenth, after which time scarcely any notice of them occurs. Andrew Lynn is infeft, as heir to his father, John Lynn *de eodem*, in the lands of Over Lynn and Highlees, in 1642; and he married Ann, daughter of Mr. Gavin Blair of Auldmuir, a cadet of Blair of that Ilk, the year following. The ancient manor place of the estate was situated on Over Lynn, hence probably this would be the last portion to be parted with. Piercie conceives the fine old Ballad of "The heir of Lynn" to embody a Scottish legend; if so, there can hardly be a doubt that it regards the history of this family—there having been no other race of the same name and designation ever known to have existed in the country; though, at the same time, it must be admitted, local tradition seems long to have been silent on the subject. The name of Linn has received, as it were, a fresh impulse and revival in the person of the present transcendant vocalist Jenny Lind; and who, as it is surmised, being of Scottish origin, though of Swedish nativity, may not without probability be supposed to have sprung from this very ancient little family and romantic locality.

OVER ROBERTLAND CASTLE.—The extensive barony of Robertland is situated in the parish of Stewarton. At an early period it became the patrimony of a powerful branch of the Cuninghams, who were always forward and active in the turbulent and barbarous *feuds* which so long disturbed and injured that numerous and distinguished sept. They were elevated to the rank of baronetcy, and for ages were possessed of extensive and valuable property; but of which they appear to have been all but totally denuded for now more than a hundred and fifty years. The title, however, seems still to have been claimed, through the male line,

and now belongs to the family of Cunningham-Fairlie, near Kilmarnock. There is a pretty full deduction of the family of Robertland in Paterson's history. The walls of the Castle of Robertland remained almost quite entire till about the year 1820, when the late proprietor, Alexander Kerr, barbarously demolished and threw down every stone of it! It was finely situated on a prominent kind of peninsula at the junction of two streams—the Annick and the Swinsey waters—about a mile northward from the town of Stewarton.

ORMESHEUGH.—These lands, which are now denominated Armsheugh, lie in the upper part of the parish of Irvine; and are now and have long been the property of the family of Eglinton. The statement of this being the place of the chief residence of the family of Godfrey de Ross was most probably made on local tradition alone. No indication of any mansion of this nature has existed here within any memory of the present time; nor is any thing indicated on the map, surveyed by Pont himself, to show that any vestiges then remained of such a nature. This great family of Ross utterly perished with the Baliol cause, and every thing belonging to them here consequently passed into other hands; it is therefore not surprising that at the distance of 550 years scarcely any *material* memorial of them should now be to be traced. Some notice of the history of this property is given by Robertson.

OVER PEIRSTOUNE.—Originally belonged to the same proprietor as the other Piercetons; but they appear to have been separated by falling into heirs portioners. This part lies in Kyle-Stewart, beyond the boundary of Cunningham.

OVERSHEUCH.—The locality not ascertained.

OLDVALLS.—There is a farm in the barony of Kilbirnie called Owalls—probably a corruption of Old walls; but it is also called Avilehill. This perhaps is the place alluded to.

PADDOCHRIDDING.—This hamlet, which appears in the retours of the Sempil family, is laid down on the old map a little way south of the present house of Haily, near Larga.

POWDUFFE BURN.—There is a rivulet which falls into the Garnock-water a short distance west of the town of Kilbirnie. The name is from the Celtic *Poldubh*, black pool.

POWKENNOCH BURN.—Uncertain. There is an ancient farm place on the Estate of Southanan, called Polstrath—now corruptly Poteath, which may possibly be the place meant.

PITCON.—The ancient holding of Pitcon is situated in the parish of Dalry, and doubtless constituted part of the old Tenendries of that territory; for it is included in the charter of Bruce to Fergus of Ardrossan, conveying the superiority of these holdings. It was then denominated Pitconnel, which is obviously the correct designation. Pit in the Celtic dialect, to which it belongs, signifies a grave, or place of sepulture, whilst Connell, as is at once perceived, is the name of the hero it commemorates. The denomination Pit but very rarely occurs along the western division of Scotland, but on the north and east coast, where the Pictish Kingdom was established, it is exceedingly frequent and common. The original holder of this tenement in the De Morville era evidently has taken his family name from it; and they appear to have retained possession for several centuries. “Dominus Robertus Petcon” witnesses a proceeding in 1488, *Chart. of Paisley*, p. 155; and in 1557, William Pitcon *de eodem* was chamberlain of Kilwinning, and is witness to a feu charter, granted by Gavin, Commendator of that monastery, to William Connell, of the 20s. land of old extent of Grangehill, in the barony and parish of Beith. Pitcon appears, probably soon after this last date, to have been acquired by Boyd of Linn, descended of the family of Kilmarnock; but the particular date is not stated, probably a little before 1568, for Thomas Boyd, designed of Pitcon, was that year present, on the part of Queen Mary, at the battle of Langside. With this family the lands of Pitcon remained till 1770, when Thomas Boyd of Pitcon alienated the property to George Macrae, merchant in Ayr, who soon after parted with it; and, after passing through several hands, it is now held by the creditors of Alexander Alison, iron master, who established the present extensive smelting furnaces at Dalry, known as the Blair Ironworks. The lands of Pitcon, though not extensive, are of the highest fertility and value. They are situated about a mile to the northward of the town of Dalry, and contain rich beds of ironstone and coal. The mansion house, which is modern, stands on a remarkably beautiful round mount, rising in the very centre of the rich open valley of the Garnock. The more ancient manor place stood on the same site; and it may well be conjectured that this was the place honoured by the grave of Connell, the legitimate aboriginal chieftain of the strath. The North American Indians invariably place their tombs on eminences of this kind; and perhaps the feeling may be traced to an instinctive predilection of human nature.

POOLTARS.—Uncertain. There is a rivulet called Polgare, in the parish of

Largs, mentioned in a retour of Boyle of Kelburn, which may possibly be the same, though thus corrupted or mistaken.

PORTINCROSS CASTLE.—Portincross was the chief messuage of the ancient barony of Ardneil, which unquestionably, from the settlement here of the De Morvilles, belonged to the great family of the De Rosses, sheriffs of Ayr. But, on their forfeiture by Bruce in 1306, it was, along with Kilbride, and many other lands, conferred on Sir Robert Boyd of Kilmarnock, a distinguished follower of the victorious king. The walls of this old fortalice, though unroofed and neglected since about the year 1740, are still nearly entire. It is seated on the bare rocks, washed by the sea, on the extreme projection of the promontory which goes by its name. About the close of the same century in which it was granted, Ardneil became the patrimony of a grandson of the adherent of Bruce; and with his descendants, as a separate branch, it remained, through lineal succession, until the close of the year 1737, when it was alienated to Patrick Craufurd of Auchinames, and to whose successors it now belongs.

Several royal charters of the first two Stuart kings bear to have received the sign manual "apud Arnele," which, of course, refers to Portincross castle. This circumstance has led to a conjecture that Portincross had been a royal residence; but there is no reason at all to suppose that it ever was such, in the proper sense of the term. It was quite usual for the kings of Scotland to occupy temporarily any place of this kind as they might require; and with regard to the frequency of the visits of these two sovereigns to Portincross, the probability is, that, in passing to and from Dundonald in Kyle and Rothesay in Bute, they had embarked and landed at this commodious point. In viewing the walls of this little sea-beat tower, it is no doubt difficult to conceive how it ever should have afforded accommodation to the prestige of a royal court. Yet, when we reflect on the circumscribed nature of even Dundonald itself—long the permanent residence of Robert III. and the place where he died, the contrast appears by no means so astonishing. But, truly, no just idea can be formed of the manners and usages of those times by any reference to what exists at the present day. The anecdote of the effect of Dundonald castle on the risible faculties of Doctor Johnson, when taken to visit it by Boswell as the ancient palace of the Scotch king Robert the Third, vividly embodies the spirit of such a contrast. The entire style and character of Portincross obviously shows it to belong to the period of the De Rosses, in the twelfth or thirteenth centuries. No doubt it bears evident marks of having undergone some modifications and improvements in times long subsequent to that; but the solidity of its walls, and strong arched roofs and scanty lights, cannot be placed in any more advanced period. The events of castle and cathedral building were ever associated in the

popular mind with the idea of supernatural agency in the construction of such—to an untutored primitive race, marvellous works of art, the more so too, that the manners and habits of their immigrant builders were altogether dissimilar and strange to them. A curious anecdote of this kind has found its way down even to the present time in reference to the building of Portincross, and the still entire walls of an old tower on the opposite island of Little Cumbray. These two castles stand directly opposite to each other, though there be from two to three miles of water interposed betwixt them. No matter, the wild fancy of the legend—supposing the two to have been reared simultaneously—avers that the two sets of builders employed upon them possessed but one hammer betwixt them; and that ever as the charmed implement was required, it was reciprocally thrown across the channel to either!

Of this ancient branch of the Kilmarnock family several genealogical accounts have been published, but all of them very incomplete; nor, perhaps, is it possible now to make it greatly more perfect. The following, chiefly taken from Crawford's MS. Baronage, would seem, at least, a closer approximation to an entire list of its direct successors than any hitherto published.

1. Robert, third son of Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, *tempore* Robert II. obtained the lands of Ardneil and others, probably in patrimony, from his father; and consequently was the first of the Boyds of Portincross. Crawford could not ascertain who he married, but states that he left a son, his successor, namely,—

2. Robert Boyd of Portincross, who married "Giles Craufurd of the house of Auchinames, and by whom he had his successor, also named Robert."

3. Robert Boyd of Portincross, the third then in order, according to the same authority, married Giles, daughter of Campbell of Stevenston, descended of Loudon; and who appears as "his relict in 1531." By this marriage he had his successor,—

4. Robert Boyd of Portincross. This laird married Isobel, daughter of John Mure of Rowallan; and he had a charter from his father, to himself and his future spouse, June 6, 1520, of the lands of Knockindale, and others, in Kyle-Stewart. Their son and successor in all probability was—

5. Robert Boyd of Portincross, who married Elizabeth, third daughter of David Fairly of that Ilk—*See Crawford's Peer.* p. 161, Note. This Robert was certainly succeeded by his son,—

6. Archibald Boyd of Portincross; for "Robert Boyd of Portincross, and Archibald Boyd, his son and air appeirand," obtained remissions, September 8, 1571, for being at the battle of Langside, on the part of Queen Mary. Who this Archibald married has not been discovered; but he left at least three lawful sons: Robert, his successor; Hew, merchant in Irvine, who died in October, 1610, as appears from his latterwill; and Archibald, mentioned in the latterwill of his brother, as above. There was also a daughter Jean, married, first to Hew Monfode

of that ilk, to whom she had at least two sons and a daughter; secondly, she married John Darleith of Darleith. Archibald Boyd of Portincross died previous to April 1609, as of that date his son and successor,—

7. Robert Boyd of Portincross appears so designed in the testament of Patrik Miller, his tenant in Knockindale, as a creditor of dewties and rent. This laird of Portincross married Jean, second daughter of Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorly, by Dorothy his wife, daughter of Robert, Lord Sempill; and by this lady, who died in December, 1621, he had five sons and three daughters, who survived their mother, namely—Robert Boyd, younger of Portincross, who predeceased his father, as afterwards to be noticed; 2, George; 3, Archibald; 4, Gavin; and 5, James. The daughters, as named in their mother's latterwill, were, Agnes, Elizabeth, and Barbara. Of these daughters, Crawford gives the following account:—"Jean, married to Gavin Blair of Haily, and Elizabeth to Robert Montgomerie of Smithston, and had issue; and another to Robert Jamieson, crowner of Bute, and one to James Bannatyne, brother to Kelly." But he is certainly mistaken in making a fourth—he may have confounded some individual of the previous generation.

8. Robert Boyd, younger of Portincross, as stated above, predeceased his father, dying in March, 1634, as appears from an inventory of his effects in the Commissary Records of Glasgow. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Cunningham of Carlung, by whom he left a son Robert, who succeeded his grandfather, and a daughter Elizabeth.

9. Robert Boyd of Portincross, thus succeeding, was retoured heir to his "guidsire," July 19, 1658, in the lands of Ardneil and others in Cuningham and Kyle-Stewart; and, according to Crawford, who could hardly mistake the matter, died, near an hundred years of age, in 1721. He "married a daughter of Mr. Gavin Blair of Auldmuir, son to the Laird of Blair," [more probably, grandson, see "Oldmoor."] By this lady he had a son, Robert, who predeceased him, as stated below, and a daughter Grizel, more of whom afterwards. This laird married secondly, Janet Boyd, of the family of Pitcon, but of this marriage there appears not to have been any succession.

10. Robert Boyd, younger of Portincross, as above, married Antonia, second daughter of Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorly, by his lady Antonia, daughter of Sir James Scot of Rossie; and of this marriage there was at least one son, named Hew, and a daughter Lilius, whose births both appear in the parish registry of West Kilbride. But there was ultimately no surviving succession of this union, whereupon the estate and representation of the family devolved on the elder son of his sister Grizel, as above-named, who became the second wife of Alexander Fullerton of Kilmichail, in the island of Arran, and to whom she had two sons, William and Robert, and five daughters, Margaret, Janet, Geils, Antonia, and Grizel.

Robert Boyd, elder of Portincross, thus, on the failure of his son's family, conveyed and entailed his whole estate, first to the eldest son of his daughter, as above, whom failing, to the second son, their heirs, &c. by a disposition and deed of tailzie, dated April 30, 1712, binding the heirs in succession "to assume and take upon them the name, and wear the arms of Boyd of Portincross," &c. This venerable baron, the last direct male successor of the Boyds of Portincross, survived, as we have seen, till 1721, having lived throughout about a full century, and his name and memory have not even now entirely been forgotten in the traditionary reminiscences of the locality. He possessed, along with a frank and affable sociality, no slight turn for witty and humorous remark, not unfrequently however, as is usual with the possessors of such talents, edged less or more with satirical sharpness; and many of the sayings of "Old Pens," as his designation was familiarly abbreviated, became proverbial in the neighbourhood.

Mrs. Grizel Boyd, only daughter and ultimately heiress of her father, as above-stated, survived him but for a short time, dying at Kilmichail, March 4, 1722; but her eldest son being specially destined to succeed his grandfather, she consequently never came to be invested in the estate.

11. William Fullarton, son and heir of the above Grizel Boyd, on his succession to the estate of Portincross, assumed the name of Boyd only, dropping the paternal one of Fullarton. In the year 1714 he married Grizel Campbell, only daughter of Angus Campbell, Captain of Skipness, by Jean, daughter of Sir James Stuart, ancestor of the present family of Bute, by whom he had a son, John Boyd, younger of Portincross, and four daughters. He resided mostly at Ardneil, until he sold the estate, November 19, 1737. He afterwards resided at Balnakill, in Kintyre, where he died about the year 1765. The continuation of the descendants of this family will be found in Robertson's *Ayrshire Families*. The arms of Portincross, as shown in a *fac-simile* of the original seal, engraved in Robertson's genealogical work, were differenced from Kilmarnock by a star *argent* in the chief point, being the mark of cadetcy of a third son. The crest and motto adopted in more modern times, when such came to be used by the lesser barons, was the same as that of Kilmarnock.

PLUMBO.—This rivulet is now named Bombo-burn. It rises in the parish of Beith, enters that of Dalry, and, after passing along the south boundary of the barony of Kersland, goes past the house of Blair, about a quarter of a mile above its junction with the Garnock.

PEDDERLAND.—This name, probably from *pater*, would seem to point to an ecclesiastical origin. The property was originally part of the great church barony of Beith. It was for some time possessed by a family of the name of Peebles, but for now more than a century and a-half has belonged to the family of Eglinton.

POTTERTOUNE.—This property appears to be in the parish of Stewarton; but there is likewise a Pottertoun in that of Kilwinning. The origin of the name is self-evident—the potter's town.

POWRUSKAN.—Part of the estate of Rowallan.

POWKAILLIE.—Properly Polkailie. In the ordinary pronunciation of Pol the l is always silent. This estate, which extends to about 2500 acres, is now the property of the Earl of Glasgow, whose ancestor acquired it by purchase in the beginning of last century. Polkelly was the original possession of the Mures of Rowallan, and they probably obtained it about the period of the De Morville accession; though Sir William Mure, the genealogist of his family, labours strenuously to make it appear that they had been possessed of Rowallan at some time or other far anterior to all this. Idle dreams; his ancestor, Mure of Polkelly, obtained Rowallan plainly by marrying the heiress of the original owners, the Cummins of Rowallan, who settled here as vassals of De Morville, and who were of great power and eminence in those ages, but perished with the Baliol party. Polkelly castle is now a mere heap of ruins.

POWBYTH.—This is a farm on the estate of Loudon, which takes its name from Polbeith-burn, on which it is situated.

QUARTER.—The farm of Quarter was originally part of Knock, in the parish of Largs. It was alienated by the Frazers in the early part of the seventeenth century; and, about the year 1780, was acquired by James Wilson of Haily, who built a good villa residence upon it, and improved the property by planting and otherwise. Mr. Wilson died, much regretted, November 21, 1849, and Quarter, some notices of which appear in the published retours, has just now, 1856, been sold.

RY FLUVIUS.—The Water of Rye hath its rise in the hilly part of the parish of Largs, and after, in all, a course of about nine miles in extent, it falls into the Garnock, close along the north side of the town of Dalry. It has formed a valuable and beautiful sheet of holm-land, spread out under the town, and from which the parish takes its name—the haugh or dale of the Rye. The country is naked and muirish along fully the first half of the course of the stream, but as it descends towards the dale country, it becomes picturesque and well wooded, flowing for a considerable way in a deep and romantic ravine ere it joins the Garnock.

RINGANROSE HILL.—On the old map, a mountain in the upper part of the parish of Largs is named “Ringanroshil.”

ROTTIN BURNE.—Routanburn, as it is named on the old map, was part of Knock, lying considerably nearer to Largs than the Castle of Knock. It takes its name from an impetuous little torrent, which rushes close past the old farm houses from the steep rising ground behind. It has long been detached from Knock, and is now the property of John Lang, who has built a commodious and chaste-looking mansion upon it, which stands cheerfully close to the edge of the steep bank which here overlooks the sea-shore, a short distance southward from that of Quarter.

RYD HIL.—This is doubtless a mistranscript for Rydale, a farm in the northern part of the parish of Larga.

RIDDINGS.—Riddings, on the old map, is marked as a dwelling place in the upper hilly part of the old barony of Fairly.

ROWALLAN.—This extensive barony was originally all situated within the ancient great parish of Kilmarnock; but, since the erection of the new parish of Fenwick, most part of it is now annexed thereto. Rowallan, under the De Morvilles, as before alluded to, was possessed by a member of the great and wide-spread sept of the Cumins; but, towards the close of the thirteenth century, it devolved on an heiress, who married Gilchrist Mure of Polkelly, a neighbouring property to Rowallan; and these baronies, thus united, continued long to be possessed by the descendants of this union, the Mures of Rowallan, though Polkelly would seem early to have been separated to a younger son. The family of Rowallan were rendered illustrious by the marriage of Elizabeth Mure, daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan, to King Robert the Second, first of the Stuart dynasty, and from which union descended all the subsequent sovereigns of Scotland and of Great Britain down to the present time. In looking to the usage and feelings of later times, it would certainly seem not a little surprising that the Royal Family of Scotland should thus have allowed the house of Rowallan, from whom they were so directly descended, to remain in the comparatively obscure rank of ordinary barons. But similar instances are not wanting in those early times. The precisely like cases of David the Second and Robert the Third were both similarly neglected. However, it is to be observed that from neither of these last was the royal line subsequently continued. Still, many circumstances, in the then ill-consolidated state of the government of the country, may have conspired to hinder the matter being attended to, and time soon steps in to obliterate the influence of matters of mere delicacy, in reference to propriety or taste.

The ancient and distinguished family of Rowallan has now for more than a cen-

tury been merged in that of the house of Loudon, and is fast disappearing from popular recognition, whilst their venerable castellated mansion of Rowallan rapidly hastens to ruin. This ancient and picturesque abode of a time-honoured race is situated about two miles north of Kilmarnock, close on the north bank of the Carmel Water, a tributary of the river Irvine. The more ancient square tower, the under vaulted apartments of which still remain, was seated on the summit of a round steep rock, which rises abruptly on the edge of the stream, and from which the name Rowallan (of Celtic origin) is supposed to have been derived. It is closely environed with large aged trees, amidst which the grey turretted pile forms an interesting and melancholy memorial of the past. There is a particular history of the Mures of Rowallan, written, about the year 1650, by Sir William Mure, known by his poetical productions, as well as by the spirited and effective part he took in the ever-memorable conflicts for liberty towards the middle of the seventeenth century.

RAVENCRAIGE.—As previously alluded to, a small fragment of this very ancient tower still exists; but regarding its history nothing can be added to what our venerable author himself declares. It is well known, however, that Stewarton was the principal territory possessed by the potent De Rosses; and this of itself affords the strongest presumption of the accuracy of his statement, that Ravencraig was the chief stronghold of those renowned barons. But since the utter obliteration of the mansion of Corshill, within the grounds of which Ravencraig stands, it is now not unfrequently mistaken for the more modern structure! This interesting relic of feudal power is situated within a few hundred yards of the west side of the town of Stewarton. The locality answers but very ill to the name. It is seated on the edge of a little streamlet, amidst a large extent of rich arable land, but has been strengthened by a deep dry fosse around it, which is still open to a considerable depth; and sufficient remains of the walls exist to show the extent of the ground plat, which is not of any unusual magnitude.

RYBOURNE.—The lands of Ryburn are situated in the parish and near the church of Dunlop. The property perhaps never was of great extent; but the fact of the original owner having taken his family name from it is proof sufficient of the high antiquity of their holding; for the usage is coeval with and confined to the feudal era of Scottish history, which commenced about the beginning of the eleventh and terminated with the close of the thirteenth century. In 1570, John Ryburn of that Ilk, who was married to a daughter of Cunningham of Aiket's, was, along with his father-in-law, "delatit of the slauchter of Johnne Mure of Cauldwell." The property however did not long remain with its ancient owners after this time. Neil Ryburn of that Ilk sold the lands of Ryburn to Gabriel Porterfield of Hapland, May 31,

1638. Individuals of the name are still to be met with; and the late Mr. Raeburn [doubtless the same name], the celebrated artist, has contributed to its dignity by his talents and respectability of character.

RAILSTONE.—All these properties are part of the lordship of Kilmarnock, and, of course, now belong to the Duke of Portland.

SOUTH SKELMORLY.—This, as may be inferred, is the southern part of the ancient and extensive barony of Skelmorly, which probably extended still further in the same direction. The representative of the old Forresters of Skelmorly, "Fergus Posterson," i.e. the Forester's son, has the honour or dishonour to appear in the *Ragman Roll*. The termination of this ancient race of owners of Skelmorly seems not very distinctly to be known. In the reign of Robert the Third Skelmorly is included in a charter of lands to Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs; but how they came into his family is not explained. The parentage of his mother is unknown to the Peerage writers: could she possibly be the heiress of the Forresters of Skelmorly? South Skelmorly has probably been subdivided. The principal portion of it, called Thirdpart, however, has belonged to the Earl of Glasgow and his predecessors since about the beginning of last century.

SOUTH FARDING.—There is a North and also a South Farding laid down on the old map—seemingly, one belonging to each of the Skelmorlies.

SKELMORLY BURN.—This fine little mountain stream descends along a deep wooded glen, passing close by the old castle, and intersecting the steep sea-bank on which the castle stands.

SKELINTISSYDE HILL.—Said to be in the hilly region of Largs.

STEINSTONE.—Nothing would seem now to be known regarding any part of the great barony of Stevenston ever having been the property of anybody of the name of Montgomery; but it seems hard to suppose that the author could be mistaken regarding the circumstances of the period at which he wrote. The church and other buildings of note are all correctly enough indicated on the map. The entire parish was originally included in the barony of Stevenston, which, as stated by the author, belonged to one of the principal vassals of De Morville, of the name of Loccard—the knowledge of which he probably derived from the chartulary of Kilwinning, which he appears to have seen; but this family, it is evident, flourished but for a brief period in possession of their ample domain in this quarter. It next passed to the family

of London, but in what precise manner the genealogical chroniclers seem not to have been acquainted with. However it might be, it subsequently became the patrimony of a cadet of that house; and ultimately, through an heiress of theirs, it found its way into the accumulated territories of the Earls of Glencairn, who probably improved the manorial place of Kirrilaw, as for some considerable time they resided much here. From this noble family, too, Stevenston long since passed away; and its subsequent fate and chances will be found very minutely and carefully "topographised" by the reverend statist of Stevenston. The locality has long been famous for its extensive and valuable colliery, to which has lately been added that of iron smelting, and other manufactures of a mineral character. The picturesque old parochial church of Stevenston, which stood on a finely elevated site overlooking the town, was removed about twenty-five or thirty years ago, when the present capacious structure was reared on the same spot, in the all-prevailing "gothic" style of the day.

SALT-COTTS.—From the language held by our topographer, it is evident the town of Saltcoats had not progressed far previous to the time of his visiting it, and from which too we may infer that it first originated within the bounds of the territory of Stevenston; but being on the outmost limits of it, and adjoining that of Ardrossan, it ultimately crept over to that property, and now the town divides pretty equally betwixt the two. The boiling of sea-water into salt is supposed to have first originated the place, and, from what is stated in the text, it would seem still to have been a chief pursuit of the inhabitants even till then; nay, probably it was never altogether discontinued, whilst throughout the latter part of the last and the present century salt has been manufactured on the same site on a very respectable scale. It is said that the first producers of the article here had no more efficient means of carrying on their art than by simply boiling the sea water in common pots and pans—obtaining coal for fuel near the shore, where the seam came out to the surface. The then Earl of Glencairn seems to have patronised and endeavoured to extend the place. For this purpose he feued out building ground on the spot; and in the reign of James the Fifth the Earl of Eglinton, with a view still further to encourage its growth, obtained an Act of Parliament erecting it into a burgh of barony. But the influence of this measure appears not to have been of any great benefit. After the union of the two kingdoms, Saltcoats participated largely in the notorious smuggling traffic from the Isle of Man. It is now a place of considerable population, and had long a pretty extensive business of exporting coals and stone to Ireland; but the more commodious new harbour of Ardrossan has wholly diverted all kinds of trade from its port.

STEWARTETOUNE CASTLE.—The name of the old parish of Stewarton has ever misled local antiquaries to suppose that it originally belonged to the illustrious Stuart family, and our worthy topographer has not escaped the common error. The ancestor of the Stuart family, on coming to Scotland, obtained the great barony of Renfrew, then a division of Lanarkshire, and also the equally important territory of the bailiwick of Kyle-Stewart in Ayrshire; and these two fine districts constituted, for several generations afterwards, the principal, if not sole, patrimony which they inherited. What particular family name the ancestors of this great and opulent family bore prior to their settlement in Scotland seems to have escaped all the inquiries of subsequent times. Along with their vast possessions, they were dignified with the hereditary office of Lord High Steward of Scotland, and, as is well known, from this great office the family name of Stuart was assumed. Stewarton is, and always was, a proper part, and in the very heart of the great barony of Cunningham, which, from a period at least coeval with the grants to the ancestor of the High Stewards, was conferred on Hugh de Morville, who, along with it, was dignified with perhaps the most eminent office in the State—that of Lord High Constable. At least the principal part of Stewarton appears to have been conferred, in the first instance, on the De Rosses, leading vassals of De Morvilles, and with them this lordship continued until the time of the re-establishment of the monarchy by Bruce in 1306. To the De Morvilles ultimately succeeded the family of Baliol, by adhering to which the Rosses perished. At this great epocha of the country's history, Stewarton was conceded by Bruce to the Stuart family, and subsequently it was disposed of in various ways by them. The name of the parish belongs to an age anterior to the time of Stuart becoming the fixed surname of the ancestors of the Royal Family; but unquestionably from an exactly similar cause, as the acute Chalmers so cogently surmises in his valuable *Caledonia*. Pont would seem to dignify the manorial place of Lainshaw as having been the original Castle of Stewarton; but as to any such original castle ever having existed, no record of any kind lends any light.

SANDBED.—The places here alluded to are parts of the barony of Kilmarnock.

SILVERWOOD.—"Powa" is perhaps a misnomer of the name of the owner of this property, though it may be observed *Poe* is still a name known in this part of the country. February 13, 1691, "John Cuming, son of Mathew Cuming, junior, merchant in Glasgow, procreated betwixt him and Jean *Howatt*," is retoured heir of James Howatt, his grandfather by the mother's side, in an annual rent of £78 16s. 5d. corresponding to the principal sum of £1330 4s. (of course all Scotch money) out of the three pound land of old extent of Silverwood, in the old parish of Kilmarnock and regality of Torphican, now called Temple-Cunningham.

[By some accident or other, the valuable barony of SOUTHANAN, lying next south from Fairly, with its, at that time, splendid villa of Underbank, the favourite coast residence of the Sempill family, is quite omitted here, though it is very prominently indicated on the old map by Bleau. Of this formerly celebrated and beautiful residence, but a few ragged portions of the walls now remain, it having during the latter part of last century, ruthlessly been torn down, for the materials, to construct farm buildings and *dykes*! Indeed it is remembered in the locality, that but for the interference of the good old laird of Hunterston, who, observing the destructive barbarity going on, made a representation to Lord Eglinton, the proprietor, and had a stop put to it, not a stone would now have stood above another to mark the place where it once was! The family of Sempill, it is well known, undismayed, sternly resisted every innovation of the "ancient faith," and for which its representatives, for several generations, were excluded from their place in the Scottish parliament, after their favourite religion had been abolished by law. On the breaking up of the great possessions of this ancient and distinguished house, Southanan would appear to have been among the last portions of their inheritance which they parted with; and some members of the family would seem still to have inhabited Underbank till about the commencement of last century. The estate, it is believed, was first acquired from the Lord Sempill, by that Lord Dundonald whose success in accumulating wealth was popularly celebrated in the locality as one of the "three wonders of Renfrewshire." After this, Underbank became the abode of humbler tenants, and for some time a school was kept in it, in a room the walls of which were covered with printed and gilt leather (probably of Dutch manufacture) instead of, as at present, figured paper. This was stated, about forty years ago, by an old man in the neighbourhood, who mentioned that one of his parents had attended the school, and observed these particulars.

The site of Underbank is delightfully sylvan and monastic, and the place is now kept as a decorated villa residence. The venerable ruins stand close in under the high banks which here all around line the deep circling bay or sands of Fairley, there being only a narrow strip of level land interposed along the beach. These noble banks are richly clothed with wood, and above which tower the lofty range of hills which here so picturesquely enclose the shores of the estuary. In the first *Statistical Account* of West Kilbride, it is stated that Southanan was "built in the Italian taste," and "that a Lord Semple, who resided some time in Italy, in the reign of James the Sixth, brought the model of it from that country." From the style of art of a considerable portion of the walls which yet stand, there can be little doubt but that this statement of the reverend statist is to a considerable extent correct; but that a mansion of a far higher antiquity than that of the age of the sapient James existed here is no less certain. The irrefragable Chalmers says

that, "at Southanan, a seat of the Sempil family, John, Lord Sempil, in the reign of James IV. built a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Inan." Neither of these statements need be doubted, though doubtless a structure, from an earlier hand than either, had long previously existed here. John, first Lord Sempil, alluded to above, and who fell at Flodden, appears to have largely patronised church-building, for, besides the chapel at South Anan, which was respectably endowed, he founded, in the year 1505, a sumptuous collegiate church at his chief residence, Castlesempil. Robert, fourth Lord Sempil, probably the last and greatest contributor to the adornment of Underbank, was ambassador to the court of Spain in 1596, on which occasion, it may be supposed, he obtained the "model" and conceived the idea of ingrafting the more elegant architecture of the south of Europe into his marine dwelling on the shores of the Clyde. He died in 1611.

The fragments of the walls which still remain, satisfactorily indicate that this building ultimately was made to assume the figure of a square, the internal court of which seems to have been surrounded by a piazza. The west angle or front towards the sea, however, was only closed by a high screen-wall, a great part of which is still standing, and in the centre of which yet remains a spacious arched gateway, over which is the moulded niche which, no doubt, in its better day, proudly displayed the armorial insignia of the builder, with their finely moral and chivalrous old motto,—*Keep Tryst*.

Southanan would seem to derive its name from the stream which forms its northern boundary—*anan* signifying simply water; and from this being the southmost of the principal waters which flow into the sea along the ancient regality of Largs, the name has been compounded.]

TOWREGILL.—Towergill appears to be part of the Canon lands of Glasgow, in the parish of Largs. "Coronell David Boyd of Tourgill," one of the "wardatouris of the Lordship of Boyd," occurs in the latter-will of a tenant on the estate of Kilmarnock, 1604; and in 1616, Col. David Boyd of Towergill is alluded to as "umquhil"—*Comm. Rec.* In an account of the Boyd family, among Robert Mylne's MSS. *Adv. Lib.* the following statement respecting this gentleman occurs:—"Another of Lord Robert's [Robert fourth Lord Boyd,] naturall sons was call'd David Boyd of Towrgill—for this I have seen a charter of these lands in 1592, wherein he is so designed." In Mr. Laing's *Ancient Scottish Seals*, his designation of Colonel is mistaken for the proper name Colin; in like manner, the title Kilmarnock, of the Lord Boyd, is made "Kilpont."—Great care is required in deciphering these decayed ancient legends.

TURNOURLAND.—This is part of the estate of Woodside, in the ecclesiastical lordship of Beith.

THIRDPART.—Thirdpart is a name common to many rural possessions in the district, but this, as belonging to Glengarnock, has not otherwise been observed. It may still possibly be that in the parish of Largs.

TOMSHEILES.—This locality has not been ascertained. The name sheild indicates it to have been a dwelling place, but it may long since have been obliterated and forgotten.

TANNOCK.—There is a farm of this name on the estate of Kilbirnie.

TRIORNE.—This property was originally part of the great barony of Giffen, in the parish of Beith. It became, at a pretty early period, the inheritance of a cadet of the old Kers of Kersland, in the same neighbourhood; but Kersland having, some short time previous to our author's survey, devolved on an heiress, he seems, agreeably to the old feudal spirit, to have viewed Trearne, as the heir male, to have right to the chieftainship. Stephen Ker, *dom. de* Triorne, obtained a charter of these lands from John de Montgomerie of Ardrossan, November 20, 1413, and the property remained with his descendants and successors till 1646, when Robert Ker of Trearne sold the estate to his son-in-law, Gilbert Eccles, merchant in Carrick-Fergus, who again disposed it, in 1663, to Robert Barr, merchant in Glasgow. Ultimately the property was acquired (in 1748) by John Patrick, with whose descendants and successors it has remained to the present time.

TERBART.—The barony of Tarbet, the ancient designation of the great Godfrey de Rosses, is situated in the old parish of West Kilbride. It is not now of great extent; but, as is well known, the adjoining valuable properties of Kilbryde, Ardneil, and perhaps Carlung, also belonged to the same owners. No grant of the particular lands of Tarbet appears on record, or has as yet been discovered to have taken place after the accession of Robert de Bruce, though generally the possessions of the Rosses were forfeited after that time for their adherence to the Baliol interest. This part of their estate, however, may have been retained in the immediate possession of the Crown for a time; and Mr. Riddell, in his account of the family of Hawkhead, conjectures that an individual of the exiled Rosses subsequently returned to Scotland, and was reposed in this ancient portion of their territory. However, be this matter as it may, it is certain that the original Godfrey Rosses of Tarbet were indisputably recognised as the head of their family in Scotland, down to the close of their career, about the year 1450, when they sold their ancient patrimony of Tarbet to Ross of Hawkhead, in Renfrewshire, certainly a cadet of the family. The walls of the old tower of Tarbet remained pretty entire down to about 1790, when they were utterly demolished for materials to build a "steading" of farm houses

hard by! It occupied a very poor site—and this may be some apology for its destruction—on the east side of Tarbet Hill, and near by the present farm house known by the name of Meadowhead, the same which was reared out of its ruins. It is probable that this old fortalice had been retained habitable long after it came into the hands of the Hawkhead family, as from our author's description of its being well planted, it may be concluded it had continued habitable even then. The family of Hawkhead alienated the lands of Tarbet, but at what particular date is not stated. *Inter* 1600 and 1614, "Deame Jeane Hammiltoun, Ladie Ros," occurs repeatedly in the *Comm. Records* of Glasgow, as a creditor for rent in the testaments of the tenants on the lands. It afterwards belonged to the Dundonald family, who probably had acquired it from the Lord Ross, about the beginning of last century, and from whom it was ultimately bought by the Earl of Eglinton, to whose successors it now belongs.

TRUDYACHS.—This is marked on the map as a farm or dwelling place of some sort, a short distance south of the manor place of Blair.

TEMPLE HOUSE.—Templehouse is a small property in the parish of Dunlop. It appears to have belonged to the predecessors of the present proprietor, John Gemmill of Templehouse, at least since about the middle of the sixteenth century; and they probably were originally vassals of the great fraternity of the Knights-Templars, whose domains were ultimately erected into the lordship of Torphichan. The property of the Templars, though much scattered about, was very extensive in the district of Cuninghame; and there would seem to have been something peculiar in the connexion of this family of Gemmills and these ancient Templars. "Abrahame Gemmill of Hairis-Temple," in the parish of Kilmarnock, occurs 1635—*Comm. Rec.* again, "Willame Gemmill of Tempilland, within the parochin of Cumnock," deceased in September, 1648. His latter-will is also in the *Records*, and the following extract from which is interesting and curious:—"At Cumnock, the 6 day of July, 1648 yeiris, The quhilk day, I Willame Gemmill of Tempilland, Being (praisit be god) sick in bodie, and perfect in judgement & memorie, make my testament and latterwill; and ordanes the same to stand heireftir, as eftir followis. Item, I nominat, make, creats and constitutes (&c) Elspethe Craufurd, my spous, and Willame Gemmill, my eldest sone—albeit he be bot ane pupill, not as yit cum to the age of nyne yeiris, to be my onlie executouris and vniuersall intromittaris with my guidis, (&c.) And sicklyke, I nominat and appoint the said Elspet Craufurd, my spous, as tutrix testamenter to the said Willame Gemmill, Johne Gemmill, his brothir, Euphame and Sara Gemmillis, thair sisteris. And I ordane hir, as scho will be

answerable to god, on the greit day of judgement, that scho do her dewtie to hir bairnes; and sie them brought upe in the feare of god, and at scholes of larning, viz. the ladds at scholes and the lasses to their awin kynde of warke; and that during hir richt of tutorie, and ay and quhill scho cleid herself with societie of husband or leman, or throw deceis of the said Elspet, I ordaine Mr. Johne Ridd of Pennieland to be onlie tutour and administratour to my saidis bairnes; and to be countable to thame be sycht of Andro Gemmill, my brother, James Reid, elder of Pennieland, Patrik Davidsons of Scheill, Robert Farquhar of Gilmilcroft, David Craufurd of Drumsowie, Mungo Boswell of Duncaneyemer, Johne Craufurd of Camlarge, and Johne Murray, notare, quhom I nominat (&c) to sie all things done for the weil of my wiffe and bairnes," &c. Conf. July 11, 1649.

TOWERLANDS.—This, which is a valuable small property, is situated in the parish of Irvine. It has been often transferred since the days of Pont, and is now, or was very lately, the property of Mr. Webb, shipbuilder in Irvine.

TEMPLETOUNE.—There is a property of this name in the parish of Dundonald, in Kyle, but it is doubtful whether there be any such in the district of Cuningham.

WOODSYDE.—These lands of Woodside, a considerable section of the extensive church lands in the parish of Beith, were alienated by Gavin, commendator of the monastery of Kilwinning, in 1551, to Hugh Ralston of Ralston in Renfrewshire; and with his descendants and successors they remained in property till towards the close of last century that they were alienated from them. They now belong to William Patrick, writer to the signet, a gentleman well known for his thorough and consistent liberal politics, and who, it deserves to be recorded, has just now completed, solely at his own expense, the erection of a handsome tower on Barnweilhill, near Ayr, in memory and honour of Scotland's immortal hero, Wallace. But, alas! such inadequate private oblations would seem to be all that this greatest of heroes and purest of patriots is ever destined to receive at the hands of his ungrateful countrymen, albeit to him are they solely indebted for all the benefits and blessings they have ever enjoyed as an independent nation. Nor can the present ill concerted and futile project of erecting a memorial of him in a distant provincial locality be viewed as in any way calculated to atone for the long discreditable neglect, or materially to do away with the national reproach. No place other than the capital of the kingdom can ever afford a fitting locality for such a tribute of Scotland's feeling to Wallace; nor need there be any hesitation of choice. What more appropriate design could be devised for such a memorial than simply to

carry out the great conception of Jeffrey to crown the unrivalled picturesque and beautiful Calton hill of Edinburgh, with a pure and perfect model of the classic Parthenon, to be dedicated to the patriot hero. There is but one circumstance to be regretted in this noble structure, and that is as to its material—it should have been constructed of the purest primitive granite.

Let us turn our eyes to our great descendants in America—even in monument building, as in all the arts of utilitarianism, they would seem destined to be our exemplar and teachers. For a number of years past a colossal structure has been in course of erection at the Capitol at Washington in commemoration of the Father and founder of their great and growing empire. In this, as is usual with them, they are proceeding in a systematic and business-like manner—each of the many different States and Territories furnishing their contribution towards the work according to their extent and resources. How then is it here? can the people of Scotland not thus and as well be reasoned with? Is anything great ever to be achieved otherwise than by and through UNION? Were each several county, city, and town of Scotland, through delegates, to come to an agreement each to furnish, according to their valued resources, their quota of the required expenses, the matter would be brought to a very light and inconsiderable burden, whilst to the effort would be given a character of the most perfect nationality.

Why, then, should the black sin of ingratitude for ever be allowed to envelope Scotland like a foul and murky cloud, nor the hateful finger of scorn be turned away from insultingly pointing towards her. As to the past, the history and circumstances of the country but too plainly and clearly explain the neglect which has ensued. The same motives which led to the desertion and betrayal of Wallace by the misguided feudal chiefs who surrounded him, still continued to induce the neglect and suppression of his memory to their descendants; and thus the community have all along had to lie under the opprobrium which alone belonged to their oppressors, but the misfortunes of the past, however they may be mourned over, cannot be recalled. Unquestionably, all classes and orders of society now come to view matters more soundly and correctly as regards their mutual interests, and let us fondly hope that, among the many matters requiring reconsideration, a fitting tribute of the nation's gratitude may without much longer delay be accorded by the universal people of Scotland to the memory of WALLACE.

WHITEKRAIGE.—This is a farm in the parish of Dalry, which formerly constituted part of the lordship of Boyd. It is now the property of one of the numerous heritors of that parish.

WATERLANDS.—This property is in the parish of Dunlop, and is now united to the estate of Caldwell; as perhaps it long has been.

WARRIX.—More properly Warwicks—from wig or wic, variously signifying a fortlet, hamlet, or a creek. Warrix is in the parish of Dreghorn, and is alluded to in ancient writings as part of that great lordship, which was forfeited by the successors of the De Morvilles at the accession of Bruce. In subsequent times Warrix was acquired by a younger son of the Barclays of Perceton—a property in the immediate neighbourhood. Afterwards some of the Barclays of Warrix were distinguished for public spirit and usefulness in the district. Robert Barclay of Warrix held the office of Provost of Irvine, and was frequently chosen commissioner from that burgh to the Parliament of Scotland during the exciting reign of Charles the First. Another successor to the family, William Barclay of Warrix, in 1729, filled the same office of chief magistrate of Irvine; and after whose death the property, ultimately falling to the heirs of his two daughters, was sold. The late William Wilson of Crummock, Beith, who long resided in India, was the lineal descendant of Barbara Barclay eldest daughter of Provost William Barclay of Warrix.

WARRIXHILL.—This is another section of the lordship of Dreghorn, and which, along with Pierston, was disposed of by the Bruce on his victorious accession to the throne, to a leading branch of his great friends the Stuarts. Subsequently it came to a member of the Douglasses, through an heiress, and from the Douglasses, in like manner, through an heiress, it found its way to a branch of the west country Barclays, whose descendants rose to the dignity of baronetcy, and retained much of the property till some time in the last century. Warrickhill, as stated in the text, became the property of Cuninghamehead, with whose successors it remained a considerable time. Subsequently, however, to all which, this property has undergone various alienations, and now belongs to Alexander M'Dougal Ralston of Warrixhill.

WOODHILL.—This is part of the ancient and very extensive barony of Robertson, in the parish of Kilmaurs. Of the early history of which, however, very little appears to be known. But whoever may have held this fine estate in more ancient times, it was granted by James the Second to the first Lord Montgomery of Eglington, by charter, dated September 16, 1453—*Peerage*. A great part of Robertson, soon after the beginning of the present century, was alienated, in a number of lots, by the late Earl of Eglington.

WINTERBERRY HILL.—This place is situated in the parish of Loudon, and is now named Bonnyhill.

WYNDYEDGE.—A “farm toun” on the above estate of Roberton ; but there is also another of the same name in the parish of Dalry.

WARDLAW.—This is part of the lands of Auldmuir, in the parish of Dalry ; but, as before observed, both appear to have originally belonged to the estate of Giffordland, which doubtless constituted one of the ancient Tenendries of Dalry. It had its name from its owner—Gifford’s-land—though no record or writing seems now to exist expressly to instruct the fact. The Giffords of Giffordland most probably branched from the family of Yester, in Mid-Lothian, whose ancestors came into England with William the Conqueror, and who were nearly related to him.

A P P E N D I X.

EXTRACTS OF TESTAMENTS IN THE RECORDS OF THE COMMISSARIOT OF GLASGOW.

TEST. Archibaldi Weyr . . . do et lego animum meum omnipotenti Deo. . . corpusque meum sepeliendum ecclesiâ Sancti Monachi de Steynstoun . . . Conditum fuit hoc pna. test. per os decedentes vij die Octobris, anno Dni. 1547. Coram hiis testibus . . . Dominus Stephanus Wilkynsoun, curatus de Steynstoun.

TEST. quond. Nigelli Montgomerye, militis de Langschaw, ab intestato decedentia. Inventarium omnium bonorum quond. Nigelli Montgomery de Langschaw, militis, factum apud Glasguensis cunctum die sexto mensis Decembris, 1547. . . Executores dativum decernitur Nigello Montgomery, Besseta Montgomery, Cristina Montgomery & Helena Montgomery, proles dicto quond. Nigelli.

TEST. quond. Johannis Hamilton de Cambuskeith. Inventarium omnium bonorum quond. Johannis Hamiltone de Cambuskeith, ab intestato decedentis die decimo mensis Septembris, anno Dni. 1547, apud conflictum de Fawsyda. . . Confirmatur executores datiui quo ad bona suprascripta & extra pna. inventario omissa oblita seu relicta Joneta Mungumery, sponsa supra dicto Johannis Hamiltone de Cambuskeith, & Johannis Hamiltone eius filius & heris apparentis et Elizabeth Hamiltone, eius filie, die xxvij Januarij, anno Dni. 1547.

TEST. quond. Thome Boid de Lyn.—Cum nichil sit certius morte, etceteris, hinc est quod ego Thomas Boid de Lyn, eger corpore sanus tamen mente. . . . testamentum meum in hinc modum. Imprimis, do et lego animam meum Deo omnipotenti, beatique Virgini Marie, cum ossa mee sepeliend. in pulveribus Diui Mernoci. . . Constituo Johannes Farnlye de eodem & Thomam Boid, meum filium, meos executores; et Magistrum de Boid, superiore meis prolibus, . . . Dated octo die mensi Novembria, 1547.

INVENTARIUM bonorum quond. Johannes Norvell, decedentis in Lovdone. . . .
 Ego Johanes Norvell, eger corpore (&c.) do et lego (&c.) corpusques meum sepeliendum fore in pulveribus Sancti Michaelis de Lovdone (&c.) Conditur pns. testamentum per os defuncti, coram, Dno. Willielmo Wilson, curato de Lovdone. . . .
 apud Lovdon xxj die Sep. anno xlix. [1549.]

TESTAMENTUM quond. Roberti Kar de Trearn, factum apud Stewartone, die ultimo mens. Junii, anno 1548. Coram hiis testibus, viz. Magistro Andress Muntgumry, vicario de Stewartone, Dno. Hugone Dunlope. Factum hoc prs. testamentum per me Dominum Jacobum Mungumry, curatum de Beith, teste manu propria. . . .
 Ego Robertum Ker de Trevarn, sanus mente, &c. constituo meos executores, viz. Hugone Kar, Alex. Ker, Jo. Ker, et constituo Issabella Hamiltone, mea spousa, superiore dictum mei testamenti . . . Legacio sine diuisio, Item, lego ora michi pertinentum postobitum meum debitis extractis, prolibus meis, viz. Hugono Kar, Alexandro Ker, Johanno Ker, Margareto Ker et Mariote Ker. . . . Item, ordino meum filium & heredum observare assedationes etceteris.

INVENTARIUM omnium bonorum quond. Johannis Ros, factum per me Dominum Alex. Lummisden, curatum de Dunlop, apud dom. sue [Huntaris hall?] primo die Novembris, 1551.

TESTAMENTUM Agnetis Arnot. Cum nihil sit certius morte. [&c.] ego Agnes Arnot in Craig, eger corpore, &c. In primis do et lego animum meum Deo omnipotenti, &c. corpusque meum sepeliendum fore in pulveribus Sancti Marnoci [Kilmarneck] &c. Et constituo et ordino dictum Johannem Mure de Rowallane et Alexandrum Boid meum sponsum; et constituo et ordino dictum Johan. Mure de Rowallane intromissorem, gubernatorem et amicam dispositorem meorum bonorum & rerum. [Which he is to distribute in certain proportions amongst her relations and friends,—meis consanguineis & amicis, &c.] Acta erunt hic coram Johanne Craufurd de Craufurdland, Johanne Mure, filio Thome Mure in Well, cum diversis aliis. . . .

Inuentarium omnis bonorum meorum. Inprimis, xxxiiij auld ky, viz. the ane half of the said ky tydy and the vther half forrow. Item, xiiij zoinz beystis; of the foirsadis beistis, fyve thre zeir auldis, four twa zeir auldis and five ane zeir auld. Item, lxxx scheip, and of thir foirsaid scheip, xxiiij hoggis. Item, thre hors & thri meris. Item, xxvj akirris of sawyn corne land and four akirris of beyr. Item, vij bollis of auld beir. Item, ten dawirkis of hay. Item, insprech and outsprech perteynyng to the hous, extending to x merkis. . . . Debita que ipsa affis Debet. Imprimis four zeris teynd awand to the kirk, in the zeir of god 1550 zeris v bollis

of meill, of the said zeir the feir of the samyn xxxvj s. the boll: The zeir of god &c. fyfty ane zeir v. bollis of meill, of the said zeir the feir of the samyn xxviiij s. the boll. The fyfty twa zeir do. meill, the feir xiiij [?] s. the boll. The fyfty thre zeir do. the feir not yet fixit. . . Item, to my lord Boid for his Vitsonday malis of Craigyne Duncane, viij s. Item, to the Srif of Air for his malis of the Hilhous xxiiij s. Item, the Mertymes maill, in the first, to the Lard of Rowallane for his malis of the Craig. v merkis xxviiij d. . . Item, for twain Pasche rekynis x s. . . cost makyng of the deid lyke walking furth bryngyng & cors present x lib.—Cota iij lib. x s.

TESTAMENT of umquhil Ionet Or, spous to Mathow Tempiltoun in Overtoun [W. Kilbride] maid and gevin up be hir awin mouthe, the nynt day of August, the yeir of God 1600. . . Debitis awand be the deid.—Item, to John Darleithe younger of that Ilk, in name and behalf of Thomas, Lord Boyd, xij lib. xiiij s. iiij d. Item, to the Laird of Watterstoun ane boll of teind meill, pryce of the boll, v. lib. mair to him, viij s. iiij d. siluer maill; mair xxv s. of greassume; mair to him sax cayne foullis, pryce of thame xxx s. Item, to the mylne of multour corne ane boll ane peck half peck, pryce of the boll three pund ten schillings, mair half ane boll of beir, of multour beir, pryce of the boll vj lib. vj s. viij d. [Witnessed by "Mr. Johne Harper, minister of Kilbryde," West.]

TESTAMENT &c of vmquhil Katharine Craufurd, Lady Fairnelie [Fairley] within the parochine of Lairgis, the tyme of hir deceis; quha deceist vpon the fyift day of December, or thairby, anno 1601 yeiris: ffaithfullie maid and gevin vp be hir awin mouthe, at the fortalice of Fairnelie, hir duelling place, vpon the last day of November, the yeir of God 1601. yeiris as followis in particular.

INVENTAR. Item, the said vmquile Katharine haid the guidis, geir, insicht plenishing and vtheris efter mentionat, of the avallis and price vnderwritten, viz. Thrie fedder beddis, thrie bowsteris with thair coddis, price thair of, ourheid, xviiij lib. Twa nap beddis with thair bowsteris and coddis, price thair of vj lib. Fyve pair of small scheittis, price thair of ourheid x lib. Aucht pair of roune scheittis, price vj lb. Fyve codwaris, price xl s. Fyve pair of vnwalkit blankettis, price thair of ourheid viij lib vj s. viij d. Ane walkit pair of blankettis, price xl s. Sevin coveringis, price ourheid viij lib. Ane arras wark, price iij lib. vj s. viij d. Ane auld cadday, price xxx s. Twa pair curtingis with sewit rebbenis, price iij lib. Ane pair of plane lyaning cartingis, price xxx s. Twa pair droggait curtingis, price xl s. Thrie small buirdelaithis, price iij lib. Four round bordelaithis, price liij s. iiij d. Ten small seruittis, twentie round seruittis, price ourheid, l s. Twa small towellis, twa round towellis, price xiiij s. iiij d. Twa auld irne pottis, ane auld brasia pot,

ane bras pot of ane pynt, twa lytill cruikis, twelf plattis, sevin trvnacheouris, ane brokin chandler, two pannis, twa speittis, price of all ourheid, xij lib. vj s. viij d. Four boynes, four flesche fattis, twa hogheidis, four barrellis, (but heidis), four aill tubs (?) twa aill bottis, ane gyle fatt, ane mask fatt, twa burnestandis, price thair of ourheid xj lib. Ane tyne quart, ane tyne pynt stoppis, price xxx s. Twa trein stoppis, price x s. Ane auld slaying boitt, xxij lib. Ane mekill auld kist, price iij lib. Four littil auld kistis, price v lib. vj s. viij. Item, the defunctis wering elaitis, estimat to xxxj lib. Item of reddie money xl lib. Item, in the Fairnelie byre, twa ky, price of ilk peace viij lib. summa xvj lib. Item, ane kow in Fairlie-waird, price viij lib. Item, ane stirk in Fairlie byre, xxvj s. viij d. Item, in Buit, thrie auld ky, price thair of ourheid, xx lib. Item, thrie stirkis, price thair of ourheid, iij lib. Item, ane twa zeir auld bull, price iij lib. vj s. viij d. Item, threttine auld scheip, sevin hoggis, price of ilk peace ourheid, xx s. summa, xx lib. Item, in the borne, ane mow of vnthressin beir, cassin in be prui, extending to xvij bollis beir, price of the boll, with the fodder, vj lib. summa, jc & twa pundis money. Item, in the barnezaird, twa lytill stackis of corne, extending to xlvij [?] bollis aittis, price of the boll, with the fodder, iij lib. summa, jc lxiiij lib. money.—SUMMA of the Inventar, v^c liij lib. vj s. viij d.

Debtis awand in to the defunct.—Item, awand to the said Katharine be Johnne Or, Edward Or, Johnne Symson, Johnne Clark and thair colligis, tennentis of Fairnelie, ix bollis j firlof ferme beir, price of ilk boll vj lib. summa lv lib x s. Item, be Johnne Kyle in Fairlie-mylne (so much). Debtis awand out to vtheris.—Item, to Kelso, guid wyfe of Flatt liij s. iij d. . . . Item, to Johnne Stewart of Eskok (or Erskok), conforme to ane obligacioun, maid to him be vmquile David Fairlie of that ilk, spous to the said Katharine, ij^c lib. Item, of annuell thair of of zeir lie sen the said vmquhill Daidis deceis, being aucht zeiris, ilk zeir xx lib. summa, jc iij^{xx} lib. Item, . . . and to Robert, Lord Sempill and his factouris, of teynd, in anno 1600 zeiris, saxtein bollis wictuall, price thair of ourheid, iij^{xx} vj lib. Item, in awand to thame of teynd, 1601 zeiris, xij bollis wictuall, price thair of ourheid, iij^{xx} x lib. xij s. iij d. . . .

Followis the said Katherinis Legacie & Lettirwill. Item, the said Katherine makis, nominatis and constitutis Johnne Stewart of Erskok hir executour and vniuersall intromittour with hir guidis; and levis to William Craufurd, hir brother, Twentie lib. Item, to Margaret, hir dochtir, vj lib. xij s. iij d. Item, to Agnes Craufurd, hir oye, vj lib. xij s. iij d. Item, to Katherine Craufurd, hir oye, xx lib. This was done day, zeir and place foirsaid, befor thir witness, Robert Fairlie of that ilk, Robert MacClane, Williame Fairlie in Overtreis, Alexander Blakburne, Robert Foster, George Boyde and Johnne Or, induellaris in Fairlie. Sic subscribitur ita est Hugo Campbell, notarius publicus, testi hoc meo signo subscriptione manu.—Confirmed at Glasgow, March 26, 1603.

Mr. Alexander Wreittoun was minister at Kilwynning in 1603. *Test* of "Thomas Fleming, alias Sinclair."

"Mr. Hew Fowlertoun, minister at Kilmaris," appears in 1603. *Test* of Agnes Howie, Kilmaurs.

"Johnne Lowrie, scholemaister in Kilbryde" [West], is a witness in a testament, Feb. 19, 1603.

John Sympsoun, in Fairlie, whose testament is dated, August 17, 1601, was indebted to "the Ladie Fairlie," "twa hundrith half hundrith mail herring," being of course a payment of rent.

"Mr. Alexander Campbell, minister at Steinstone," is a creditor of teind in the testament of "Wm. Craufurd in Glen," in the parish of Stevenston, 1604.

"George Campbell of Dowcathall" is a creditor in the testament of "Malie Boyd, spous to James Monfoid, in the parochine of Stevinstone," October 16, 1604.

TESTAMENT of vmqle. David Arnot, second laifull sone to Andro Arnot of Lochrig, faithfullie maid and gevin vp be his awin mouth, the penult day of November, 1604 zeiris; and [who] deceist the fourt day of December nixt thaireftir following. Quha nominat, &c. the said Andro Arnot of Lochrig, his father, to be his onlie executour.

Inuentar.—Item, the vmqle. David declairit that he was super-expendit, in chargis of chyrurgianes in hoip of cuiring of his diseis, quhilk avallit not; and quhatsumeur guidis, eftirmentionat, that he had was wairit vpone his chargis in furneising him sic necessaris as he neidit, and wyting vpone him in lang lying, the space of twa zeiris. Item, the said David hade pertaining to him Ten hoggeittis, ticht and sufficient treis, price of the peice ourheid xx s. summa, x lib. Quhilk treis he delyuerit in custodie, to his wse, to Andro Muir, sone to vmqle. Adam Muir sumtyme of Kittimuir. Debtis awand in.—Item, awand to the said vmqle. David, the tyme of his deceis foirsaid, be Andro Arnot, yongar of Lochrig, xx lib. money, lent syluer. Item, be Johne Steinsone in Pakokbank the sowme of ix lib. xij s. iij d. lent siluer, quhilk suld have beine payit at ane certane terme ellis bypast, togidder with iij lib. money as annuell thairfoir, promittit be the said Johne to the said vmqle. David for the quhilk Patrik Wallace become cautioner, baith for principale and annuell above specifeit. . . This testament was maid at the Lochrig, (&c.). Writtin be Johnne Neveing of Kirkwode, notar publick, Befoir thir witness, Adam Muir of Carnedussie (&c). Andro Arnot elder of that ilk cautioner.

"Mr. Johne Zong, minister at Beith," is a creditor for teind in the testament of "vmqle. Katherine Lang, spous to Williame Merschell in Maines, quho deceist vntestit," May, 1595 zeiris. Confirmed November 11, 1605.

Margaret Maxwell, Lady Giffen, appears in the testament of "Malie Wilsone in Brounehill," Beith, 1603. And "Ionet Cauldwell, spons to Alexander Mathie, in Giffen," who died in May, 1567, was adebted "to Agnes Muir, auld Lady Giffen, viij bollis meill;" likewise to "James Cwnynghame of Aschinzairdis, of teind iij peckis meill." Confirmed November 11, 1605.

TESTAMENT of vmqle. Thomas Glen, in Burnehous (Dalry), quha deceist in the moneth of November, 1594. . .

Inventar. Item, the said vmqle. Thomas, being ane auld aigit man, and duelland solitarlie in ane chalmer, had nathir sawing nor na vthir guidis nor geir, except onlie ane tydie kow, price x lib. Item, standand in the hous ij bollis blak Muirland corne, price of the boll iij lib. vj s. viij d. . . Item, the insycht of his hous, with his abuilzementis, estimat to iij lib.

"Florantyne Craufurd in Kirkland of Dunlope, quha deceist in November, or thairby, 1597 zeiris," was adebted to "Patrik Cwnynghame of Bordland, and now laird of Hapland, thair maister, for ane zeiris ferme, viz. for the 1597 zeiris." &c. Test. confirmed Feb. 3. 1606.

TESTAMENT of vmqle. Patrik Barclay, sone lauchtfull to vmqle. William Barclay of Pierstone, quha deceist vntestit in the moneth of Junij, 1595 zeiris, faithfullie maid and gevin vp be George Barclay, his brother lawfull, executor datiuue decernit (&c).—Inuentar.—Item, the said vmqle. Patrik Barclay being ane zong man, vnmareit, had na guidis nor geir in his possessioun nor outwith the samyn, except onlie the soume of lij lib. money quhilk perteinait to him of his bairnes pairt of geir, be the deceis of the said vmqle. William Barclay, his fathir, and intromettit with be Issobell Hammiltoun, his spons relict, mother to the said Patrik. Confirmed Feb. 13. 1606.

"Mr. Hew Foullartoun, minister of Kilmarnock," appears in the testament of John Wicht, April 12, 1604.

Andro Carswell in Horsemuir, deceased December, 1605. He provides, "And in respect his wyfe is with bairne, in cais scho have *ane knaif chylde*, he to have the kyndnes of his said rowne," &c.

Archibald Lyndsay of Crivoch (now Kinnox) is a creditor in the testament of William Muir, in Crivoch, September, 1605.

"Thomas Walker in Lowyet in Fairlie-Crevoich, quha deceist, vntestit," August, 1595, was "awand to David Fairlie of that ilk, thair maister, for ane zeiris ferme. . . viij bollis aitt meill," &c.

"Mr Johne Herriot, minister of Kilbirnie and notar" as he designs himself, subscribes the testament of Johne Laiff, March 11, 1606.

THE testament dative and inventar of the guidis and geir quhilkes pertenit to vmqle. Johne Blair zonger of that ilk, quha deceist vntestit in the moneth of Januar, 1604 zeiris: faithfullie maid and geuin vp be Issobell Boyd, his relict, in name and behalf of Grissell, Issobell [Ag]nas and Margaret Blairis, dechteris lawⁿ to the defunct, executouris datuéis dewlie decernit to his guidis and geir. . .

Inuentar. . . . Item, thair was awand be the defunct, the tyme foirsaid: To Jonet Stewart, relict of vmqle. Gawin Ghrame in Glasgow, of hous-maill, quhairin the defunct deceisit, xxxij lib. vj s. viij d. . . . Item, to Thomas Blair, his servand-gentilman of fie, xl lib. To Katrene Sempill, thair servand of fie, xxxij lib. vj s. viij d. To Jonet Sempill, thair servand, of fie x lib. To Johne Miller, his gairdner, of fie viij lib. To Johne Reid, of fie, vj lib. xij s. iiij d. To Margaret Muir, of fie, vj lib. . . To Johne Craufurd, thair cuik, of fie v. lib. . . Confirmed the penult day of July, 1608.

Mr. Johne Cunynghame, minister at Dalry, subscribes the testament of Robert Hervie of Braidlie, Dalry, which is dated July 18, 1606.

THE Testament &c. of vmqle. Johne Cwnynghame, elder, of Hill of Kilmaris. . . quha deceist in the moneth of . . . , 1608. Partly maid &c. be himself, and partlie gevin vp be Agnes Stewart, his spous. . .

Follonis the Legacie and latterwill.—At the Hill of Kilmaris. . . . 11. & 15 dayis of Junij respective, 1608 zeiris, the quhilk dayis the said vmqle. Johne Cwnynghame of Hill levis the said Agnes Stewart, his spous, and Dorathie Cwnyng, hame, his dochter, his executouris. . . The lairdis of Caprintoun elder and zonger, the lairdis of Robertland, Corshill, Aiket, Halrig, Park [and] James Stewart of Glasgow oursearis. . . Another daughter, Sibbella is mentioned, and his successor appears to have been named Alexander.

"Margaret Finlay, in Carvinninghill, parochin of Dalry," who deceased Feb. 1603, was owing "Dauid Kelso of Kelsoland, of ferme maill" for these lands.

The Testament &c. of vmqle. Fairlie, lauchtfull sone and air to vmqle Dauid Fairlie of Over-Mynnok within the parochine of Dalry, the tyme of his deceis; qua deceist in the moneth of May, 1609 zeiris: Faithfullie maid and geuin vp be Cristian Fairlie, fathir sister to the defunct, executrix &c.

Inuentar.—Item, the defunct being ane minor of ane zeir auld, or thairby, had allennarie the sowme vnder-writtin, awand to him as eftir follonis, viz. the sowme of ane thewsand aucht hundrith thrie scoir sax pund, threttein s. iiij d. restand awand of the sowme of Twa thowsand punds money be vmqle. Johnne Blair of that

ilk; and be James Hammiltoun of Wodsyde, in quhais handis the foirsaid sowme was consignit be the said vmqle. Johne Blair of that ilk, for the lauchfull redemption of all and hail the said vmqle. Johne Blair his landis of the Groitholme with the pertinentis, lyand within the parochine and regalitie of Kilwynning, &c. Be ane annualrent of fourtie bollis meill, to be vpliftit furth of the saidis landis, conforme to ane instrument of consignacioun and ane vther instrument of warning maid to the said defunct of befoir, quhairby he and his tutoris and curatoris war lauchfullie warnit to resave the said sowme be the said Johne Blair of that ilk. And in respect that nane compeirit for the defunct to that effect, thairfoir the foirsaid sowme was dewlie consignit in the handis of the said James Hamiltoun, as the saidis instrumentis in thaimselfis at mair lenth proportis.—Confirmed Nov. 23, 1609.

“Helin Pirhie, relict of vmqle. Mr. Alexander Wryttoun, minister of Kilwynning,” appears in the Test. of Bessie Hervey, Dec. 1609.

“Johne Or in Threipland,” Beith, October, 1609, was indebted to “Mr. Andro Boyde, minister, ten firlois teynd meill.” Boyd, I should think, must have been minister of the parish, though omitted in the list given in the *Statistical Account*.

In the testament of “Patrick Miller in Knokindaill, within the parochine of Symontoun,” April 21, 1609, the following debts occur,—“Item, thair was awand be him the tyme foirsaid, To Robert Boyde ef Portincors, of ferme, de anno 1609, sex bollis ferme beir, pryce of the boll fyve pund, inde xxx lib. mair to him, sax bollis ferme meill, pryce of the boll iiij lib. vj s. viij d. inde xxvj lib. Item, ane firlois of quheit, pryce xxxij s. iiij d. Item, sex henis, pryce of the peice v s. inde xxx s.”

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Robert Peblis burges of Irwein and ane of the baillies thairof for the tyme. . . . dated September 16, 1605. “He nominat Mareoun Hunter, his spous, his onlie executrix.”

Debtis awand to the deid.—Item, be Johne Pebles of Brumlandis, four scoir pundia. Item, be Johne Lyne of Bourtriehillis xx lib. Item, be Johne Cunynghame of the Corse, for wyne, xl lib. His children named are: “Robert, Patrik, Hew, Johne, and Thomas Peblis, his sonis.” And he “Recomendis his wyf and barnes, and thair effairis to the rycht honorabill persones following, to fortiffie and assist thame in all thair actiounes and causs, and to saif and preserve thame fra the injurie of sic as wald do thame wrang, viz. Robert Hunter of Hunterstoun, Hew Montgomerie of Aikenheid, Johne Peblis of Brumlandis, Johne Peblis, Knokgerhill [and] Mr. Alexander Scrymgeour, minister at Irwein.

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Andro Craufurd of Baidland, within the parochin of Dalry, &c.

Legacie.—At Braidland, the xvj day of Februar, 1609. The said Andro Craufurd makand his Testament, nominat and constitute Daud Craufurd, his sone, to be full and onlie executor and introniter with his haill guidis, geir, [and] fermes, and be comptable vpone his intromissioun to his wyf and Patrik, his brother, &c. Item, he levis to Grissell, eldest dochter to Margaret, twa ky, the ane to be payit of the haill heid, and the vther af his wyffis thrid. Item, to little Jeane, Davidis dochter, the quhyt hornit kow, or clis ane vther als guid. Item, the haill debtis beand payit, &c. he levis the rest of the frie geir equallie betuix his twa sones, Daud and Patrik, and to na vther. This is his will, subscrivit with his hand, &c.—Confirmed, May 26, 1610.

“Mr. Williame Fullartoun, minister at Dreghorn,” is a witness to the testament of “Williame Cvnynghame, burges of Kilmaris,” September 1, 1609.—Conf. May, 1610.

Testament, &c. of vmqle. Margaret Gawan, spous to vmqle. Robert Ker in Auchingrie, within the parochin of Dalry, the tyme of her deceis, quha deceist in the moneth of November, 1609, &c.

Debtis, &c.—Item, to hir maister, the laird of Kersland, ten pundis. . . Item, to Bessie Campbell, hir guid dochtir, vj lib. &c. Conf. July. 16. 1610.

TESTAMENT, &c. of Robert Birsbane of Bischoptoun, within the parochine of Erskyne, pairtlie maid and gevin vp be his awin mouth, &c. and pairtlie maid and gevin vp be Johne Birsbane, now of Bischoptoun, his eldest lauchfull sone, and ane of his executouris vnderwrittin, onlie acceptand the office in and vpone him in swa far as concernis the Inuentar of his guidis &c. Quhilk vmqle. Robert deceissit vpon the . . . day of March nixt eftir the making of his testament. . .

Debtis awand to the Deid.—Item, thair was awand to the defunct be the personis eftir specifit, the perticuler dettis vnderwrittin, viz. Be Daud Kelso of Kelsoland ane thowsand thrie hundryth threttie thrie pund vj s. viij d. . . Item, be Johne Frieland younger of that ilk ane hundrith xxxij lib. Item, be Niniane Stewart of Kilhaultan [Kilcattan?] ane hundrith pund. Item, be Johne Boyd [Boyle] younger of Ballochmairtein thrie scoir sax pund. . . Item, be Johne Boyd [Boyle] elder thairof fourtie pund.

Dettis awand be him to vtheris.— . . . Item, to Johne Zettis, his cuik, of fie, thrie pund. Item, to Johne Birsbane, his serveing gentilman, of fie the said zeir, threttie thrie pund vj s. viij d. . . Item, to Mr. Williame Birsbane, of vicarege

teynd the said yeir, aucht pund. Item, to the persoun of Campsie of tak dewtie the said yeir for his teyndis of Campsie, fyftein pund money. . . . Legacie.—At the place of Bischoptoun, the xvj day of Januar, 1610 yeiris: The said vmqle. Robert Birsbane of Bischoptoun, beand seik and infirme of bodie, bot haill in mynd and spreit, makand his testament and latterwill; quhilk he gave vp be his awin mouth, in maner following. In the first, he leivis and committis his saull to the almightie God, his creator, and his bodie to be bureit with his predecessoris in the queir of the paroch kirk of Erskyn; hoping and beleiving assuretlic that, at the day of the generall resurrectioun, my saull and bodie sall be joynt togidder, and be maid participant of evirlasting glorie, and that throw the onlie meritis of our lord Jesus Cryst, my onlie saviour. As to the things of this wardle, he makis and constitutis Jonet Stewart, his spous, Johne Birsbane, his eldest lauchfull sone, and appeirand air, his executouris and intrommeris with his guidis and geir. . . . Item, he levis to Johne Birsbane, his oy, ane of his best gray staigis. Item, to Alexander Flemyng, his oy, the vther of his gray staigis. . . . In witnes of the quhilkis he hes subscrivit thir presentis with his hand, at the place of Bischoptoun, the xvj day of Januar, 1610 yeiris, Befoir thir witness Robert Stewart of Crystiswoll, James Stewart, his eldest sone, [and] Hanniball Birsbane, sone lauchfull to the said Robert Birsbane of Bischoptoun. . . . Conf. Sep. 10. 1610.

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Hew Garven, Notar, Towne clark of Irwein, and Baillie clark of Cvnyngame, the tyme of his deceis, quha deceist vpon the xxix of Junij. 1607. . . . maid and gevin vp be Kathrein Hunter, his relict.

Dettis awand to him the tyme fairsaid.—Item, be James Cvningame of Montgreinnan the sowme of nyne hundreth pundis. Item, be Barclay of Perstoun thrie hundreth threttie thrie pund. . . . Item, be the laird of Kelsoland thrie scoir sax pund. . . . Item, be Johne Peblis of Knockgearhill, the sowme of fyiftie pundis. Item, be Sr. James Cvnyngame of Glengarnock, the sowme of thrie hundrith threttie thrie pund vj s. viij d. . . . Item, be Neill Montgomerie of Langschaw, the sowme of thrie scoir sax pund.—Conf. Oct. 19, 1610.

"Mr. James Montgomerie" was "minister of Dunlope" 1608-1609, as appears from the testament of "Dauid Ros in Nether Hill, within the parochin of Dunlope." Conf. October 19. 1610.

In the Testament of "Bessie Pudzeane, spous to Connell Kar, walker in Blook of Stewartoun, quha deceist in the xvj day of Januar, 1610," the following items occur in the inventory; and they are interesting as an indication of the early attempts of manufacturing enterprise in the locality,—“Item, their was awand to

the defunct and hir spous, Be Williame Wilsoun, burges of Edinburgh xxx lib. for quhyt walkit clayth. Item, be Williame Wat, merchand burges of Glasgow, for quhyt walkit clayth, lxxvj lib. xiiij s. iiij d. Item, be James Wallace, burges of Glasgow, xiiij lib. vj s. viij d. for quhyt walkit clayth. Item, be John Edie, burges of Perth, for quhyt walkit clayth, Ten lib." And amongst their debts occur many Items "for quhyt Stewartoun clayth," no doubt the article to be subjected to the process of their art.

TESTAMENT, &c. of Johne Cvnynghame of Cvnynghameheid, within the parochin of Perstoun, &c. Quha deceist in the moneth of November, 1609 yeiris: flaythfullie maid and gevin vp be his awin mouth in his awin duelling-place of Pokellie, vpone the xxvj day of the said moneth, &c.

"In dettis awand to the deid," "his tennentis of his landis of Pokellie, Cvnynghameheid and Wodhall occur.

Dettis awand be him to otheris. . . . To Dauid Fullertoun of Knokin [law] Twa thousand fyve hundrith thriescoir xiiij lib. Item, to Mr. Williame Fullertoun, minister of Dreghorne, thrie hundrith and twelf pundis. Item, to Mr. Alexander Scrymgeour, minister of Irwein, ane thousand fyve hundrith sex lib. Item, to Williame Muir, younger of Rowallane, the sowme of ane thousand thrie hundrith xxxiiij lib. . . . Item, to Williame Muir elder of Rowallen the sowm of fourtie four pund. . . . Item, to Mr. Williame Hart, principall in the colledge of Rotcheall, ane hundrith and fyftie four pundis. . . .

Legacie.—At the place of Pokellie, the xxvj day of November, 1609. The quhilk day the said vmqle. John Cvnynghame of Cvnynghameheid . . . his appoyntit, nominat and ordainit Marie Edmonstoun, his spous, his onlie executrix &c. as also onlie tutrix, &c. to Williame Cvnynghame, his eldest sone and appeirand air, and to the remanent of his bairnes. And in caise of hir deceis befor his saidis bairnes cum to the perfyte aige and pas the tyme of thair tutorie; or in cais scho happin to marie, in that respect, he appoynttis and ordainis Alexander Cvnynghame of Craigans and Sr. James Edmondstoun of Dunraith, knicht, to succeid thaireftir in the said office of tutorie. As likwayis, hes appoyntit and ordaint Sr. James Fouillis of Collingtoun, knicht, the said Allexanter Cvnynghame of Craigans, the said Sr. James Edmondstoun and Dauid Cvnynghame of Robertland as oursearis to his said spous and bairnis: Ernestlie requesting thame to haue ane earnest cair heirof for the weill and standing of his hous. . . . Befoir thir witness Maister George Sempill, minister of Killelen, Mr. Dauid Hendersoun, minister of Kilmaris, James Windrum, portioner of Schawtoun-hill, &c. Conf. Nov. 1. 1610.

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Margaret Maxwell, ladie Giffin, and relict of vmqle.

Duncane Foster of Kilmoir, quha deceist within the parochin of Beithe, in Giffine, in [the] moneth of November, 1610, last past, pairtlie maid and gevin vp be hir awin mouthe.

Legacie.—At the Stanelie, the aucht day of August, the yeir of God 1606 yeirs. The quhilk day the said vmqle. Margaret Maxwell makand hir testament, &c. scho nominat and constitute Robert and Gabriell Fosters, her lauchfull sones, hir executoris, &c. and nominat Johnne Maxwell of Stanelie and James Stewart, tutour of Ardgowane, tutouris to David Foster, hir youngest lauchfull sone. . . Conf. February 18, 1611.

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Elizabethe Craufurd, spous to Andro Arnot of Lochrig, within the parochin of Stewartoun, the time of hir deceis: Pairtlie maid and gevin vp be hir awin mouth. . . in hir awin dwelling hous, vpone the xxij day of December, the yeir of God 1610 yeiris.

Inuentar.—Item, the said vmqle. Elizabethe . . . tyme of hir deceis, quhilk was schoirtlie [eftir the making of] hir said Testament, haid the guidis and geir [Nothing further of this entry can be recovered, the Record being decayed and mutilated.]

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Jeane Flemyng, spous to Mr. Johnne Cvnynghame, minister of Godis word at the kirk of Dalry . . . quha deceist in the moneth of Marche, 1611. . . .

Debtis awand be the deid.—Item, To Johnne Lyn of that ilk, x lib. Item, to Boill of Kelburne x lib.

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Johnne Wilsone in Campbeltone [West Kilbride] . . quha deceist August, 1611. . . This wes done, &c. befor thir witnesses Robert Huntter of Hunterstone, Robert Hunter in Blumberrie-yairdis . . . and me, Mr. Johnne Harper minister of Kilbryde.

THE testament, &c. of vmqle. Elizabeth Hammiltone, sister germane to Johnne Hammiltone of Grainge, besyde Kilmarnok, quha deceist vpone the day of Junij, 1611 yeiris; partlie maid and gevin vp be hir awin mouth in the place of Paslay, quhair scho deceisit vpone the last day of May, the yeir of God foirsaid. [Her brother, as above, is named as executor.]

Inuentar.—Item, the said vmql. Elizabeth, being ane gentill voman, vnmareyit, had na vthir guidis nor geir, except allanerlie hir claythis and abuilzementis of hir bodie, &c. Quhilkis clathis and abulzementis wer delt and destrubuttit be hir befor hir deceis; and estimat be hir said executor to the sowme of xij lib. vj s. viij d.

Debtis awand to hir be vthers.— . . . Item, be Alexander Colquhone of Lees, [Lus?] executour to vmqle. Deame Margaret Colquhone, relict of vmqle. Robert Lord Boyd, left in legacie be hir to the deid, the sowme of fourtie punds, &c. Conf. January 8. 1611.

“Robert Cvnynghame, elder of Watterstone,” as also “Margaret Peblis, ladie Hunterstone,” appear in the testament of Alexander Cuningham, “merchant burges of our bruche of Irwein,” who deceased July, 1611.

[The following graphic and curious document, transcribed nearly entire from the original record, is not a little instructive as to the manners and circumstances of the class to which the testator belonged at the period to which it refers. There was an early branch of the Boyds of Kilmarnock, designed of Badenhaith, and which continued long to exist; but the estate would seem to have reverted back to the family of Kilmarnock. The individual to whom this testament relates was the third son of the fourth Lord Boyd, by Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir John Colquhoun of Glins. But, from the tenor of this his latterwill, it is obvious he left no succession of his own; and in 1617, Robert, sixth Lord Boyd, was served heir to him.]

THE Testament, testamentar, latterwill and inventar of the guidis and geir pertaining to vmqle. Robert Boyde of Badinaith, within the parochine of [Cumbernauld]; Quha deceisit in the moneth of , the yeir of God j^mvj^c & eleveln yeiris: Pairtlie maid and gevin vp be his awin mouth, in swa far as concernit the nominatioun of his executouris and legacies vnderwritten; and pairtlie maid and gevin vp be his executouris, eftir specifeit, in so far as concernis the vpgeving of the inuenter of his guidis and geir, awand in and out, as heireftir followis.

INVENTAR.— . . . Item, ane littil quyt naig (by the airschip horse), price vj lib. Item, in vtensillis and domicillis, with the abulzemt of the defunctis bodie (by the airschip), estimat to twa hundrith pundis.

Debtis awand to the deid.—Item, thair was awand to the defunct, the tyme of his deceis, &c. viz. be Hew, erle of Eglintoun, and be [not filled up], his cautioneris, for the dewttie of Littil Cumray, of the termis of Witsonnday and Mertimes, of the croppis & yeiris 1608, 1609, 1610 and Witsonnday 1611 yeiris, being yeirlie ane hundrith thrie scoir sex pund, xiiij s. iiij d. Inde, hundrith fourscoir thrie pund vj s. viij d. mony. . . . Item, be the tennentis and occupieris of the landis of Lochwoid Ten bollis twa firloittis moill, for the equall half of thair fermes [rents], de anno 1611. . . .

Debtis awand be the deid.—Item, the defunct, the tyme of his deceis foresaid, was awand &c. To my Lord Abircorn for the Tak mail of the landis of Gawand, de anno 1610 yeiris, seventein pund xv s. Item, to my Lord of Blantyre, for the Tak

maill of the landis of Medrois, Myvettis, and vtheris, sevin pund x s. . . . Item, to James Cleland of Mounkland, for the defunctis blanch dewtie of the defunctis landis of Mounkland, for the Mertimes termes, 1610 and Witsonnday terme 1611 yeiris, fourtein pund vj s. viij d. Item, to my Lord Archbischepe of Glasgow, for the few dewtie of the defunctis landis of Lochwoide, &c. fyve pundis v s. Item, to the Principall and Regentis of the colledge of Glasgow, for annuell of the mans of Lus, of Witsonnday terme, 1611 yeiris, fourtie s. Item, to Mr. Alexander Andro for ane yeiris maill of his hous, fourtie sex lib. viij s. iiij d. [The following are his servants named, as creditors for their fees, &c.:—"James Cvnynghame, Johnne Urie, Johnne Miller, Johnne Ker, Johnne Brache, and one whose name is left blank."]

Followis the deidis Latterwill and Legacie.—At Badinyath, the xiiij day of Julij, 1611. yeiris, The quhilk day the said Robert Boyde of Badinyath makand his testament and latterwill: Vnderstanding thair is nathing mair certane nor daith, nor mair vncertaine nor the hour and tyme thair of; Thairfor, he being diseasit in bodie, yet haill in spreit and mynd, makis this my testament and latterwill as followis: leveand my saull to God, to be savit be his mercie, throw the bluid & daith of Jesus Chryst, my Saviour; and ordains my bodie to be bureyt in my predicossouris ile at the kirk of Leinze. And creatis, constitutes & ordanes Adame Boyde of Tempiltoun, my brother sone, Mr Robert Boyd of Kippis, Johnne Cleland of Foscau, my onlie executoures and intromitores with my guidis and geir; dischairgeand all former testamentis & legacies maid be me preceeding the daite of thir presentis, and all benefit that onie persones quhatsumevir can sute or cleame thairby. Item, I desyre, requeistis and ordanes my verie guid lord, James, erle of Abircorne and Mr. Patrik Scharp, principall of the colledge of Glasgow, to be oursearis of this my will be fulfillit, my puir tennentis & servitouris vntrublit, my legacie gewin; and to keip my tennentis & servandis fra oppressioun. To keip thame in thair richt, and get thame it that pertenis to thame. This [I] humlie request thame to do, as I have evir bein & salbe, during my lyftyme, willing to honour and serve thame in thair awin In the first, as to my proper guidis & geir, gould, sylwir, joellis, sylwir wark, domicillis, inspreth of my hous, debtis awand to me, and be me, and all vther thinges perteinning to me, I refer the samyne to ane Inventar, wryttin be my servand, James Cvnynghame, of the dait the xvij day of August, the yeir of God. 1604 yeiris, daittit and subscriyvit with my awin hand. And farder to be gevin vp be my domestick servandis & officieris of my landis, as they will answer to God. Item, in the first of my reddiest guidis & geir, I ordane that I be honestlie careyit to my buriall, and freindis that comes to my convoy honestlie tret, as becumes. And that sax stand of duill gownes be maid to sex of my speciall servandis, at the discretioun of my saidis executouris; And tuelf puir folloueris, with duill gownes, hose & schone: and fourtie pund to be delt

to the pair incuming. Item, I ordaine my saidis executouris, as they will answer to God, of my rediest guidis and geir, to lay fyve hundrith merkis vpon land [near?] to the kirk of Leinze, for ten merkis the hundrith; and the proffeit of the samyne to be laid on agane, in ane vther place, for the same proffeit, and to the ; and swa to remane for ever. Of the quhilk proffeit of fyve hundrith merkis, extending to fyftie merkis money, I ordane that xx s. be gevin yeirlie to the beddell of the kirk, for dighting & keiping cleane of my said ile; and xlvj s. viij d. mony to be applyit yeirlie to the uphault of the said ile, in glas, sclait, poynting and vther necessaires request thairto. And als, I ordane that ilk soneday in the yeir, for ever, that x s. money of the said annuell be delt and deliverit to the pair folk of the parochine of Leneze, in thair awin hand at the said kirk dur: and speceallie, gif onie pair of my awin land happinis to be thair, that they be considerit befor vtheris: begynnand the first distributioun of the samyne upon the first soneday eftir my deceis, and sa furthe ouklike everie soneday for ewir. As for the rest of the said fyftie merkis money, extending to four pundis money, I ordane the samyne to be delt & distribut yeirlie to the pair folk of the said kirk of Leneze vpon the day of the moneth that I sall happin to deceis vpon; begynnand the first distributioun thair of vpon the day tuelf moneth that I salhappin to deceis vpon, and swa furth yeirlie for ewir: and that the pair people be warnit be the minister furth of the pulpit vpon soneday befor the day of my deceis to cum and ressave the saymne; and that the said annuell be collectit and distribut according to this my will be the honestest elder yeirlie that beis chosin within my fyve pund land of Badinhaith; failyeand of him, be the honestest men and of best lyf & conscience duelland thair, vpon the advys of the minister & elderis of the said kirk. And that quhat beis left yeirlie of the said sowme of xlvj s. viij d. vnapplyit of the vphault of the said ile, in maner foirsaid, I ordane the same to be delt yeirlie, with the said sowme of four lib. money, vpon the day of my deceis, as said is. And quhill the said sowme of fyve hundrith merkis be gettin land on land, to the vse foir said, I have mortifeit, resenit & ourgevin, and be the tenour heiroy, mortifeis, resenit & ourgevis to the vse of the saidis pair and ile foirsaid in maner foirsaid, the yeirlie proffeit of my four akeris of landis in Kirkintulloch, callit the Lairdis land, lyand within the territorie thairof, quhilk payis me yeirlie fyve bollis twa firlottis beir. And that the samyne be applyit to the vse of the said pair and ile in tyme cuming, I , ay and quhill my airis and executouris lay on and bestow the foirsaid sowme of fyve hundrith merkis money, in maner and to the vse foirsaid. Item, I leif to the Laird of Lus, my sister sone, my ryding sword; and farder, I dischairge & levis the said laird of Lus all debtis or sowmas of money that I or my saidis executouris can ask or crave of him, ethir for himself or his vnql. brother, for ony caus quhatsumevir preceeding

the date heirof: Provyding alwayis that the said Laird of Lus exonor and discharge me my airis, executoris & assigneis, of all sowmes of money that he can crave of me; otherwayis, nocht. Item, I leif to the Laird of Hesselheid, my sister sone, in ane remembrance, my signet of gold, of ane vnco weicht; and my best stand of silk claithes to his sone, my god sone. Item, I leif to James Hammiltoun of Ardoch, my cousing, my auld servand, my best hors, my ganging sword and fyve hundrith merkis money, to be distribut be him amang his bairnes at his awin discretioun. [Item, to the] minister at the kirk of Lenezo ane hundrith pundes money. Item, I leif to Johne Cleland of Foscan my nixt best hors, and ane hundrith pundis money. Item, I leif to James Cleland, elder, his brother . . . pundis. Item, I leif to Robert Cleland, his brother, the sowme of fourtie pundis money, quhilk he is awand to me be his obligatioun; and siclyk dischairges him of all hous maillis that he is awand to me for my hous in Glasgow, [at] the kirk styll, quhilk he duelt into. Item, I leive to James Cvnynghame, my servand, ane hundrith punds money, with all the money that he restit awand to me at the [time] of his compt, maid the ferd day of March last by past, [except] the sowme of twa hundrith merkis money thair of to be gevin to my saidis executouris. Item, I leif to James Craufurd in Dyk, fourtie pundis money. Item, I leif the sowme of ane hundrith merkis money to be bestowit amang the remanent of my servandis, for the tyme, at the discretioun of the saidis executouris. Item, I leif my ryding stand of claithis . . . , with my hors geir, saidill, brydill and bittis to my ryding boyis . . . of my hors, for the tyme; and all the rest of my new claithis, I leif thame to Thomas Hill, James Cvnynghame and James Craufurd, equallic amangis thame. Item, I discharge and [renounce] to my haill tennantis and restis of entres sylwer that they or thair cautioners is bund to pay to me for ony set tak or rentall maid be me to thame, without prejudice of thair. . . . Item, I leif to Hew, erle of Eglintoun, my sister sone, my gould signet innamulit with ane quhyt gravin stane thairin. Item, I leif to my Lady Margaret Boyde, Lady Cvnynghame, my sister, the sowme of twa hundrith merkis money. . . . Forsamckill as wrongfullie (quhilk my conscience is burdenit with) I gat fra vmqle. Thomas Pettigrew of Coittis twa hundrith merkis, I leif and ordanes my saidis executouris, quatevir vthir thing they do, to pay the samyne twa hundrith merkis to the neirest of the said vmqle. Thomas Pettigrew, quha ather is his air, or ony vther qham it wald have pertenit, or to quhome he wald have best left it. . . . Item, I leif to the neirest of vmqhle. Williame Fairlie of Bog, in maner foirsaid, xl. money, quhilk [I owe] him for wrang that I thoct I did to him. Item, I leif to the said Mr. Patrik Scharp all my buikis to tak his will of, telland him the kinds of thame. Item, as to the tak of the teyndis of my landis of Mounkland, set to me be Walter, lord of Blantyre, I mak ane trust. [He forgives the arrears of

the tenants, "ilk ane of thame for thair awin partis sa far as they ar addebtit yeirlie] I leif the samyne to the said Adame Boyde of Tempiltoun, my cousing, Mr. Robert Boyde of Kippis and Johne Cleland of Foscan, equallis amangis thame, Exceptand my Legacie will and ordinance abouewrittin. . . . In witnes quharof, I haue subscrivit this my testament & latterwill with my hand; Quhilk is writtin be James Cvnynghame, my servand. at my duelling hous of Badinhaith, the fourteen day of Julij, the yeir of God, 1611 yeiris, befor thir witnesses Mr. Williame Strutheris, minister at the kirk of Leinze, James Hammiltoun of Ardoch, Robert Craufurd in Wodmylne, James Craufurd in Deirdyk, Johne Craufurd, his brother, and the said James Cvnynghame, writter heirop. They all subscribe personally, and the testament is confirmed "At Glasgow, the ferd day of May, 1612."

THE testament, &c. of vmqle. Hew Boyde, sone lauchfull to vmqle. Archibald Boyde of Portincors, burges of Irwein, quha deceist in the moneth of October, the yeir of God, 1610 yeiris, &c. gevin vp be his awin mouth, in his awin dwelling hous in Irwen, the xxvj day of October, the said yeir, &c. [From the inventory, he would appear to have been connected with traffic to Ireland. He constituted "Mareoun Ros, his spous, his executrix and onlie intromissatrix with his guidis & geir," and the witnesses are: Robert Boyd of Portincors, Archibald Boyd, Under-the-hill, his [the testator's] brother, Thomas Ros of Bordland, Williame Blair, in Windiage and Mr. John Harper, writter heirop. Sic subscriber, Hew Boyde, with my hand, Mr. Johnne Harper, minister at Kilbryde, writer heirop & witnes heirto, Ro^t Boyde of Portincors, witness, Williame Blair, in Windiage, witnes, Thomas Ros, witnes, Arch^d. Boyde, witnes."—Conf. July 24, 1612.

THE testament, &c. of vmqle. Jeane Porterfield, spous to Williame Mwir, younger of Rowallane, the tyme of hir deceis; quha deceisit in the moneth of Junij, 1612 yeiris, &c. gevin vp by the said Williame, in name and behalf of Alexander Muir, lauchfull sone to the deid, executour datine, &c. the xij day of October, 1612. Among his debts occur. "Item, to Alexander Cvnynghame, younger of Watterstoun, Jeane and Sara Cvnynghames, his sisteris, ane hundrith lxxvj lib. xij^s iij^d."

THE testament, &c. of vmqle. Johne Montgomerie, callit of Brigend, quha deceist in the toun of Irwein, in the month of Merch, 1612 yeiris, &c.

Inuentar.—Item, the defunct the tyme of his deceis foirsaid, being ane aigit, blind man, of foirscoir yeiris age, or thairby; and haveing neithir wyfe nor familie during the haill tyme of his lyf tyme, had nather guidis nor geir, except

allanerlie ane kist with certane abuilzementis of his bodie, being thairintill, standing in the duelling hous of Alexander Montgomerie, burges of Irwein, quhair he departit this lyf. Thair being in the said kist ane fustiane dowblat, cuttit out vpon taffatie; ane pair of reid scarlet breikis, ane coit and ane pair of breikis of brown clayth; ane pair of auld breikis, callit of clayth of sylwir; ane cloik of broun Frenche [claith]; ane veluit hat, ane pair of pistolatis, string of sylk, all estimat to the sowne of fourtie pundis. Item, twa hat stringis, estimat to thrie scoir sex pund xiiij^s iiij^d [?]

Debtis awand to the deid.— . . . Item, be Neill Montgomerie of Langschaw, the tennentis of the kirktoon of Stewartoun, the sowme of thriescoir sex pund xiiij^s iiij^d annuelrent out of the saidis landis, of the Witsonday & Mertimes termis of the yeir of God, 1611. . . .

Debtis awand be the deid.—Item, to Margrat Montgomerie, his natuirell dochter, Twa hundrith pund. Item, to Hew Gray, prebendar of Mayboill, ane hundrith pundis. Item, to Alexander Montgomerie, merchant burges of Irwein, for his buirding and intertinement, fiftie pund. Item, to Cudbert Thomesoun, his servitour, for byrun feyis, twenty pund. [He constitutes “William Montgomerie of Brigend executor & onlie intromiter with his guidis & geir,” &c. and “Thomas Ronnald, baillie deput of Conynghame” appears as a witness to the document.]

“MR. David Henrysoun, minister at Kilmaris,” appears in the testament of “Johne Andro, burges in Kilmaris,” October, 1612.

MR. James Greg, minister at Newmylnes [Loudon], occurs in the testament of “Mr. Nathane Inglis, minister at Rickertoun,” February, 1612.

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Margaret Wallace, spous to Robert Montgomerie of Hessilheid, within the parochine of Beith, quha deceist in the moneth of Julij, the yeir of God 1602 yeiris. . . . maid and gevin vp be the said Robert, in name and behalf of Margaret Montgomerie, lauchfull dochtir to the defunct.

“Johne Cvnyngame of Ros, within the parochine of Kilmarnok, deceist in the moneth of Julij, 1610. . . . gevin vp be Waltir M^cCaulay, in Litle Portnellane, curatour, ad lites, to An & Mareoun Cvnyngams, dochteris lauchful to the defunct,” &c. Test. conf. Jan. 20, 1613.

“William Cauldwell of Annanhill” occurs in the Test. of Jonet Quhyt, in Irwein, November, 1612.

"MR. Williame Castellaw, minister at Stewartoun," appears in the Test. of "Helein Walker, spous to Andro Bornis, wobmaker, in Draffine, parochine of Stewartoun, quha deceist in 1612."—Conf. Feb. 1613.

TESTAMENT, &c. of Jeane Birsbane, spous to Johne Fraser of Knok, within the parochin of Lairgis, Quha deceist in the moneth of Aprile, 1612 yeiris. . . . gevin vp with hir awin mouth, in presence of James Bannantyne of Kellie, Robert Fraser, hir eldest sone, Hew Cunynghame and Niniane Henrie hir servitouris. . . .

Debts awand in.—Item, the said vmqle. Jeane, the tyme of hir deceis foirsaid, had addebted and awand to hir, &c. Be Johne Stewart, elder, of Ardmoleis, & Johne Stewart, younger, fear thairof, Shref. of Buit, twa thousand merkis money. Item, be Johne Cwnynghame of Crawfeild, ane thousand merkis. Item, be Johne Stewart, elder of Arskok, ij^c merkis. Item, be Johne Cwnynghame of Iuchemarnok, ane hundrith merkis. Item, be Archibald Cwnynghame of Thrid-pairt, vj lib. Item, be Williame Kelso of Nethir Kelsoland, thrie hundrith xl merkis. Item, be Johne Boill, elder of Ballochmertein, ane hundrith merkis. Item, be Johne Boill, fear of Ballochmertein, ane hundrith merkis. Item, be Robert Boill of Portrie, ane hundrith merkis. Item, be Hew Craufuird in Quhitillburn, ane hundrith merkis. Item, be Johne Erskyne in Halkishill ane hundrith merkis. Item, be Thomas Montgomerie of Belliskelliat, ane hundrith merkis. Item, be Johne Cwnynghame of Caddell, iiij^x lib. . . . Item, be Issobell Stewart, spous to George Cwnynghame of Haggis, and he for his entres, ane hundrith merkis money.

Summa of the Inuentar & Debtis, vj^m vj^c xlvij lib.

Debts awand out.— . . . Item, to Johne Fraser in Hanganeheuch, xx lib. . . . Item, to Mr. Johne Cook, minister at Lairgis, for the teyndis of the landis of Knok, 1611 yeiris, twelf bollis meill, &c.

Legacie.—At the place of Knok, the xvij day of Aprile, 1612 yeiris. The quhilk day the said Jeane, beand seik and diseasit in bodie, yet haill and perfynt in spirit & mynd, declairit hir will as follows. . . . Done in the chalmer. within the place & mansioun, At day yeir and place foirsaid.

"MR. David Barclay, minister of Kilwynning," appears in the testament of Agnes Montgomerie, July, 1611.—Conf. July 12, 1613.

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Maister James Montgomerie, minister at Dunlope. . . . quha deceist in the moneth of Majj, 1613, &c.

Debts awand in.—Item, be the Laird of Langschaw, his brother, fyve hundrith

fiftie merkis. Item, be the tennentis of Gallowberries, v^c merkis. Item, be Mr. Gawand Blair, iij^c lib. Item, be the laird of Aicket, and Johnie Montgomerie of Cockilbie, ix^c merkis. . . . Item, be Robert Montgomerie of Kirktown, vij^x merkis. Item, be Arthur, Lindsaye of Crevoch, ij^c merkis. In the tennentis of the parochin handis of Loukis debt, xij^x xij merkis.

Legacie.—At the toun of Langschaw, the xj of Maij, 1613 yeiris,—The quhilk day, I Mr. James Montgomerie, minister at Dunlop, makis my Latterwill & legacie: I leif my saull and bodie bayth to God; and leivis my sones, Robert and James Montgomeries, onlie executouris; and levis my wyf, Elizabeth Montgomerie, onlie tutrix & intromissatrix with my guidis and geir. . . . Conf. Sep. 15, 1613.

TESTAMENT datieue, ad ommisa, to the guides, &c. quhilk pertieinit to vmqle Jeane Porterfeild, spous to Williame Muir, younger of Rowallane. [See before]. Inuentar.—Item, the said vmqle. Jeane & hir said spous, had the tyme foirsaid, &c. viz. in the first, twa silk gownes, ane thair of plain silk, callit telar-multum, and the vther figorit taiffatie, bayth estimat to j^c lib. Item, ane veluot cloik, furrit with plusche, and the foir lapis lynit with satein, estimat to lxxx lib. Item, ane veluot dowblat, with ane skirt, estimat to xl lib. Item, ane auld dowblat and skirt, estimat to iiij lib. Item, ane cloik of burret, estimat to viij lib. Item, ane ryding cloik of violet hewit clayth, estimat to ten lib. Item, ane dowblat & skirt, of blak Spanes taiffatie, all estimat to thrie lib. Item, ane auld broune freis skirt gown, and twa auld gownis, of sie bombasie, all estimat to x lib. Item, twa Scottis scarlot wyliecoittis, estimat to xiiij lib. Item, fyve quarteris of taiffatie, estimat to vj lib. Item, twa huidis, with the trappis, estimat to viij lib. Item, twa auld taiffaties, estimat to viij lib. Item, twa pair of auld playdis, estimat to x lib. Item, ane ryding skirt of violet hewit clayth, estimat to thrie lib. Item, twa auld furneissit wemen saidillis, bayth estimat to x lib. Item, fyve ellis of Scottis scarlot clayth, estimat to x lib. Item, sax ellis of mixit hewit claith, estimat to ix lib. Item, four ellis and ane half of gray claith, estimat to iiij lib. Item, aucht ellis of raw litting clayth, estimat to iij lib. . . . Item, twa pair of walkit blankattis. . . . iiij lib. Item, fourtie ane ellis playding to be blankattis. . . . Item, ane auld Ireland mat . . . xxx s. . . . Item, five coveringis of woll and five coveringis of hair, all nyne lib. . . . Item, twelf ellis of Scottis reid scarlot, to be courtingis, . . . viij lib. . . . Item, twa breidclaythis, . . . xx s. . . . Item, nyne sewit cushanes. . . . Item, five silwer spones, pryce thair of, xv lib. . . . Item, ane gould ring, set with ane dyamont, estimat to xxx lib. Item, ane

ring, set with ane rubie, x lib. Item, ane neck chinze of gould, with ane taiblet of gold, estimat to thrie scoir libs. Ane schaddow of orien pairill, estimat to x lib.

The following document will not be without interest among the admirers of Scottish "Worthies," *par excellence* :—

Testament, &c. of vmqle Johne Howie, in Lochgoyne, withine the parochine of [Kilmarnock], the time of his deceis; qua deceist in the moneth of Februar, 1614.

. . . Legacie.— . . . Quhairin he nominatis, &c. Dorathie Gemmill, his wyf, and Arthore Howie, his sone, his onlie executouris, &c. To equallie distribute the deidis pairt amangis the said Arthour, Williame, Stein, Andro, Allexander, & Agnes Howies, his bairnes, &c.—Conf. April 11. 1614.

And the subjoined interesting historical notice occurs in the testament of "Johne Habkine, in Menfuird," in Kilmarnock parish; and, except his house rent, it is the only item of debt recorded against him: "Item, there was awand by the defunct to Allane Steinstoun, in Mylnetoun of Robertoun, gevin in the deir yeiris for the sustenstatioune of his lyf, his wyf and bairnes, at sundrie tymes, restand. xl lib.":

"James Jamesoun, of Halie-Jamesoun," appears in the testament of "Issobell Patrik, spous to Thomas Sempill in Halieheid, parochine of Lairgis," as a creditor "of the Mertimes termes mail, 1614."—Conf. June 30, 1614.

THE Testament, testamentar, &c. of vmqle Daniell Ker of Kerisland, within the parochine of Dalry, the tyme of his deceis; quha deceist in the moneth of Junij, 1613 yeiris . . .

Debtis awand in.— . . . Item, be Andro Knox, Hew Steinsoun, Thomas Wylie, Williame Reid, Williame Tam, Robert Knox, Hew Knox, Hew Houstoun, Johne Knox, Johne Ramsay, Hew Knox, Williame Smyth, John Glasfuird, Jonet Harvie, Williame Carnis, Johne Miller, James Skeoche, James Ker, Johne Hom-mill, Johne Blair, Johne Fyf, Johne Miller, Gilbert Walker, Andro Cauldwell, Hew Hamiltoun, Robert Clark, John Connell, John Wat, Hew Swan, and John Coch-rane, tennentis of the landis of Kerisland, Fulwoodheid and Wodgrein, sevin scoir threttein bollis ellevin peckis meill, addebtit of the crop and yeir of God, 1612 yeiris. [It is rather singular that, in this long list of the tenantry of the barony of Kersland, there should occur only one individual of the name of Ker—more recently, it has been pretty numerous; and, as stated by Mr. Robertson, of the twenty-five different properties into which the estate is now divided, seven of the owners are of the name of Ker. This testament is very minutely detailed, and extends over nearly five folio pages of the record.—Conf. July 12, 1614.]

TESTAMENT, &c. vmqle Jonet Stewart, lady Bischoptoun, elder, within the parochine of Lairgis, the tyme of hir deceis; quha deceist in the moneth of November, 1614 yeiris, . . . gevin vp be hir awin mouth, in sa far, &c. and pairtlie be Hannibill Birsbane, hir sone, &c.

Legacie.—At the Reidhill [or Reidhall], the fyift day of November, 1614, The quhilk day, the said Jonet levis, nominatis, &c. Hanniball Birsbane, hir sone, hir executour, &c. Befoir thir witness, Mr. William Cock [or Cook], minister at Lairgis, William Cock, his sone, John Fraser in Lairgis, and Henrie Kelso, sone to the laird of Kelsoland.—Conf. May 6, 1615.

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. George Campbell, Maister of Loudoun, and Deame Jeane Flemyng, his spous, within the parochine of Lowdoun, the tyme of thair deceis, quha deceisit baith in the moneth of Merche, the yeir of God 1612 yeiris.

Inuentar.—Item, of goldsmyth work, cheingzes, garneissingis, braisletis, ringis, hingeris, tabletis, and vtheris, all estimat togidder to the sowme of j^m lib. . . . Legacie.—At the Newmylnes, the sevent day of Merche, 1612, &c.

“Mr. Michell Wallace, minister at Kilmarnok,” appears in the testament of J. Gemmill. Confirmed Jan. 9, 1616.

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Mr. Alexander Campbell, minister at Stevenstoun, qua deceist vpon the sext day of September, anno 1615 yeiris, &c. gevin vp be Elizabeth Smetoun, his spous, in name and behalf of Alexander, Hew, Jonet, Margret, Mareoun, and Annabill Campbellis, barnes lauchfull to the deid, executouris datiuies, &c.—Conf. Jan. 9, 1616.

TESTAMENT, testamentar and Inventar of the guidis, &c. quhilkis pertieinit to vmqle. Barbara Prestoun, spous to Robert Muir of Cauldwell, . . . quha deceist in the moneth of September, 1607 yeiris; faithfullie maid and gevin vp be the said Robert, in name and behalf of Robert Muir, his naturall sone, executour datiuie, surrogat in place of the Procuratour fischall, be decreit of the Commissar of Glasgow, &c.—Conf. March 16, 1616. [The facts here recorded seem materially to conflict with the parallel passage of the published genealogy of the family.]

THE following notice occurs in the testament of “vmqle. Johnne Dunlope, lait bailze in Irweim,” February, 1616: “Debtis awand In.—Be Donald Dow M'Auld, in . . . Waterheid, for bairnes buirdin, xiiij s. vj d. sterling—and in Scottis money viij lib. xiiij s.”

"John Fraser of Knock" appears as a creditor "for Lambis kayne cheis & vther dewties" in the testament of "Archibald Henrie in Vtter Ward, in Lairgis," who died May, 1616.

In the testament of "Kathrein Broune in Craufurdland," who deceased August 16, 1616, occurs, as a debtor, "Adame Aslos of that Ilk, for fetchit aill, vj lib." Also "James Aslos, his sone, for hay and certane fetchit aill, viij lib."

TESTAMENT, &c. vinqle. Mareoun Hamiltoun in Hunterstoun, within the parochin of Kilbryde, in Cwnynghame, the tyme of hir deceis, qua deceist in the moneth of May, 1616 yeiris; flaythfullie maid & gevin vp be Williame Hunter in Binberrie-zaird, hir spous, in name and behalf of Patrik Hunter, onlie lauchfull sone to the defunct, executour datiué, &c.

Debitis awand In.—Item, thair was awand to the defunct & hir spous, &c. be Johne Cwnynghame of Auchinharvie the sowme of ane thowsand merkis money. Item, be Mr. Stein Tran and his executouris, twa hundrith merkis. Be Robert Cwnynghame, elder, of Watterstoun, ane hundrith merkis. . . .

Debtis awand Out.—Item, thair was awand be the defunct, the tyme of her deceis foirsaid, the sowmes of money vnderwritin, to the personis efterspecificet, viz. To Patrik Hunter, now of Hunterstoun, his [hir ?] sone, v^o lib. To James Hunter, sone to Robert Hunter in Air, twa hundrith merkis. To George Hunter in Hunter[stoun], fourtie merkis. To Allexander Hunter in Hunterstoun, xl lib. To Johne Hunter, burges of Air, lxvj lib. xij s. iiij d.—Conf. October, last day, 1616. Johne Wallace in Lonis, cautioner.

"Vmqle. Coronall David Boyd of Towrgill" appears in the testament of "Bessie Scott in Lairgis." February, 1616.

"Vmqle. Mr. Allexander Scrimgeour, minister at Irwein," occurs in a Confirmation, May, 1617.

The following curious notice occurs in the testament of "Williame Dennestoun in Clook, Kilmalcolme:"—"Thair was awand to the defunct, be Archibald Hyndman in Garvok, xvj lib. for the pryce of ane tydie kow, with xl s. for ane yeiris hyre of the said kow, befor the bying."

"Archibald Stevin, in Boydston (parish of Kilbride), quha deceist in 1616," is indebted to "Robert Boyd in Nethermylne, for multure beir," &c. This refers to the mill of the barony of Kilbride, of which Boydston, though detached from it, was legally a part.

THE Testament, testamentar, &c. of vmqle. Thomas Boyd of Pitcon, within the parochin of [Dalry], the tyme of his deceis quha deceist in the moneth of Maij, in the yeir of God 1617 yeiris; faithfullie maid and gevin vp by his awin mouth, in swa far as concernis the nominatioun of his executour.

Inventour.—Item, the defunct had, the tyme foirsaid, perteing to him, &c. saxtein auld kye, pryce of the piece xij lib. Item, thrie thrie-yeir-auldis, price of the peice xij lib. vj s. viij d. Item, fyve cottochis, price of the peice v lib. Item, sax sterkis, price [of the peice] xl s. Item, twa young stottis, price of the peice iij lib. Item, ane black nage and four meiris, price of the peice ourheid, xxiiij lib. Item, twa litle staigis and ane foill, price of thame all, xij lib. vj s. viij d. Item, the haill insicht of the hous, with the abuilzement of the defunctis bodie, estimat to ij^c lib.

Summa of the Inventour, vj^cviij lib. vj s. viij d.

[The "Debtis In," which we here omit, amount to ij^miiij^c lib.]

Summa of the Debtis Out (also here omitted), j^clxxxviij lib.

Followis the deidis Lattirwill & legacie.—At Petcone, the thrid day of Maij, 1617 yeiris: The quhilk day, the said Thomas Boyd of Petcone, being now seik in bodie, and haill in spreit; and incertane quhowesone I salbe transportit out of this mortall lyif, first commit my saule to the immortale God, to be reseavit in heavinis glorie, appoint it for me in the immaculat bluid of Jesus Chryist, my blissed redeamer; and my bodie to the erthe, to be buryit in the sepulehir of my fathir, thair to remane to the glorious resurection, &c. Nixt, I nominat and constituit etceteris ane Reverend father in God, Andro, Bischope of Ergyle, my onlie executour and intromettour with my guidis, &c. to be furthcumand to the weill of my barnes; also, I appoint his lordschip tutour, testamentar, & administratour to my sone & appeirand air, Thomas Boyd, and failzeing him, to the barne appeirant to be borne be my wyiff, in cace it salbe maill. Lyikevyis I requeist the said Reuerend fa ther immediatlíe eftir my braithe expyir, to procure, geif possible, the mariadge of my sone; and to bestowe him as he will answer to God. Farther, I maist humlie [requeist] my nobill Lord and cheif [Lord Boyd], in memorie of service done be me & my predecessouris to his Lorschip and sum of his honourabill progenitouris; and in hoipe that my successouris sould do the lyik; that his Lo. wilbe favorable to my appeirand air, and to grant unto his tutour testamentar the warde of the Line, for educatioun of that young boye, at sick lawe & price at his Lo. discretioun sall think guide. I leive to my dochtir, Annable Boyd, and the appeirand bairne to be borne of my wyiff, all my moveable geir that justlie cane appertein vnto me. As also Isabell Glen, my spous, hes faithfullie sworne & promesit and gevin hir hand to me & my executour, that scho, nor nane in hir name, sall ewir require ony pairtis or portioun that can fall hir be my deceis, that the samyne may accres to the weill of thais twa bairnis, quhome scho hes promesit to bring vp in the fair of

God; quhilk I hartlie requist hir to do. Item, I leive to the puire of the parochine, fourtie pundis, quhair of I desyre ten pundis to be gevin to Niniane Boyll. Last of all, I desyre my executour to write thrie Inventaris of my , gevin ane of thame to Pankill, ane vther to Mr. Robert Scott and ane to Mr. Daniell or Adam Conynghame. Sic subscribitur Thomas Boyd of Piteon.—Conf. August 26, 1617. Sir Robert Hamiltoun of Goslingtoun, knight, cautioner for the executor.

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Deame Elizabeth Rwthvane, Lady Lowdoun, spous to ane nobill Lord, Hew, Lord of Lowdoun, within the parochine of the samyne the tyme of hir deceis; Quha deceist in the moneth of Januar, 1617 yeiris; faithfullie maid & gevin vp be hir awin mouth, &c. . . .

Legacie.—At the Newmylnes, in Lowdoun, the day of Januar, 1617 yeiris: The quhilk day Deame Elizabeth Rwthwane, Ladie Lowdoun, beand seik in bodie, bot haill in spreit, makis hir testament in maner following. . . . Item, I leif my pairt of the haill frie geir pertaining and belanging to my said spous & me, To Jeane & Margaret Campbellis, my twa dochteris, procreat betuix the said nobill Lord & me, to be devydit equallie betuix thame. Item, I leif to my saidis dochteris, Jeane & Margaret Campbellis, equallie betuix thame, the haill goldsmyth work, Joellis, abuilzementis, and vtheris, left & disponit to me be vmqle. Deame Margaret Montgomerie, Ladie Boyd, contenit in ane particular Inuentar, subscrivit be the said vmqle. Deame Margaret, of the date, at Sorne, the day of , the yeir of God 1615 yeiris. Item, I leif to Mr. James Greg, minister at Lowdoun, ane hundrith merkis. . . Conf. September 7, 1617.

THE Testament, &c. of vmqle. Williame Muir, elder, of Rowallane, within the parochin of Kilmarnok the tyme of his deceis; qua deceist in the moneth of November, 1616 yeiris, &c.

Inuentar.—Item, the said Williame had pertaining to him, the tyme of his deceis, &c. Fourscoir and thrie tydie ky—Forrow ky, with thair stirkis, fourtie ane—Thrie bullis—Nyntein stottis and quoyis of thrie yeir auld—Twenty fyve stottis and quoyis of twa yeir auld—Threttie nyne stottis and quoyis of twelf monethis auld—Fyftie auld scheip—Twentie four lambis—Thrie cursour staigis, of thrie yeir auld—Twa gray fillies—Twa twelf moneth auld foillis—Ane auld broune meir—Ane broune staig—Ane meir in Lochgoyne—Ane meir in Fynnikhill—Twa work hors in Gamhill—Twa workhors in Well—In the Maynes of Rowallane, four workhors—In Righill, ane broune hors. In the bornezairdis of Darfalloche, Well, Gamhill, and Fynnikhill, conforme to the preifis of the haill stakis cassin of aittis, fyve hundrith thrette sevin bollis, price of the boll, with the foddie, iiij lib. Item, of beir in the saidis bornezairdis, thriescoir ten bollis, &c. [The prices of the various

classes of this large collection of farm stock, though here omitted, are particularly specified in the original record—of course, they were similar to the prices of the period.]

Debtis awand In.— . . . Be Johne Howie in Lochgoyne, &c. for the crop 1616, lx stanis cheis, at xx s. the stane. . . . Be the tennentis of Lochrig for the personage teyndis of the landis of Lochrig, the cropis 1615 & 1616, twelf bollis meill, pryce of all lxxx lib. ["Alterage teyndis" are likewise charged these tenants.] . . . Be Agnes Miller, for hir husbandis herizeld, xx lib. . . . Be Johne Boill of Kelburne, . . . for relief and nonentres of the fyve pund land of Polruskane, lx lib. Togidder with the sowme of fiftie lib. for the pryce of fiftie pund wecht of comyng, awin of byrune blanche, &c. . . .

Followis the deides Latterwill & Legacie.—I Williame Muir of Rowallane, knowing thair is nothing mair certane nor daithe, and nocht creatour certane of the hour nor tyme quhen it sall pleis God to call thame. In respect thair of, convenient it is to eworie persone that hes ado with the cair of bissines of this worlde to declair his mynd thairanent quhen he is abill to do the samyne. Thairfoir I being at this present, in the mercie of God, seik in bodie, haill in mynd & perfyte in my senses, makis this my testament, &c. to stand in maner and effect following: In the first, I commit my saull to the Eternal, my God; and ordanes my bodie to be buried in the buriell place of my predecessouris, thair to rest till the day of the generall resurrectione. As for the thingis of this worlde, I nominate Williame Muir, my sone and appeirand air, my onlie executour, &c. . . . Item, I ordane Williame Muir, my servand, to be relevit at the handis of Robert Dunlope, of the hail lyme, bocht this instant yeir, laid upone the landis of Balgray; becaus the said Williame is onlie condicioun maker for me, and the said lyme cam to my awin vse, &c. [The marriage of his grandson, William, with Anna, daughter of John Dundas of Newliston, is here alluded to, as having been "now perfytit."] . . . I have subscrivit thir presentis, At Rowallane, the third day of September, 1616 yeiris, befoir thir witness, Thomas Boyd of Pinkill, William Muir of Glanderstoun, David Dundas, and Mr. George Dundas, sones lauchfull to the said Johne Dundas of Newlistoun.—Conf. Oct. 20, 1617.

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Robert Hunter of Hunterstoune, within the parochin of Kilbryde, the tyme of his deceis; quha deceist in the moneth of Maij, the yeir of God, 1616 yeiris: faithfullie maid and gevin vp be Patrik Hunter, now of Hunterstoune, executour-dative surrogat, in place of the Procuratour-fischall, be decret of the Commissar of Glasgow, the xx day of Junij, 1618, &c. . . . Inuentar.—Item, the defunct had the tyme fairsaid pertaining to him, as his awin proper guidis and geir, and in his possesioun, the guidis & geir vnderwrittin, of

the availlis, quantities & pryces eftir-specifeit, viz: Twa ky, pryce of the peice x lib. inde xx lib. Item, in the borne, four bollis beir, pryce of the boll vj lib. inde, xxiiij lib. Item, the insiecht of the hous, in vtincillis x domicillis, with the abuilzement of the defunctis bodie, estimet to xxxij lib. vjs. viijd.

[The following items occur in the list of "Debtis awand Out."—To..... Crawford, futman, for his fie vj lib. xij s. . . . To Mr. Johne Harper, of teyndis of the defunctis land, the crop 1616 yeiris, fyve bollis ij firlois beir, and sax firlois meil, pryse of the boll beir ij lib. inde xxxij lib. pryse of the boll meill, vj lib. inde ix lib.—Conf. June 20, 1618.

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Mareoun Flemyng, relict of vmqle. James Conynghame of Eschinzairdis. . . . Quha deceist in the moneth of December, 1618 yeiris, &c.

Legacie.—At Eschinzairdis, the penult day of December, 1618.—The quhilk day the said Mareoun, being now seik in bodie and appeirand to remove schortlie fra the miseries of this wordle, bot hail in mynd, and perfyte in censes and memorie, do commend my saull to the Lord; and desyres my bodie to be bureyit amang the faithfull within the kirk of Stevenstoun. Item, I mak, &c. Johne Conynghame, my lauchfull sone, my onlie executour, &c. In witness, &c. I have presentlie gevin command to the minister to subscriue thir presentis for me, becaus I nayther can or zit am abill to subscriue myself, &c. Befoir thir witness, Hew Campbell of Hullerhirst, James Cvnynghame of Eschinzairdis, &c.

"Mareoune Dowglas, lady Montgrenane, younger, and Johne Sempill of Aikinbar, now hir spous," appear in the testament of Robert Mowtrie, merchant burges of Irvine, Aug. 1619.—Conf. May 23, 1620.

THE following particulars appear in the testament of "Johne Kyle in Kelsoland," Largs, May, 1619: "Debtis, &c. to Dauid Kelso of Kelsoland, thair maister, twa bollis malt, pryce of the bole, vj lib. Item, thrie dussane foullis, pryce the piece, vj s. viij d. Item, ane mase of herring, pryce thairof, iij lib. . . . Mair, ane sow, pryce thairof, iij lib."

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Jeane Blair, lady Montgrenaane, &c. quha deceist in the moneth of Januar, 1621, &c.

Debtis awand out.—Item, thair was awand be the said defunct, &c. viz. to Mr. Robert Stewart, hir son in law, the sowme of ane thowsand merkis of tocher-guid, with hir dochter, Jeane Stewart, conforme to hir obligatioun: quhairof, scho declairit, that he hos in his awin hand, to be allowit in the said sowme, twa yeiris

dewtie of hir lyfrent landis callit the Kirktown of Cumrae, extending to ij^o lib. &c. [This lady, from statements in this document, was most probably of the family of Blair of Blair. She was first married to John Stewart, an ancestor of the present family of Bute, to whom she had, at least, the above-mentioned Jean Stewart; and, as appears here, she possessed a liferent over certain parts of the Bute estate.]

In the testament of "Jeane Campbell, spous to Williame Dunlope of Craig, Kilmaris," allusion is made to "his tennentis in Ireland," as being indebted to him, "ij^o lib." Conf. March 15, 1621.

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Mr. Williame Fullertoune, minister at Dreghorne, &c. quha deceist in Januar, 1620.—Conf. Jan. 1, 1622.

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. John Craufurd of Kilburnie, the tyme of his deceis; quha deceist in the moneth of Januar, 1622. &c. maid and gevin vp be John Craufurd, now of Kilburnie, lauchful sone to the defunct, &c. The following article occurs in the "Inventar":—Item, ane boitt, with hir furnitour, rowing and sailing graithe, estimate to j^o lib.—Conf. the penult day of May, 1622. This "boitt" doubtless plied on the loch of Kilbirnie; for the exclusive possession of which there appears long to have existed fierce contentions betwixt the lairds of Kilbirnie and Glengarnock, all now set at rest by a union of these estates in the hands of the present Earl of Glasgow.

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Hannabill Birsbane of Kirkland, Largs, quha deceist in the moneth of Junij, 1620, &c. ["Mr. Thomas Muir, minister at Cumray, and Mr. Williame Cock, minister of Lairgis," appear as debtors to the defunct.]—Conf. June 20, 1622.

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Mr. John Young, minister at Beith, &c. quha deceist, in the yeir 1622, maid and gevin vp be his awine mouth, &c. and pairtie gevin vp be Margaret Campbell, his spous and said executrix, &c. In the "Inuentar" the following item appears: "Item, for his hous, yairdis, and planting, to be payit be the nixt interant minister, ij^oxxxij lib." This testament is dated at Beith, April 23, 1621, the witnesses being Hew Campbell of Hulrust, and Mr. George Young, son to the said Mr. Johne. The free estimated substance of the testator amounts to £7661, Scots money of course.

"Mr. Williame Lindsay" is minister at Dreghorne, July, 1623.

THE TESTAMENT, testamentar and Inuentar, of the guidis and geir, debtis and sowmes of money, quhilkis perteinis to vmqle. Jeane Montgomerie, spous to Robert Boyd of Portincors, within the parochin of Kilbryde, the tyme of hir deceis; quha deceist in the moneth of December, the zeir of God, 1^mvj^c. twentie ane zeiris (1621). Faithfullie maid and gevin vp be hir awin mouth, as hir Latterwill and testament, of the date underwrittin, mair fullie propertis.

INVENTAR.—Item, the defunct and her said spous, had the time fairsaid, pertein-
ing to thame, and in thair possessioun, the guidis and geir vnderwrittin, of the
availlis, quallities, and pryces eftirspecifeit, viz. ane quyt hors, pryce xl. lib. Item,
ane dvne hors, pryce xl. lib. Item, four auld pleugh naigis, pryce of the peice x. lib.
inde xl. lib. Item, aucht tydie ky, pryce of thame all lxxxxvj lib. Item, aughtein young
quoyis, pryce of thame all lxxxx lib. Item, sax stirkis, pryce of thame all xij lib.
Item, of aitis in the borne and bornezaird, thriescoir bollis aitis, pryce of the boll
iiij lib. inde ij^x lib. Item, of beir, in the borne and bornezaird, togiddir with the
ferme beir restand awand be the tennentis, extendis to ane hundrith and tuelf
bollis, pryce of the boll vj lib. inde of beir and ferme, v^lxxij lib. Item, ane boitt
with hir graith, pryce lxvj lib. Item, ane skout, pryce x lib. Item, pleugh &
pleugh irnes, with carris & harrowis, pryce viij lib. Item, Ten feddir beddis &
vj bowsteris, estimat to j^c lib. Item, twelf pair of blankettis, pryce of the pair
ij lib. inde xxxvj lib. Item, thrie caddayis, pryce of thame xxiiij lib. Item, four
sewit coveringis, pryce of thame xxvj lib. Item, four auld caddais, pryce of thame
x lib. Item, sax auld coveringis, price vj lib. Item, thrie pair of courtingis, price
x lib. Item, ten pair of lynning scheittis, price xl lib. Item, of round scheittis
& hardin claithe, estimat to xx lib. Item, thrie pair of heid scheittis, estimat to
sax pundis money. Item, twelf codwairis, price v lib. Item, fyve buirdclaitis,
price x lib. Item, four dussane of serveittis, price x lib. Item, aucht breid claitis,
price vj lib. Item, four lang towallis, price ij lib. Item, ane compter claithe, price
xij lib. Item, nyne cutihornis, price ij lib. Item, thrie chaneleris, twa basingis,
ane lawer, ane pewldir stoip, pryce of thame all xij lib. Item, twa dussane twa
plaittis, twentie ane trunscheouris, twa salsouris & ane saltfalt, twa wattir pottis.
pryce of thame all xv lib. Item, four pottis, thrie speittis, with ane pair of rakis,
pryce of thame xvj lib. Item, ane litle caldroune, ane ketill, thrie pannis, ane gird-
ill, thrie cruikis, ane chymnay, pryce of all xxxvj lib. Item, of kistis, beddis and
vther inspret within the defunctis hous, with the abuilzement of hir bodie, estimat
to lxvj lib. xijjs. iiijd. Summa of the Inunntar, j^mvj^c lxxv lib.

Debtis awand Out.—Item, thair was awand be the defunct and hir spous, the
sowmes of money following, to the personis eftirspecifeid, viz. To Robert Muir, for
feyis, vj lib. xijjs. iiijd. Item, to Archibald Dunlop viij lib. Item, to Grissall
Sympson liijs. iiijd. Item to Robert Boyd in Kilwyning, xl lib. Item, to Hew

Montgomerie, younger, xxiiij iib. Item, to Mr. John Harper, minister, viij lib. Item, to Robert Dunlope, smyth, xx lib. iijs. Item, to Robert Wodsyd, creilman xiiij. lib. vjs. viijd. Item, to Nans Slos iiij lib. Item, to John Boill of Balliekewne iiij^llxvj lib. xiijs. iiijd. Item, to Robert Jamesoune, crowner in Bwit, iij^cxxxiiij lib. vjs. viijd. Item, to Alexander Cvnynghame, merchand in Irwein lxvj lib. xiijs. iiijd. To my Lord of Eglintoune ij^clxvj lib. xiijs. iiijd. To Patrik Or in Laigis xvj lib. To Williame Howie, litster in Glasgow, xiiij lib. vjs. viijd. To Mr. Johne Harper, minister, of byrune tak dewtie xl lib.

Summa of the Debtis Out, j^miiij^cxxix lib. x s. viij d.

Restis frie geir, debtis deducit, iij^clxix lib ix s. iiij d.

To be devydit in thrie pairtis. Deidis pairt is j^cxvj lib. ix s. xd.

Legacie.—At Portincors, the xix day of December, the zeir of God j^mvj^c and twentie ane zeiris: The quhilk day, Jean Montgomerie nominat Robert Boyd of Portincors, hir husband, executour: Item, my will [is], and I ordane my husband to help our bairnes, Nans, Elspeth, and Barbara Boydis, eftir this maner, viz. To Nans, viij^c merkis, to Elspeth, vij^c merkis, and to Barbara fyve hundrith merkis; and to our eldest sone, Robert, ane hundrith merkis and ane broune naig; to George, thrie hundrith merkis; to Archibald, thrie hundrith merkis; to Gavin, thrie hundrith merkis, and to James, thrie hundrith merkis. And farder, I requeist my husband, for the love that hes bein betwixt my husband and me, and for the favour he beiris to our bairnes, abonewrittin, to give the thrid part of the movabill guidis and geir that apperteins to ws, to be equallie devydit amangis our four youngest sones, George, Archibald, Williame [?] and James; and our thrie dochteris, Nans, Elspeth, and Barbara Boydis. Aud I leif my brother, Sr. Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie, and George Montgomerie, our brother, to be oursearis to my bairnes; and ordanes thame, with my husband, to gif the portioun that is left to ony of my dochteris to the rest of our bairnes, incaice, as God forbid, ony of thame abuis thair bodeys in harlotrie. To the quhilk Legacie the said Robert Boyd of Portincors hes willinglie condescendit and agreit, and bindis and obleiss him his airis, executouris, assignayis, and guidis and geir, and intrometteris thairwith, To fulfill and perfyte everie poynt thairof, as is abouewrittin. In witnessing quhairof, thir presentis, writtin be Mr. Johnne Harper, minister at Kilbryd, ar subscrivit be the said Jeane Montgomerie and Robert Boyd, spoussis, at Portincors, the xix day of December, 1621 yeiris, befoir thir witnessis Robert Muir [and] Archibald Dunlope, servitouris to the said Robert, and Johnne Lowrie, writer, and me, the said Mr. Johnne. Sic subscrib^r, Jeane Montgomerie, Robert Boyd of Portincors, Mr. Johnne Harper, witnes.—Confirmed, October 21, 1623.

[The above document is transcribed entire, as affording a good specimen of the condition and habits of the olden baronial class of this locality at the period to

which it refers. The ancient fortalice of Portincross, in which it was written, as formerly stated, has long been uninhabited and ruinous, but the walls are still nearly entire.]

“Helein Pirhie, relict of vmqle. Allexander Writtoune, minister at Kilwynning,” appears in the testament of Neil Montgomerie, March, 1623.

“Kathrein Craufurd, lady Fergushill, spous to Robert Blair of Lochwood,” Ardrossan, deceased Nov. 24, 1623. She left an only son to Blair.—Test. confirmed Jan. 13, 1624.

The following article, though not strictly connected with the district of Cunningham, from its historical interest may, perhaps, excusably be admitted into these extracts:—

TESTAMENT, &c. of vmqle. Elizabeth Knox, relict of vmqle. Mr. Johne Welsche, sumtyme minister at Air, within the parochin thair of the tyme of hir deceis; quha deceist in the moneth of Januar, the yeir of God, 1625 yeiris: Faithfullie maid and gevin vp be hir awin mouthe, insa far as concernes the nominatioun of hir executouris, &c. and pairtlie maid and gevin vp be Mr. James Inglis, minister of Daylie, and Mr. Josias Welsche, hir sone.

Legacie.—At Air, the aucht day of Januar, the yeir of God, 1625 yeiris: I, Elizabeth [Knox], relict of vmqle. Mr. Johne Welsche, sumtyme minister at Air, being, at the pleasour of the Lord my God, now viseit with seiknes and infirmitie of bodie, vncertane of the hour of my daith, Hes thairfoir, for setting in ordour of my wordlie effairis, maid my testament and latterwill as followis. Be the quhilk, I nominat, &c. Mr. James Inglis, minister at Daylie, Mr. Josias Welsche, my sone, and Nathaniell Welsche, also my sone, my onlie executouris. And willis and requiestis Mr. Johne Ker, minister at Prestoune Panis, William Stewart, brother germane to Josias Stewart of Bonytoun, Allexander Schaw of Kierhill and Johne Stewart, late bailze of Air, to be ourismen and oursearis of the weill of my bairnes, &c. Item, I leif to the puir and hospitalitie of Air fourtie poundis money of this realme. And I leif the haill rest and remanent of my guidis, geir, debtis, soumes of money, &c. To the said Mr. Josias Welsche [and] Nathaniell Welsche, my sones, and to Lwyse Welsche, my dochter, equallie amangis thame thrie, be equall diuision. Item, I leif to the said Mr. Josias Welsche twa gold ringis. Item, to the said Nathaniell Welsche ane gold ring. And I leif ane pair of golden braccelletis and ane chinze of gold, ane taffatie gowne and dames wyllicoitt, and ane taffatie wyllicoitt with my sylwir belt, and with sex gold ringis, ane lang stalkit sylwir cowp, twa sylwir spwnes, to the said Lwyse Welche, my dochter. Item, I leif to the said Josias Welsche ane marmet sylwir pott, with the cover thair of, and twa

sylwir spwnes. And I leif to the said Nathaniell Welsche twa sylwir spwnes. In witness of the quhilk thing, &c. Conf. May 24, 1625.

Johne Niniane in Smith Dickvoy (Largs), at his death, March 1624, was indebted "to the lady Robertland sax thowsand salt herring, pryce of the thowsand vj lib. inde xxxvj lib. to be payit yeirlie, betwixt Yuill and Candilmes." This is obviously a stipulation of payment as land-rent for the farm he occupied.—Test. confirmed Jan. 13, 1626.

"Mr. How Eglintoun, minister at the kirk of Dunlope," appears in a confirmation Jan. 28, 1626.

Testament, &c. of vmqle. Jeane Campbell, spous to David Craufurd of Kers, within the paroche of Quiltoune, &c. quaha deceist in the moneth of Junij, 1624 yeiris, &c. gevin vp be the said Dauid Craufurd hir spous, &c.

The Testament of "Margaret Craufurd in Quhyteraig," Dalry, bears to be "writin be me William Forrest, redder at the kirk of Dalry, notar publict."—Conf. Oct. 19, 1626.

"John Speir, reider at Ardrossane Kirk," subscribes the testament of John Smith in "Saltcoittis," June 18, 1626.

"Johne Conyngham of Cambuskeithe," who deceased March, 1628, thus ordains in his testament: "In the first, I commit my saull in the handis of the almichtie God, from quhom I ressavit the samyne, and ordanes my bodie, efter my deceis, to be bureit in the buriall place of James erle of Glenkairne, my father, within the paroche kirk of Kilmaris. And as for my effairis wardlie, and satling thair of, and governament of my childrein eftir my deceis, I nominat, &c. Williame Cvnyngham of Craigance tutour to Johne Cvnyngham, my sone lauchfull; and in caice of Wm. Cvnyngham of Craigance his deceis, &c. I nominat, &c. the richt honorabill Sr. Wm. Cvnynghame of Capringtoun, knight; and in caice of his deceis, &c. Johne Craufurd of Kilburnie, Tutour to my said sone, quha are his speciall guid freindis of my fatheris syd. And in caice of all thair deceiss, or refusall, I nominat, &c. Bryce Sempill of Cathcart tutour to my said sone; and in caice of his deceis, &c. Johne Hamiltoun of Wodhall; and in caice of his deceis, &c. Vchter Knox, appeir-and of Ramfourlie, tutour to my said sone, quha ar his speciall guid friendis on the mother syd; for manageing," &c. Conf. July 17, 1628. [The existence of this member of the Glencairn family appears to have been doubted by the Editor of the last edition of the *Peerage*; but the evidence here adduced should obviate the doubt.]

The following distinct traces of emigration from Ayrshire to Ireland in the early part of the seventeenth century occur in the testament of "Jonet Archibald, spous to Johne Huid, in Kirktoon of Lairks,"—As debtors, "Item, be Johne Erskyne, now duelland at the heid of Lochsullie; be Petir Barclay, now duelland within Strangfuird, or thairby in Ireland; Item, be Archibald Thomesoun, now duelland within the countrie of Clannybowie, in Ireland; Item, be James Miller, cowper, now in the Airdis of Ireland," &c. Many similar notices respecting this part of the country appear in these and other local records.—Conf. March 23, 1630.

TESTAMENT, &c. of Andro Craufuird of Baidland, in Possill within the parochin of Glasgow the tyme of his deceis; quha deceist in the moneth of Aprile, 1630 yeiris. . . .

Legacie.—At Nethir Possill, the twentie sevint day of Marche, 1630 yeiris, Andro Craufuird of Baidland, being seik in bodie, &c. In the first, he nominatis, &c. Margraet Lockhart, his spous, his onlie executrix, &c. And as to his Latterwill and legacie, he levis his saull to the Lord, quhenevir it sall pleis God to call him, hoiping to be saved in the bluid of Jesus; and his bones to be bureit in the ordinar place. And makis, &c. the rycht honorable Sr. James Lockhart of Lie, knyght, Sr. James Lockhart younger of Lie, knyght, his sone; Hew Craufuird of Clobberhill; Cornelius Craufuird of Jordanhill, &c. Tutouris to James Craufuird, his eldest sone, and to the rest of his bairnes quha ar minoris, &c. Beseking aue nobile and potent erle, Allexander erle of Eglintoune, his superiour, to be guid to his said sone as ather he himself has pruiif of his favour; and recommendis his said sone to his said superior, ordaining him to serve him dewlie, as becomes ane vassall to his superiour. In witness quhareof, &c.—Conf. Aug. 28. 1630.

"Mr. Michaell Wallace, minister at Kilmarnok," occurs in the testament of "Johne Andersoune, scholemaister at Kilmarnok," Nov. 1629.—Conf. Sep. 17, 1630.

"Malcolm Craufuird of Pathslott, Kilwynning," who deceased March, 1630, "levis the acquavitie pott, pold kettill, with the brewing veschell, to his wyf, Bessie Blair, quhome he nominatis his executrix." Again, "Jonet Campbell, spous to Mr. Dauid Cvnynghame, minister of Perstoune," who deceased October, 1631, bequeaths "To Jonet Hog, his sister dochter, the acquavitie pott," &c. Whether these implements were actually used in the distillation of ardent spirits, as the definitions would seem to imply, or were simply the ordinary apparatus of brewing, would seem uncertain—the latter would probably be the safer conclusion.

"Mr. George Craufurd, minister at Kilbryde [West]," writes and subscribes the testament of "Johne Wodsyde," in Wodsyde, January 25, 1632.

THE Testament, &c. of vmqle. Robert, Lord Boyd, within the parochin of Kilmarnok the tyme of his deceis; quha deceist vpone the 28 day of August, 1628, &c. Inuentar.—Item, the said vmqle. nobill Lord, Robert Lord Boyd, had pertaining to him the tyme of his deceis . . . Item, the sawing of ane boll quheit, estimet to the ferd corne, pryce of the boll, with the fodder, viij lib. inde, xxxij lib. . . . Item, on the Litle Maynes of Badinhaithe, occupiet be John Wod, sevin bollis corne, &c.

Summa of the Inuentar, ij^m ix^c lxxxj lib.

Debtis awand In.—Item, thair was awand, &c. be Mr. Johne Hutchesoun of Scotistoun vj^o lxvj lib. . . . Item, be the tenentis of Badinhaithe, of thair teynd victuall of the crop 1628. Item, be the tenentis of Myvettis, Wardheid, Blairlin, Garvin, Gavok, and Lochwod, thair teynd meill, the said year, xxiiij bollis meill, pryce of the boll viij lib. Item, be the tenentis of Gawan and Risk thair teynd victuall, &c. Item, be the tenentis of Badinhaithe thair ferme meill the said yeir, 1628, nyne bollis meill, &c. Item, be the parochineris of Kilbryde [West], restand of thair teyndis of the crop 1628, xxij bollis meill, &c. Item, be the tenentis of my Ladie's lyfrent land in Fyff, restand be thame for the fermes in the yeir of God 1628, viij^x bollis meill, &c.

Summa of the Debtis In, vij^m iiij^c and lxxxxv lib. iij^s. iiij^d.

Debtis awand Out.— . . . Item, to the Kingis Majestie, of blenche dewtie of the landis of Medrois xiiij lib. vjs. viij^d. Item, to my Lord of Glasgow, the few dewtie of Lochwod, x lib. Item, to my Lord of Blantyre, the tak dewtie of the Personage teyndis of Medrois, vij lib. xvjs. . . . Item, to Allexander Erle of Eglintoune for the tak dewtie of the lands of Kilbryde [West], xix lib. Item, to my Lord of Glasgow, of bygone few dewties of the hous in Glasgow callit the Personis mans, xvj lib. xs. . . . Item, to James Boyd, the defunctis brother, for his dewtie, thrie hundrith xxxiiij lib. vjs. viij^d. . . . Item, to the Reidair at the kirk of Kilmarnok his pensioun, xx lib.

Summa of the Debtis Out.—vij^m j^c and lij lib. xvjs. ix^d.

Followis the Deidis Laterwill and Legacie, of ane nobill Lord, Robert Lord Boyd.—At Edinburgh, the sevintein day of October, the yeir of God j^m vj^c and twentie thrie yeiris. The quhilk day, I Robert Lord Boyd, knawing the certaintie of deathe, the vncertantie of the tyme and place, and being willing, for the guid of my childreing, to mak my Laterwill and Testament, in so far as concerns the nominatioun of executouris and of tutouris to my childreing. Thairfoir, I be thir

presentis makis and constitutis my luiffing spous, Dame Christiane Hammiltoun, my onlie executrix and introrix. with my guidis and geir; geving to hir full power to give vp Inuentar thair of, and to conferme the samyne. And likwayis, I nominat my said loveing spous Tutrix to my eldest sone, Robert Boyd, and to our hail remanent bairnes; desyring hir alwayis to tak the advys and counsall, in all thair affairis, of the Erle of Melros, hir father; Thomas, Lord of Bynnie, hir brother; Andro, Bischope of Argyll; George Elphinstoun of Blythiswood, knycht; Sr. Thomas Boyd of Bollinschaw, knycht, and Mr. Robert Boyd of Kippis, or the maist pairt thair of as convenientlie scho may have thame, &c.—Conf. May 7, 1632.

George Hutchesoun of Lambhill appears, as "Depute to Johne Boyll of Kilburne, Commissar of Glasgow," March, 1633.

"John Schaw of Kelsoland" appears as a creditor, in the testament of Lawrence Kyll in Kelsoland, Largs, March, 1636, and "Mr. Thomas Craig, minister at Lairgis," subscribes the document. This would seem to indicate an intermediate proprietor betwixt the original family of Kelso and that of Brisbane, its present owners.

"Johne Patersone, Reider at Lairgis," writes the testament of John Huid in Fairlie, dated March 21, 1636.

TESTAMENT, &c. of Mr. Johne Cvnyngame, minister at Dalry, within the parochin thair of, the tyme of his deceis; quha deceist in the monethe of Aprile, 1635, &c.

Debtis awand In.—Thair was awand, &c. Be George Plowricht in Baidland-Cvnyngame, tenent to the defunct, xij lib. . . .

Legacie.—At the Kirktown of Dalry, the first day of Aprile, 1635 yeiris. The quhilk day Mr. Johne Cvnyngame, minister at Dalry, being seik in bodie, &c. mak and constitute Gabriell Cvnyngame, lait proveist of Glasgow, my brother, and Johne Cvnyngame, fear of Cvnyngame-Baidland, my eldest lauchtfull sone, my onlie conjunct executouris, &c. And I nominat Bryce Blair, elder of that Ilk, and Sr. Bryce Blair, younger of that Ilk, Robert Blair of Lochtheid [Lochwood?], Robert Ker of Trearne, and James Cvnyngame of Eschinzairdis, oursearis to Gabriell, Mr. Robert, and James Cvnyngames, my sones, and to Lillias Cvnyngame, my lauchtfull dochter, that they get na wrang be the saidis executouris. Item, I leive to build ane brig vpon the watter of Ry, ane hundrith markis, &c. Item, I leive ane hundrith markis to Johne Cvnyngame, sone to the said Johne Cvnyngame of Baidland-Cvnyngame, &c.—Conf. June 10, 1636. [Out of place in the Register.]

TESTAMENT, &c. of Patrik Crawford of Auchinames, within the parochin of Largs, the tyme of his deceis; quha deceissit in the moneth of Januarj, 1649 yeiris, &c. Inuentar.—Item, the defunct, the tyme fairsaid, [had] perteing to him, &c. viz. twa quhyt horse, ane meir, saxtein tydie ky, four stirkis, nyntein tydie ky, being all with calff, twa bullis, threttie-twa scheip, young and old. In borne and born-zaird, nyne bollis beir. Item, thair, four scoir and four bollis corne; certain hydis, worth xliij lib. Twa bees' skepps, worth viij lib. The insyght of the house, in vtenceillis and domeceillis, with the abuilzement of the defunctis body (comprehending certane silwer work, certane muskettis, pikes, and other armour), all estimat worth vj^c lib.—Summa of the Inventare, ij^mij^cxl lib. viij s. iiij d.

Debtis awand In.—Item, &c. be Johne Crawford, lauchtfull sone to the defunct, for certane quoyes, fillies, and staiges, ij^cxl lib. &c. [The tenants in Corsbie, mentioned in this document, are as follows:—"Williame Plewryght in Thornescheillis; James Allexander in Dykes; James Con in Quhytsyde; Johne Bowie in Busglen; Johne Gray, Mille; Johne Watt in Stairlie; Johne Jack, there; Alexander Fairie in Skirricraw; Johne Losk in Ballie, and his mother; and Johne Losk, elder, there, and James Losk there; James Bowie in Glentowne, and Alexander Losk there, and Robert Losk there, and Johne Losk there; Isobell Galstone in Gill, and Johne Blak there; Robert Craig in Maines of Corsbie."]

Debtis awand Out.—Item, thair was awand be the defunct, the tyme fairsaid, &c. To Margaret Crawford, my second lawl dochter, the sowme of iij^cxxxij lib. . . . Item, to the exeris. of wmqll. Mr. Williame Smyth, for the teynd of Corsbie, the crope 1647 yeiris, xliij lib. Item, mair to thame, thairfoir, crope 1648, ij^cij lib. Item, to Mr. Thomas Craige, sumtyme minister at Largs, moir nor my sone hath contractit to relieve me of principall and annualrent, lxxxvij lib. x s. . . . Item, to Jeane Conynghame, dochter to vmquhill the laird of Aschinzairdis, l lib. . . . Item, to Johne Crawford, my sone, &c. iij^cxix lib. Item, to Mr. Hew and Jeane Crawfordis, my bairnes, as assignayis constitute be Johne Crawford in Glasgow, for bygane annual rent, iij^clv lib. . . . Item, to Patrick Crawford, also my sone (so much). . . . Item, to Katherine Crawford, my youngest dochter (so much), &c. &c.

Followis the deides Latterwill and Legacies.—At Corsbie, the xij day of Decem-ber, 1648 yeiris. The quhilk day, I, Patrik Crawford of Auchinames, being seik in bodie, bot efter my wonted maner in wnderstanding, praissed be God; and knowing that death of bodie is certane, albeit the tyme thairof be wncertane, Do heirby make my Lre.-will and testament as followis, viz. in the first, I committ my saull and spirit to the mercie of the evirlasting God, hopeing onlie to be saved throu the meritiss of our blissed Lord, Jesus Christ. Item, I make, nominat, and constitute Jean Crawford, my loveing spous, exerix. and vniversale introxix. with all

and sundrie guidis, geir (&c.), pertaining to me (&c.) Sicklyke (&c.), quhilkis debtis and sowmes of money I ordane to be payit, in ordour as they are aboue-writtin. And, being so done, I, for the faythfull and loveing dewtie keipit and done to me by my said spous thir manie zeiris bygane, and for the love I have and aw to hir, I have frielie disponsit and left in Legacie to hir, hir aires, exeris. and assis. all and sindrie my foirsaidis guidis, (&c.) And leist seditious persones sould contradict thir presentis, directlie or indirectlie, I ordane the same to stand firme and stable as ane law to all over quhom I have fatherlie power, according to the trew meaning thairrof, wnder all hiest paine that I may impoise. Be thir presentis, written be James Crawford, my sone, and subscrivit with my hand, at day, yeir, and place foirsaid, befor thir witness, Williame Crawford, yor. of Auchinames, my sone; Robert Huntare, yor. of Hunterstone, my son-in-law; and Robert Crawford of Nather-Maynes, also my lawfull sone. *Sic subr.* P. C., Auchinames; W. C., Auchinames; R. Huntare, witnes; R. Crawford, witnes.—Confirmed, May 9, 1649.

TEST. &c. of Johne Montgomerie of Cockilbie, Stewartone, who deceased November, 1638, and who appears to have been possessed of the lands of Braidstane at this period.

Legacie.—At Cockilbie, the xix day of August, 1636 yeiris, &c. The quhilk day, I, Johne Montgomerie of Cockilbie, nominatis Jeane Forrester, my wiffe, my onlie exrix. &c. and leivis hir tutrix, &c. to my children, Johne, Agnes, Barbara, Margaret, and Katherine Montgomeries, &c. And failzeing of hir, I leive Wm. Montgomerie of Brigend, Wm. Schaw, provist (?), and Wm. Cauldwell of that ilk, tutouris to my saidis childrien, &c. [They are to be accountable “unto Sir James Montgomerie of Gray-Abbey, Neill Montgomerie of Langschaw, and Mr. Wm. Castlelaw, minister of Stewartone,” &c. He likewise gives full power to “Wm. Schaw, foirsaid, To sett, raise, output and input tenentis in my landis of Ballibutle and Killivogane [doubtless in Ireland], &c. He likewise alludes to his lands of “Kirkstone, of Cockilbie, and Kirkwoode.” The will is “writtin” by his own hand, at Cockilbie, “the last day of August, 1636.”—Confirmed March 11, 1648. “David Montgomerie, now of Cockilbie,” appearing as cautioner for the executrix, his mother.

TEST. &c. of Anna Crawford, Lady Corshill, youngare, &c. wha deceast in August, 1649.

Inuentare.—Item, the said wmqll. Anna Crawford had, the tyme foirsaid, viz. ane rid cloath bed with ane rid and yallow silk lace vpone it, with fyve pieces of curtains thairto, ane inner pand, ane vttir pand, ane large rid covering conforme to it, ane heid peice with the cover of the stouppe, ane cover of the heid conforme to the same, with ane table cloath, price [of all], liij lib. vj s. viij d. Item, ane imbroi-

derit taffetie matt, price thairof xl s. Item, three carpet cuschenis and fyve sewit cuschanes, price of all, viij lib. Item, three peices of hingings to windoes, price xx s. Item, ane yallow canopie, price thairof xxx s. . . . Item, thrie rid leathered chyres, price thairof ix lib. Item, thrie rid leathered stooles. Item, thrie chyres coverit with arrace worke, price xij lib. . . . Item, two lint quheillis, price thairof iij lib. vj s. viij d. Item, ane mekle quheill in the Hacket, price xxxvj s. Item, ane dussen of silver spunes, and ane silver porringer and a cruik, price of all, j^cxiiij lib. iv s. . . . Item, twa puncis, price xxxvj s. . . . Item, ane silver watch, price xxvj lib. xiiij s. iiij d. . . . Item, ane womanes saddle, with a covering, price xxiiij lib. Item, ane old Byble, price xxx s. Item, ane flourit waskot and ane blake taill of damase, price v lib. Item, the defunctis ryding clothes. . . . ane quhyt petticoat with a blake lace, (&c.)

Debtis awand Out.—Item, thair was awand be the defunct, the tyme foirsaid, to Mr. Alexander Neisbit, minister at Irvine, vj^llxvj lib. Item, to “Mareone Conyng-hame,” Lady Huntarestone, lxv lib. [“Anna Conyng-hame” and “Jeane Conyng-hame,” both described as “sisters to the defunct,” appear also as creditors. They may have been of the half-blood, or perhaps her sisters-in-law.]—Conf. September 1, 1649.

TEST.—Alexander Arnote of Lochrige (&c.), deceisit in the moneth of July, 1649, &c. This document is written “at the place of Dunlope,” July 16, 1649. He nominates “Andro Arnot,” his brother, his executor, and “Tutour to Alexander Arnot, his sone and appeirand air;” and “ordains the foirsaid Tutour to mak compt and reckonning, &c. to William Semple of Fulwoode, James Dunlope of that Ilk, Johne Crawford of Crawfordland, and Robert Hall of Fulbar, oursearies for the said bairne.” His sister, Elizabeth Arnot, is also named.—Conf. Oct. 18, 1649.

TEST. &c.—Mr. Adam Boyd, sone lawll. to wmqll. Mr. Andro Boyd, sumetyme Bischope of Argyle, within the burgh of Glasgow, the tyme of his deceis (May, 1649), faythfully maid and gevin upe be Elizabeth Boyd, his relict and executrix datine (&c.)—Conf. Nov. 3, 1649. “The quhilk day compeirit personalie George Maxwell, hir lawfull sone,” and became cautioner for the executrix. [His effects amount to the sum of £2343:6:8d.—chiefly in the hands of Argyleshire lairds.]

“Hew Hammil, of Ruchwoode” is a debtor, and Hew Ker of Kersland, a creditor, in the testament of William Stewart, in Hiefield, Dalry, Sep. 1649.—Conf. Jan. 11, 1650.

“Sr. Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie, knycht, elder, and Sr. Robert Montgomerie of Lochrinzay, knycht,” (father and son?), occur in the testament of Mar-

garet Cock, relict of umquhil Colein Campbell, in Largs. Aug. 1647.—Conf. May 31, 1650.

In the testament of Waltir Stewart, merchand, burges of Irwine, the following item occurs, "twenty-four daiker of hydes, quhilk he has in tanning, pryce of ilk daiker, xxx. lib."—Conf. May 4, 1651.

TEST. &c. of Thomas Neving of Monkriding, Kilwinning, quha deceisit in the moneth of Apryll, 1651 yeiris; faythfullie maid and gevin upe be James Neving, second lawll. sone (to the defunct), lawfull creditor to the defunct, as assignay afterspecificit, &c.

Inventare.— . . . Item, ane pair of spectacles sett with silver, and ane vther pair with horne, and ane caice thairto, worth xl s. Item, ane greit byble, worth xl s. Item, ane greit psalme buike, worth xxx s. Item, ane lesser psalme buike, price xij s. Item, ane greit buike of the acts of parliament, worth vj lib. xiiij s. iiij d. Item, vther thrie buiks of preiching, sett out be Inglischem, worth xxx s. the peice. . . . Item, in the possessione of Hendrie Kelso, in Kilwinning, and Geillis Neving, his spous, ane hundreth pundis money of superplus of the defuncti's buirding, payit for him be him, to thame, befor hand, mair nor he received buirding for fra thame.

Debtis awand In.—Item, thare was awand to the defunct, the tyme fairsaid, be the Earle of Eglintoun and his factouris, for his pensione, j^e lib. . . . —Conf. Feb. 7, 1652.

TEST. &c.—James Hay of Tourlands, Irwine, deceisit in the moneth of Feb. 1639, &c. gevin vpe be Johne Hay, sone lawfull to the defunct, and executour dative, surrogat, &c.—Conf. penult day of July, 1653.

TEST. &c. Johne Semple of Stanniflatt, within the burgh of Dumbartane, the tyme of his deceis, quha deceisit in the moneth of Maij, 1653, &c.

Debtis awand In.—Item, thair was awand to the defunct, the tyme fairsaid, &c. be the tennents of Montgremmanc, Kilwinning, and others in Conynghame, of his wmqhill spous hir lyfrent lands, ane pairt of thair dewtie for the cropt 1649, all the cropt 1650, and half of the cropt 1651. . . . Item, be the estaittis of this kingdome, for the keiping and furnishing of the Castle of Dumbartane, and for prisoners' keiping, and vther chairges, as his accompts beiris, the sowme of 15,988 punds, with annual rents fra lambes, 1649. Item, be the Proveist, baillies, and counsell of Dumbartane, for his chairges and debursements in thare effaires, as thare commissioner to Parliamentis and vther meittings, as his accomptis, given in

to thame diverse tymes, beirs, the sowme of . . . Item, be Sr. Charles Erskine of Avay, knyght, the sowme of twa thowsand and four hundreth merkis for guidis, geir, amunitiōne, and vther thingis detainet wrangouslie be him fra the defunct, at his randering to him of the said Castle, within the same, as his bill given in to the Parliament against him particularlie beirs, &c. Summa of the Inventare and Debtis In, xvij^mxviiij^sx lib. Debtis Out, lxxxix lib. xvij s. iiij d.—Conf. Junij 16, 1654.

“Mr. Cuthbert Cunynghame, sone lawfull to Alexander Conynghame of Corsehill,” occurs in the testament of “William Hoome, chamberland to Alexander, Earle of Eglintoun.”—Conf. April 15, 1659.

Margaret Lockhart, relict of umquhill Andro Crawford of Baidlane, is an executrix in the testament of “Wm. Biggart in Baidlanlaw, Dalry,” dated July 12, 1645.

TESTAMENT, &c. of Mr. Hew Eglintone, minister at Dunlope, the tyme of his deceis, quha deceisit in the moneth of Marche, 1647 yeiris.—Conf. November 20, 1648.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OLD BOOKS

OF THE

CUSTOM-HOUSE OF IRVINE.

THE universal and eager avidity with which the people of Scotland, on their union with England, embarked in the nefarious traffic of smuggling, cannot be viewed but as forming a remarkable episode in the history of the country. Misled by a too narrow perception of national independence, and, no doubt, likewise not a little by the long fostered prejudices against their more powerful neighbours, the Scotch were quite irreconcilable to any copartnery with their hated old enemies of England. The more stringent new code of Excise and Customs' Regulations, which necessarily followed the incorporation of the two countries, seemed instantly to confirm all the evil forebodings of the prophets of evil, and the all but universal community betook themselves to smuggling, as offering at once a favourable opportunity of manifesting their resentment and summarily enriching themselves!

The evils, as could not fail, which followed this unhappy course, were long ruinously felt in the country, and, despite every effort of the government, aided by the patriotism of a few more intelligent individuals, it was not till far towards the close of the century that any effectual stop was put to the demoralising mania of smuggling. Though comparatively then a feeble engine to what it has subsequently become, the press was not altogether neglected to be brought to bear on this monster evil by the advocates of law and order. In the year 1744, the eminent Lord Arniston published an earnestly reasoned pamphlet on the subject, in the form of a letter, addressed to the "Commissioners and Trustees for improving Fisheries and Manufactures," and from which the following extracts are taken, as affording a very interesting view of the origin of the great smuggling era, and the state of the country under its influence:—

"To trace the disease under which we at present labour to its source, we must look back to the Union of the kingdoms. The treaty for that Union was carried on and concluded much against the inclinations of the generality of the people of Scotland, and the only popular topic produced for rendering it palatable, was the great advantage that must accrue to Scotland from the communication of trade

to which, by the Union, it was to be admitted. This consideration was surely weighty; and had the people honestly made use of that privilege, to which they were invited, the complaints under which we now suffer would not have had a being. But, unfortunately, the people took the most mischievous of all turns: in place of pursuing fair trade, they universally, with the exception of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and one or two places more, took to *smuggling*; their small stocks they invested in goods that bore high duties, and, under the favour of *running* those securely on our wide and ill-guarded coasts, they flattered themselves they should soon grow rich, profiting at least of the high duty which by running they were to save.

"Though this scheme proved destructive to almost every adventurer who entered upon it, though it was bottomed on fraud and dishonesty, and though it evidently tended to what it has very near accomplished, the total ruin of the country, yet so blind, or rather perverse, were the people, that they, without hesitation, and almost without exception, gave in to it. The smuggler was the favourite. His prohibited or high-duty goods were run ashore by the boats of whatever part of the coast he came near; when ashore, they were guarded by the country from the Custom-house officer; if seized, they were rescued; and if any seizure was returned and tried, the juries seldom failed to find for the defendant. These circumstances gave the running trade the appearance of absolute security, and have so thoroughly destroyed the revenue, that the Customs are hardly able to pay the salaries of their own officers.

"Gain expected was the temptation that drew the traders into this villianous project; and a dislike to the Union, an ill opinion conceived of the first set of Custom-house officers that were sent down hither, an unwillingness to favour the revenue, on a supposal that the money thence arising was to be remitted to England, and partiality to their unhappy countrymen who were dipped in this trade, together with small bounties and presents received from the smuggler, drew the bulk of the people in to favour them.

"Wide and ill-guarded as the coasts of Scotland are, the *Running* trade could never have succeeded without the assistance of the inhabitants of the sea-coast. The smuggler must have boats to lay his goods on land; he must have cover to shelter them in until carriages are provided; he must be possessed of the favourable disposition of the people, to secure against informations to the Custom-house; nay, he must be confident of their power to protect his goods from seizure, or to rescue them, if by accident they should be seized. All these aids are indispensably necessary, and yet all these aids the felon who has been murdering his country has had. Boats, if the weather permit, the smuggler is absolutely sure of, whatever part of the coast he touch at. Our fishermen, everybody knows, have for

the most part left off their proper business, and dedicated their time and industry to the assistance of the *runner*, in so much that our markets are far from being so well supplied with fresh fish as heretofore; and the quantities caught and cured for exportation come far short of what the coast-fishing formerly produced: which is another branch of the numerous losses with which this abominable practice is attended.

"When his goods are laid on land, all hands are at work for his service; cattle and carriages are ready; every farm-house, every cottage, is open for their reception. Giving the least information to the Custom-house is, in the opinion of the people, branded with infamy; and if any loose information shall direct the officers to a search, the country is in arms, and nothing less than a detachment of regular troops can protect the officer in his search, or fetch the goods to the Custom-house when seized. . . . But what makes the most ridiculous figure in all this matter is, the silliness of the temptation that prevails with them [the people of the country], so notoriously, to give up their own interests, and those of their country; which, besides the prejudices already stated, amounts to no more than this: that the gentleman has rum and brandy, and his lady tea and coffee, at very reasonable rates, and the farmer has small presents of these precious drugs made him.

"Let no man be so absurd as to imagine, that without this countenance from the proprietors of lands on the coast, and their tenants and servants, smuggling could keep its ground in Scotland; because in England, where the Runner does not meet with the same countenance, we hear of great bands of armed smugglers travelling along with their goods, and even fighting pitched battles with the officers and their assistants, the troops: for the case of the Runner is very different in the different countries. In England, where the goods run are a trifle compared with the regular importation, the smuggler sells his goods at or near the prices which goods that have paid the duty draw. Thus he profits off the whole duty, and can very well afford to pay extraordinary hire for carriages, and to have a gang of braves in pay, to secure him against officers and their assistants. . But in Scotland, everybody knows, the matter stands quite otherwise. The smuggling trade is much overdone. The facility of running has invited every petty dealer to try it. No foreign spirits *are*, and no tea *can*, be regularly imported into this country. In place of drawing a price equal to the prime cost and charges, with addition of the duty, the smuggler is obliged frequently to sell the goods cheaper than they cost him, which is the cause of the numberless bankruptcies that every day happen amongst that gang."

The extracts and notes now subjoined were made a few years ago, under the inspection of the present Collector Montgomerie; but it is to be regretted that

more ample transcripts had not been made in preference to thus, in so many instances, merely noting their substance and import. The books, it is understood, have now been removed to the authorities in London.

1724—Jan. 18.—From Collector and Comptroller, giving the particulars of a considerable seizure of brandy, rum, &c. and a bag of playing cards, near Fairlie.

1726—Oct. 14.—From the same, giving an account of the officers being deforced and severely beaten between Irvine and Kilmarnock.

1726—Nov. 6.—From Collector and Comptroller, mentions the frequent running of goods between Kilbride and Largs.

1727—Aug. 18.—From Collector and Comptroller, mentioning the seizure of between £70 and £80 worth of counterfeit Scotch halfpence on board a vessel from Ireland. And stating that the Importer had been sent to prison, a precognition taken and sent to the Lord Justice Clerk.

1727.—At this date we find coals mentioned as being shipped from Arran.

1728—Sept. 27.—From Collector, mentioning that a vessel, the Prosperity of Kilbride, had arrived at Saltcoats, on the 6th Sept. with a cargo of brandy, woollens, &c. accompanied by a king's sloop, to prevent the cargo being *run*—the avowed object for coming to Saltcoats being to take in salt, in addition to her cargo. The master delayed sailing on pretence of having met with damage, and being unable to proceed on his voyage.

28th Oct.—Another letter of this date mentions that a mob had attacked and robbed the above vessel, after having severely beaten the officers in charge; and on the 7th Nov. they reported that one of the officers was dangerously ill, and his life much doubted of, from the bruises he had received on that occasion.

1728—Nov. 7.—The Custom House attempted to be robbed. At this period it appears to have been the practice, when tobacco was shipped at Irwine, to send troops from Glasgow to guard the vessels till they sailed.

1730—Nov. 10.—From Comissioners in Edinburgh to Collector, mentions that a troop of dragoons was quartered at Kilmarnock, another at Kilbride, and 50 men at Irvine, Saltcoats, Beith, &c. for the assistance of the officers of the customs in the execution of their duty. From the circumstance, however, of troops being very frequently sent from Glasgow, they would seem not to have remained for any considerable time at once here.

1731—Sept. 23.—A letter of this date from Commissioners, mentions the dismissal of James Crawford, surveyor, Alexander Kennedy, landwaiter, and the Collector's clerk, for being concerned in a fraud on the revenue, by shipping lately at Saltcoats, on board the Moses, a considerable quantity of peats and stones as tobacco.

Crawford was a son of Viscount Garnock, and it was from him that the notorious

claimant of the Crawford peerage, about fifty years ago, pretended to have been descended.

1732—April 12.—From Commissioners, mentions that they had received information from the Isle of Man, that thirty sail of vessels were loading *brandy and other goods* for Ireland and this country.

1732—May 15.—From Collector to Commissioners, mentions that two tidesmen from Larne in Ireland having come to the Custom House, and stated that they had been put on board the John, from Greenock for Norway, with tobacco, on 7th April, at Larne; that the vessel had gone from thence to Londonderry, where they remained some time, thence to the Isle of Man, and from that to Glenarm, where, on 12th instant, boats came from the shore, the officers were forced below, and the tobacco carried off. The master refused to land the officers in Ireland, but carried them to the Cumbræes.

1732—July 20.—From the Commissioners to Collector, stating that they had received information that tobacco was carried from Glasgow and other parts, at a considerable expense, in order to be shipped in the district of Irvine, with the view of being afterwards *run*.

1732—Sept. 22.—The Collector and Comptroller report to Commissioners that the tobacco merchants had employed one of their workmen to enter the tobacco, and that he was recognised as a partner, in order to *qualify him to swear to the debentures*, although they had reason to believe he was no way interested in the *business*.

1733—April 27.—From the Collector to the Commissioners, "We had several informations of its being the practice to re-land tobacco exported from Clyde in the Isle of Arran *and other Highland Lochs*, and to bring it in small boats to Mr. B.'s warehouse, which is built at the shore, nigh Saltcoats, and to ship it a second time with us."

1733—May 9.—Bailie W. G. merchant in Glasgow, came to enter for Dublin, 4,635 pound of tobacco; but he refuses to swear it is the same tobacco he bought and received from the Importer.

1733—May 19.—From Collector requesting that Military be not removed till others are sent. They add, it is impossible to make seizures without them, and that the warehouse may be broken, and goods carried off. The merchants wait till the military are removed to run their goods.

1733—June 20.—"Inclosed is a return of brandy and calico, made by Mr. Charles Hamilton, at Saltcoats. He had got more brandy into his custody; but a number of smugglers from Beith, who were there ready to carry more off, deforced him and the other officers, and stoned and beat them. However, we've got security for the ringleaders' compearance, and design to prosecute them before the Justices."

1733—July 6.—From Collector—Francis Porter, cooper and tide-waiter, understanding from Kilwinning, that on Friday last there were 16 or 18 carts there, which came empty from Glasgow, in order to assist at the re-landing tobacco along the coast, (our tidesmen observing always when any of our own carters stir) went with some others of our own tidesmen that night to Saltcoats, where they mostly suspected it to be, and, with the assistance of Mr. Charles Hamilton, landwaiter, and other officers there, carefully watched that night, and nothing occurred, only they observed several of Mr. B.'s sons going to and fro about his storehouse there. In the morning, Mr. Hamilton went along the coast to learn what had become of the carters that were at Kilwinning, and on his way understood they had gone a bye-way to Pencorse, for fear of being discovered; but by the tracks in the sand was led to that old castle, where the carts lay, and their horses grazing hard by. Likewise in a creek hard by that castle was a lighter, loaded with tobacco, from Port-Glasgow; he being suspicious they had put part ashore the night before, went on board of her and saw their cocket, which was for Fort-William and Inverary, and saw her full. He kept spies on her several nights, which they understanding, thought it most proper to bring her about to Saltcoats, and they have now got a warrant to land it. Mr. Hamilton since informs us, that that night, 20 of the hds. had been put on shore, and some of them came the length of Arneal, (where Mr. B. has been at Goat-Whey this summer) on their way to the storehouse at Saltcoats, but the spies informing him that the officers were out, drove it all back again to the lighter. We are of opinion that the trick intended was to have landed the 43 hhd. on board the lighter, without any despatch [?], and to have sent the lighter with the coast cocket to the Isle of Man, or some part of the Highlands, where they may have re-landed tobacco, by the cloak of the coast cocket, to have brought home the same quantity of tobacco, which they judge not safe to risque without one, and to land it regularly, in order to get their coast bond cancelled.

Now we beg your honors would please desire the officers in Clyde to signify to us when Mr. B. or any of his creatures, ships any tobacco, either coastwise or to foreign parts, that the officers may keep a more strict watch; also to acquaint us if it be proper to send a tidewaiter or two with such lighters as hover on the coast, and not proceed to Fort-William or Inverary, where their cockets ordinarily bear them, and thereby prevent such tricks.

We would also beg your honours would use your interest to get the soldiers continued here; for if they are removed, all attempts of the officers for the interest of the revenue would prove in vain.

1733—July 19.—From Collector—Last night there came 40 or 50 armed men from Beith (as we suppose), and broke open the custom-house, and took away a considerable quantity of the brandy, rum, teas, &c. that was condemned in exchequer;

and fallen into the officers' hands at sale; also most of the parcels claimed by the Admiral, and calico and other goods which lay for payment of the duties. They set guards round the house, so that the officers who were on watch in the house, nor the Collector's servants, could get out to alarm the other officers, till a forward maid-servant of the Collector's went out at a back window, three stories high, on the roof of the adjoining house, and so got down and alarmed the Surveyor. Had it not been for her getting out, and making this alarm, together with the shortness of the night—also the strength of the door, which took them a good deal of time to do, they had left nothing, &c. &c. We beg you would hasten up a command; without them we can do nothing without danger of our lives.

1733—Aug. 10.—From the Collector:—It is flagrant up and down the country who were concerned in it [the robbery of the Custom-house], and there has been strange debates among themselves about the division. Last week, two of our officers went round the country, and to Beith, incognito, and learned the whole people concerned, and particularly got one of the carriers, who was present, to meet Ladyland and me yesterday here, and made a full confession. He happened to be unmercifully beat, which made him make the clearer confession. There are others abused also, from whom we expect a like discovery. But the whole affair must lie dormant till the soldiers come to the country, for without them there's no attempting to secure any of them.

1733—Aug. 12.—From the Collector:—Upon Saturday last, one James Ker, in Crumock in Beith parish, came and told me that a sub-tenant of his had acquainted him of his being willing to discover the whole, so being he would be pardoned. He told me that the ringleaders of this base crime were entering into an association and solemn oath not to discover any part of this fact; and that whoever refused to do so were in danger of being murdered by the rest; and that if I would give this Ker what would maintain this person either at home or elsewhere, he might be obliged to go to, which I undertooke; he brought him and he made the confession enclosed, which I think is more full than the one made here the beginning of the week. [This confession, unfortunately, is not copied in the letter-book.]

1733—Sept. 12.—From the Collector:—Yesterday morning, one of the officers of excise here, brought 12 casks of brandy, which they seized in one of the *present magistrates' house*; and this morning, betwixt 2 and 3, a mob to the number of 50, armed with guns and other offensive weapons, attacked the Custom-house, who, after an hour's hard work, broke open the door leading to the warehouse. I made all the resistance I could, having none but myself and a servant in the house, and alarmed the neighbourhood sufficiently, though without success, they being all in the mob's interest, and such of the officers as lived near the Custom-house were sent out by a sham information, so that I had no access of getting them any notice;

however, by the methods used, they were diverted from their main design, not having got the warehouse broke. I have too great reason to believe that such mobs are connived at by *those whose business it is to suppress them.*

1733—Oct. 15.—From Collector to Commissioners:—We thought it our duty to advise you, per express, that we learn this evening that the prisoners incarcerated here for breaking the Custom house, have been applying for liberation, and that their lawyer at Edinburgh has caused them send per express bonds of compearance, and, so soon as that comes, the order for liberating them will be sent. We are humbly of opinion that, if it be granted, they will get the witnesses to leave the country, or to vitiate them, so as to render this whole trial fruitless. Aikenhead has been endeavouring by his letters to do so already, as will appear by the precognition sent in, and it has had but too good success—if he gets [them] out he'll have much more.

1733—Oct. 18.—From Collector and Comptroller:—Inclosed is a return of seizure of two firkins of soap, made by Buchanan and Dow, tidewaiters, which is the soap they were decerned by the Justices to *deliver back, and expenses also*, on the proprietor's swearing a sham oath that it was bought by him in the fair way of trade, and that the person he bought it from said it was Glasgow soap. We are humbly of opinion the Justices *are no judges in this affair*, and beg your honours would order a suspension, lest the officer's effects be distressed for the want of it; besides, this will be discouraging the officers, and be a bad precedent in time to come.

1734—Jan. 31.—From Collector and Comptroller:—We were yesterday informed, by Mr. Chas. Hamilton, landwaiter at Saltcoats, that the Eagle of this place, John Boggs, master, wherein Mr. B. had shipt tobacco for London, lay still there, as also the lighter that brought it about from Clyde, notwithstanding they might often have sailed with a fair wind. That for eight days past there were lodged in Saltcoats and Kilwinning, (where Mr. B. is for the present) several carts and two horses in each, that came from Glasgow empty; that he and the officers who were on their guard, do observe them all convened at Mr. B.'s storehouse, ready to put some base project in execution; and so soon as they learn the officers are out, the carts are locked up in the warehouse, and the horses dispersed. Mr. B. has, since the carts have been here, given some of the tidesmen sham information where brandy lay at some distance, in order to carry them off, but in vain. He also informs us that their design is to land this here, and to carry tobacco along with our coast cocket, which he might have re-landed in the Highlands. The officers have been so fatigued, that we were obliged to send others to relieve them. He begs us to entreat your honours would use your influence to get the half of the command that lies here removed to Saltcoats; for though he should see them in the execution of any unlawful thing of the kind, he could not propose to make a

seizure good among such robust fellows as these carters are. We are hopeful, through the officers' vigilance, to break Mr. B.'s plan in his attempt of re-landing tobacco, without warrant as was done last year, with respect to that parcel shipped for England on board the *Thistle*, of which John Boggs was also master.

1734—Feb. 28.—We received yours, [the Commissioner's] of the 25th. In answer, please know that the *Eagle of Saltcoats* sailed on Monday last, and has on board 25 hhds. leaf, and 7 hhds. roll tobacco, containing 25,688 pounds—John Boggs is gone master. The lighter which brought this tobacco from Clyde, took in a few coals, and sailed some days before the *Eagle*, pretending to be bound for Belfast, though we have cause to suspect she is to be employed in assisting them to execute some base scheme. We learn the *Thistle* is now at Dublin, on her way from Hamburg to Belfast. Enclosed is a return of a seizure of snake-root, made by the officers here. The party at Saltcoats shall be ordered to return to Glasgow in a day or two, when she may be fairly off the coast.

For several years afterwards there appears little which would be generally interesting. The letter books from 1742 to 1751 are awaiting, and, excepting what has been already noticed, there is nothing of much importance till the year 1764, about which time smuggling appears to have been extremely active, and to have been carried on with great vigour for a number of years. Although the actors in these stirring times are now no more, many elderly people still in life have heard from some of the parties accounts of their adventures. We believe that very few of them realised ultimately anything by the contraband trade, and many men of considerable property were ruined by it, whilst their loose and illegal proceedings served to demoralise all concerned.

The effect on the Custom-house officers appears to have been equally bad, as many of them were dismissed for acting in collusion with the smugglers, or for drunkenness or other improper conduct; and in the year 1764 we find the Collector and Comptroller reporting to the Commissioners, that of the ten Tidewaiters on the establishment, the three junior ones, (recently appointed,) and one of the senior, were men of unexceptionable conduct, but the other six were either drunkards, or men of indifferent characters.

1764—March 26.—From Collector and Comptroller to Commissioners:—Be pleased to know that we have been lately informed, that, for a considerable time past, both the officers of the Customs and those of the Excise in this collection, and in the collection of Air, who have been in use to make seizures of brandies and rum at the Troon-point, about four miles from this port, have compounded with the smugglers, and still continue to do so, generally at the rate of four casks to each officer—at the same time allowing several hundred casks of spirits to be conveyed away into the country in their presence; and further, that their composition

is such with the smugglers, that the few casks received by them by way of composition, are sometimes first laid on the shore and set apart by themselves, there to remain untouched by the officers till the residue of the cargo be landed, and all the residue conveyed into the country as aforesaid. As this collusive practice must greatly encourage the smugglers, and also augment the illicit and very pernicious trade of running of spirits into this precinct; and as we are very apprehensive that certain of the officers of the Customs here under our immediate inspection are too much concerned in those compositions (with a greater body of Excisemen who pretend to have authority from their board to compound, and who have made our officers in some degree to believe so), we thought it our duty to acquaint your Honors of the same, that such methods may be taken, in order to the suppression of every collusive practice tending to the encouragement of smuggling, as to you shall seem fit.

This method of compounding has intimidated some of the officers, so far as they dare not attempt to make a seizure unless they unlawfully join with those that compounded, and therefore find it impracticable to do any service to the revenue in making search for run goods, and we cannot help acquainting your Honors, that, upon the 8th or 9th day of Feb. last, John Harper, tidesman here, and James M'Nillie, landwaiter at Ayr, made a seizure at the Troon point of several packages of teas, &c. landed out of a wherry in the forenoon of that day, and were deforced, cut, beat, and abused by the smugglers and their abettors, and the goods which they were in possession of rescued.

Your Honors will also be pleased to know that the wherry put off again, and in the night of the said day she returned and landed several hundred casks of spirits at the Troon point, after a composition had been made by a great many other officers both of the Customs and Excise, and other aiders and abettors.

P.S.—The contents of your order of the 25th of Aug. 1761, have been long ago communicated to all the officers within this port, but to no effect.

1764—May 26.—From Collector to Commissioners:—We have received your order of the 16th instant, directing us to make the strictest inquiry, in order to obtain the best and most particular information as to the nature and manner of the frauds carried on between the Isle of Man and Scotland, and to procure as exact accounts as possible of the several kinds of goods imported into the said island, and to lay the same before you.

Your Honors will be pleased to know, that after inquiry made here as to the nature of frauds carried on between the Isle of Man and Scotland:—We find that as the Isle of Man is so situated, and that as it is not above six or seven hours' sail from the nearest port of Scotland, and but about twelve hours' sail from this port, it is now more than ever become the greatest storehouse or magazine for the French

and other nations to deposit prodigious quantities of wines, brandies, rums, &c., coffee, teas, &c., and other India goods, and all manner of goods and merchandises that pay high duties in Great Britain or Ireland, or are prohibited to be imported into these kingdoms, which are afterwards carried off in small boats and wherries built for that purpose, and smuggled upon the coast of Scotland to an enormous degree, as well as upon the coast of England and Ireland, which though no method has yet been found out to prevent in any degree, (not one in a hundred of the boats, wherries, or vessels concerned in the smuggling trade being taken at sea, or seized afterwards,) it cannot therefore be supposed that it can much longer be suffered to be carried on to such an exorbitant height.

Your Honors will further be pleased to know that this is all the information we can obtain here with respect to the nature and manner of the frauds carried on between the Isle of Man and Scotland in general, but we beg leave to acquaint you that smuggling into this part of Scotland has so far increased, that it is believed that goods thence have been smuggled into the precinct of Irvine to the value of 20,000 pounds [Scots?] in the last twelve months, notwithstanding of the king's cruizers and the endeavours of certain of the officers of the Customs and Excise upon land to suppress it.

We cannot pretend to make out a list of all the goods imported into the Isle of Man, and afterwards smuggled upon the coast of Scotland, but enclosed we send your Honors a list of the several kinds of goods that have been given into us from our inquiry, together with the trivial duties said to be paid thereon to the proprietor of the Island.

A list of goods imported into the Isle of Man, said to pay duties to the proprietor of the Island as under, and afterwards smuggled into Scotland, viz.—

Brandies, rum, and geneva, one penny per gallon; arrack, twopence per gallon; wines, one halfpenny per gallon; tobacco, one halfpenny per pound.

The following goods $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ad valorem, viz.—Teas, silks, and other India goods, Barcelona handkerchiefs, French lawns, silks, gloves, and laces, chocolate, coffee, china ware, spiceries, India drugs, and groceries.

1764—June 18.—From Collector to Commissioners:—John Harper maketh oath that before and at the time of his appointment to his office, he often heard that officers both of the Customs and Excise, when they fell in with smugglers running, or endeavouring to run goods at the Troon, and found themselves unable to take the goods by force, they have come to an agreement with them to take a certain quantity, which they went off with as a seizure, while the smugglers carried off the rest undisturbed. That, since he has been an officer, he has had sundry opportunities of seeing the same practice, and particularly the instances following:—That, in Sept. 1762, William Jamieson, extrd. landwaiter, Andrew Crawford,

tidesman, and himself, went to Troon on a search for run goods, and there joined David Lockhart, David Birrle, Thomas Walls, and John King, Excisemen, and after continuing the whole night on the look out, they, in the morning, discovered an Isle of Man boat, riding at anchor near the shore, with spirits on board. That some of the people concerned in her came up to them, and seeing they could not attempt taking her, offered a part on condition they, the said officers, did not interrupt them in landing and carrying off the remainder, at the same time telling the said officers, that if they did not agree to the proposal, they would immediately put to sea, and land it elsewhere, or carry it back to the Isle of Man. That, these being the circumstances, the Excise officers agreed to the proposal, assuring the other officers they frequently practised the same thing, and were allowed to do so. That William Jamieson at first objected. That this was the first seizure of the same nature that the tidesmen were concerned in, but that at last they all concurred in the agreement, and had then 28 casks delivered them, 16 of which were carried off by the Excisemen, and 12 by the other officers. That they did not know what quantity was on board the boat. That on 3d Nov. 1762, much in the same manner as the above instance, forty-two casks of spirits were got at the Troon, on an agreement made betwixt the smugglers and sundry officers both of Customs and Excise, fourteen in number. That amongst them were William Jamieson, extrd. landwaiter, Robert M'Clure, and Andrew Crawford, tidesmen, and himself, and John Stewart, supr. of Excise, David Lockhart, David Birrle, and Thomas Walls, Excisemen, all of Irvine. That the other officers belonged to Ayr, and were both of Customs and Excise, but knows none of their names, only thinks two of them were salt watchmen, one Bowie and the other Aitken. That the nature of the agreement was, that the smugglers were to deliver the foremost quantity to the officers, on condition they instantly carried it off, and did not interrupt them in running the remainder, otherwise that they would put to sea and take their chance somewhere else. That the vessel was from the Isle of Man, but does not know what quantity of spirits she had on board, and that she was afloat and ready to put to sea, by which it was out of the officers' power to lay hands on her. That on the 8th day of Feb. last, at the Troon, Thomas Scott, super. of Excise at Ayr, at first meeting with the smugglers or soon after it, proposed an agreement with them, both for himself and other officers there present, which was then acquiesced in, but soon after receded from by the smugglers; soon after which he, the said John Harper, and James M'Nillie were deforced, and so wounded that they were immediately carried off the field in the manner already mentioned to the hon. board. That he has known of several other instances of like nature with those mentioned, where officers have agreed with the smugglers for a certain quantity of goods, but does not recollect any of the particular times

or circumstances except as above. And that he never knew money taken by an officer, or any other consideration than part of the goods.

1764—June 18.—Andrew Crawford maketh oath, &c. that on the 8th Feb. last, he and John Harper being at the Troon, and there meeting with Thomas Scott, supervisor of Excise at Ayr, John M'Farlane and — Watt, Excisemen, James M'Nillie, Andrew Bannatine, Landwaiters,—That a wherry with spirits then lay at anchor there, but out of the reach of the officers. That the smugglers seeing the said officers, proposed giving them a certain quantity, about 30 casks. That the said officers thought the quantity too small for so large a wherry, but that at last Thomas Scott agreed for about 50 casks. That James M'Nillie objected to the agreement, which notwithstanding seemed to be taking place, till on some occasion the smugglers themselves receded from it. That some time after, a yawl from the wherry come ashore, some little distance from where the officers were standing, on which James M'Nillie, John Harper, and he the said Andrew Crawford, and John M'Farlane, Exciseman, went to her, and three of them boarded her, whereupon a mob gathered, and deforced the officers, and wounded the said M'Nillie and Harper, so that they were obliged to be carried off the place, and carried off what was on board her. That soon after, and before any thing else came from the wherry, a greater number of officers, both from Ayr and Irvine, gathered at the place, that seeing no prospect of seizing the wherry, another agreement was at last made, betwixt Thomas Scott, supr. for himself and all the other officers, in number about 14, and the smugglers, that the latter should deliver the former about 90 casks, which were then put on shore and carried off by the officers. That he has known of several other instances of the like nature with those mentioned, where officers have agreed with the smugglers for a certain quantity of goods, but does not recollect any of the particular times or circumstances, except as already mentioned, and that he never knew money taken by an officer, or any other consideration than part of the goods.

Report by R. M'Clure and A. Crawford, Oct. 1764.—Between 7 and 8 in the morning we descried a boat coming into the Troon, which proved to be a small Isle of Man one, and which we believed contained foreign spirits. She no sooner arrived, than about 100 men mounted on horses, having large sticks in their hands, accompanied with some women, instantaneously came down from the country, and took possession of the Troon, and though we immediately made an attempt to seize the said boat and spirits, we could by no means get access to her for the mob, who threatened to put us to death if we offered to touch her or what was in her. However, the spirits having been immediately landed, we stood by, in order if possible to seize any part of the same, when conveying into the country, and accordingly we then laid hold on 3 carts, with 6 casks of the spirits in each, but had no

sooner made a seizure thereof than we were attacked by one — — —, servant to — — —, in Loans of Dundonald, and by three other men unknown to us, and disguised in sailors' habits, all well provided with great sticks, who deforced us of the seizure, while others, also unknown to us, drove off the carts and spirits, swearing every moment to knock us down, and sometimes lifted up their sticks ready to lay on blows, upon which we made off with an intention to go for Irvine (seeing we were so unequal in force, and that all the spirits were conveyed into the country,) and in our way, about a quarter of a mile from the Troon, we met with John Cousar.

1764—Oct. 20.—From Collector and Comptroller to Commissioners :—We have received your letter of the 15th ult. acquainting us that your honours had received undoubted information that large quantities of rum and tea were to be smuggled from the Isle of Man, at Troon, Heads of Ayr, or Turnberry, when the nights were dark and favourable for the purpose, and therefore directing us, and all the officers under our direction, to exert ourselves upon that occasion, and to inform you of our proceedings.

We beg leave to acquaint your honours that, in obedience to your said order, we and all the other officers have used our utmost endeavours to disconcert the smugglers in the execution of their intended fraud, and that notwithstanding thereof no seizure has been made by any of us since the receipt of that order, excepting 4 kegs of rum, by John Harper, tidesman; that the said 4 casks of spirits are part of a wherry, and of a boat's cargo, directly from the Isle of Man, and landed at the Troon yesterday, and the whole of the spirits and a parcel of tea, &c. conveyed into the country, before the said John Harper, Robert M'Clure, and Andrew Crawford, tidesmen, could make up to the smugglers. That John Harper was cut and much abused by sundry cadgers and carriers supposed to have come from Glasgow and the country adjoining, whose names are unknown to him and the other tidesmen. That the said officers were so much obstructed in the execution of their duty, and threatened by persons well known to them, that they could not make themselves masters of one keg more, out of about 150 cart and horse loads of spirits, &c. conveying further into the country by a huge number of country folks, a great part of whom were resolute and desperate fellows, being present at their threatening and obstructing the said officers, and who were aiding and assisting in conveying away the run goods. That the said tidesmen went out to the Troon upon a venture, and afterwards finding a necessity for a party of the military, they immediately called out the same, but before the party could make up, the whole of the run goods were conveyed away into different parts of the country, and concealed.

We have also received your letter of the 2d instant, acquainting us that an offi-

oer's command of soldiers was ordered to be quartered here during the winter, to suppress the pernicious practice of smuggling, but we think it our duty to acquaint you, that in place of an officer's command, there is only that of a sergeant's come up.

We further beg leave to acquaint you, that it is our humble opinion, that the most effectual means of suppressing smuggling at the Troon, (which has arisen to a very enormous degree,) would be for your honors to order a cutter, well manned, a constant station at the Troon, and never to leave that station, but in the case of them seeing smuggling wherries and boats going past. We are also hunbly of opinion, that were one other cutter stationed at the Heads of Ayr and Mull of Cantyre, this would be of much more service to the revenue than any method that has hitherto been fallen upon.

It would be no less necessary that a trusty tidesman or two were stationed at the Troon, and that a party of the military were ordered to be quartered there.

1765—Jan. 23.—From Collector and Comptroller, informing the Commissioners that the Custom-house had been broken opened and robbed.

Oath of Robert Thompson, 23d Feb. 1765.—Robert Thompson, vintner at Fairlie, maketh oath that in the month of Feb. 1763, there came into the Largs a wherry from the Isle of Man, laden with about five or six hundred casks of brandy and rum, the whole of which werelanded there, when Archd. Stewart, officer of Excise at Largs, was coming and going upon the shore; that before the goods were landed, he, Mr. Stewart, compounded with ———, farmer in Largs, and others then present, for 18 casks of the same, which he the deponent delivered to Mr. Stewart with his own hands, when he told him that 9 of which were for the king, and the other 9 for himself, and which 18 casks he, Mr. Stewart, delivered to John Craig, cooper in Largs, who carried off and lodged them in the Excise office there, when Mr. Stewart stayed and saw the residue of the cargo carried off. That, at same time, the deponent heard Mr. Stewart say, that he nor no other Excise officer should trouble the people that were concerned in the cargo for 2 or 3 days. Robert Thompson, vintnor, Fairlie, being further examined, maketh oath that one day, when Mr. Stewart, Excise officer at Largs, was drinking in the deponent's house, he heard him, the said Stewart, say, when talking about compositions in general, that William Knox, tidesman, had no power to make compositions, as he and the rest of the Excisemen had, and further maketh oath, that he has frequently heard Mr. Stewart speak of a power that Excisemen were invested with to compound with the smugglers.

The Collector and Comptroller report that when examining Thompson and other witnesses, Stewart the Excise officer appeared with a notary public demanding to be present at the examination, which was refused—He protesting against their doing so.

1766.—April 11.—From Collector and Comptroller, requesting that an officer's command of military be placed in their town, for the protection of the officers of the revenue in the execution of their duty.

1766—May 10.—From Collector and Comptroller to Commissioners:—Yesterday James Storie, tidewaiter, was, at the instance of the Town Fiscal, incarcerated in the Tolbooth of Irvine for several acts of theft.

1766—May 16.—From Collector and Comptroller to Commissioners:—In answer to your Honors' order of 12th instant, directing us to inform your Honors of the particular circumstances of the accusation against James Storie, who is incarcerated at the instance of the Town Fiscal for several acts of theft. We beg to inform you that the Magistrates and Town Clerk have refused us a copy of the precognition, because they say it is not yet finished. We beg also to inform you that on Monday last, James Storie was served with an indictment, at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal for the town, for cursing the Magistrates of this town, and abusing the night watch in this place, which next day was tried in court, and by them found proven, for which he is to remain in prison for forty days, and thereafter he shall make payment of 20s. for the expense of prosecution, and find caution for his good behaviour and keeping the peace, for the space of two years, under the penalty of £10. Your Honors will observe that the trial for theft has not yet come on, nor can we learn when it is to commence, as it is pretended that the precognition is not yet finished.

1766—June 10.—From Collector and Comptroller to Commissioners:—James Storie has been liberated, by letters of suspension and liberation obtained before the Court of Session.

1766—July 24.—From Commissioners to the Collector and Comptroller:—James Storie, tidesman, having applied to us, representing that he has been so often insulted, beat and abused, that he cannot do his duty without the greatest danger of losing his life. We cannot help taking notice that there is too good reason to believe, that the insults he has met with have proceeded only from his endeavours to do his duty, and from the want of that support and countenance which you, from the nature of your office, ought to have shown him; and therefore we direct that he be employed in his turn, and in case any insult being offered him, we expect that you will exert yourselves to the utmost of your power in procuring the names of the parties, and in prosecuting them to the utmost rigour of law, we being determined to make an example of the first person who shall be found concerned therein. You are to take notice, that notwithstanding your note on the list of services, we have ordered that no deduction be made from Storie's salary, as it plainly appears his absenting himself from doing his duty proceeded from an apprehension of his life being endangered thereby, and to his not being properly protected by you.

29th August, 1766.—The Collector and Comptroller report to the Commissioners, that the vesting the ports in the Isle of Man in his Majesty, has had the effect of suppressing in a great measure the smuggling from that quarter. But that they are informed that great quantities of rum from Belfast has been run at Troon and other places, as well as on the coast of Galloway.

1767—Feb. 19.—From Collector and Comptroller to Commissioners:—In obedience to your Honor's order of 10th Sept. we commenced proceedings on 8th October, against Hugh Orr, before the Justices, for the penalty of £20. In regard there was no proof that it consisted with his knowledge that the goods found in his house had been clandestinely run, they assoilzied him from said penalty. James Storie having appeared, the Justices refused to admit him as an evidence, in regard to Mr. —, one of the Judges', personal knowledge of his character, and of his ultroneous behaviour before the Court, as appears by their attestation immediately preceding their decree.

[James Storie had made the seizure, and was the principal evidence. They appear to have fairly driven him off, as he was soon afterwards removed to Leith. The Commissioners, we suspect, got somewhat dissatisfied with the decisions of the local authorities, as we find that, in directing a prosecution in May, 1771, they say—If the prosecution before the Justices should not be attended with that success we expect, we are determined to prosecute the offenders before the Court of Exchequer for the penalty of £50.]

1768—August 17.—From Commissioners, mentioning that they had received information that the smuggling trade from Holland had increased to an enormous height upon the coast of Scotland.

1768—Dec. 8.—From Collector and Comptroller to Commissioners, stating that a party of smugglers, eight in number, or upwards, on horseback, with casks under them, had, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening of the previous day, crossed the bridge of Irvine, the river being flooded, that they had been intercepted by the revenue officers—some shots having passed on the side of the officers, and many blows on both sides, and that two of the smugglers had been seized and committed to prison.

1769—Feb. 21.—From Collector and Comptroller to Commissioners, mentioning that a vessel, the Diamond, having arrived from Dublin, and officers placed on board, and between 12 and 1 o'clock the previous night, a party of about twenty men boarded her, and tied the officers, and carried off a quantity of goods concealed on board.

1770—Oct. 4.—From Collector and Comptroller to Commissioners, requesting that military be sent, there being none at present in Irvine; that, within these 14 or 20 days past, there has been enormous smuggling carried on at Troon and along the coast.

1771—Sept. 19.—From Collector and Comptroller, mentions that smuggling is still carried on at Troon, and the smugglers and their accomplices, (who are numerous,) are become more and more insolent and audacious. Three officers had that morning been deforced and severely beaten. They beg that military may be sent.

1773—Oct. 17.—From Collector and Comptroller, giving an account of a seizure of 176 gallons brandy, 16 of geneva, and 447 lbs. tea.

Nov. 30 and Dec. 4.—Account of similar seizures, and, about same time, account of the sale of four horses, the king's share of which, (one half,) produced the following sums respectively—3s. 9½d. 8d. 4d. and 9d.—Perhaps it was as difficult to dispose of smugglers' horses in those days as it is at present of goods seized for the clerical annuity tax in Edinburgh.

1775—April 6.—From Commissioners, mentioning that several vessels were loaded at Dunkirk.

1775—April 21.—From Collector and Comptroller. The officers again deforced and beaten. Military applied for, "as it is not only fruitless, but very dangerous, for the officers to attempt to make seizures without them."

1776—May 4.—From Commissioners. Five cutters sailed from Port Rush to take in smuggled goods.

1777—July 3.—From Collector and Comptroller. The brig Jean and Peggy, of Irvine, Wm. Howie, master, was taken on the 22d June by three American privateers, near the Mull of Galloway, on her voyage from Dublin to Irvine.

1777—Dec. 31.—A cargo run at Troon.

1778—July 8.—Two cargoes run at Troon.

1778, 1779, 1780.—Information received of several smuggling vessels being on the coast.

1780—March 17.—From Commissioners, mentioning that a vessel from London to Dublin had china ware on board, which it was intended to run into the district of Irvine.

1781—June 5.—From Commissioners.—A Swedish vessel from Gottenburgh, expected to run a cargo of brandy and tea, near Fort-William, and an English cutter, with 20 guns and 70 men, called the Thunderer, with — and — on board, is expected to run her cargo at Ladyburn, near Ayr.

1783—Nov. 10.—From Collector and Comptroller, mentions that a smuggling vessel had run her cargo at Troon, and was totally discharged before sunrise. The officers saw a number of country people with horses and carts carrying ballast to her, but they durst not approach them; they apply for a party of dragoons, which they think will be better than foot to protect the officers.

1785—Nov. 15.—From Collector and Comptroller:—We are informed that there are frequently small cargoes, consisting of brandy, tobacco, and tea, run on

shore, at the Troon point, out of Irish vessels chartered for that purpose, and that lately an Irish brigantine, name unknown, landed 100 puncheons or hogsheads of brandy, within these two months. The reason, we are told, for their bringing brandy in such large packages, is to prevent its being seized at sea, the burthen of the vessel admitting of the importation.

1786—August 1.—Collector and Comptroller send account of the quantity of spirits, *supposed* to have been fraudulently landed in the district, in the year from 1st August, 1785 to 1786, which they estimate to have been 15,000 gallons of brandy at Troon, said to have been sold for 5s. 6d. per gallon, and the supposed profit to be 2s. per gallon.

1786—Sept.—From Collector and Comptroller :—A vessel from the West Indies for the Clyde landed, near Saltcoats, upwards of twenty casks, supposed to contain rum, and two or three bags, but a mob prevented the officers from seizing it.

1788.—Mentions the *Flora* smuggling cutter being on the coast.—This is the last notice which occurs of these vessels being on the coast.

INDEX

OF SOME INCIDENTAL MATTERS OCCURRING IN THE NOTES;

BESIDES WHICH A GOOD MANY NOTICES, PARTICULARLY OF A GENEALOGICAL NATURE,

RESPECTING THE DISTRICT, WILL BE FOUND IN THE APPENDIX.

	PAGE		PAGE
Aird, Rev. William,	63	Lang of Knockewart,	104
Anderson, Professor John,	66	Macalister of Chapeltoun,	77
Barclay of Ladyland,	134	M'Bride of Bedland,	53
Boyd, origin of the family of, . . .	xvii	M'Creadie of Peirston,	152
Boyd of Orchard,	138	Miller of Moncastle,	148
Boyd of Towergill,	170	Mitchell of Dykes,	69
Cattle, Caledonian,	46	Mitchell of Malshead,	146
Clerk, Rev. Thomas,	45	Montgomerie, Alexander, the poet, .	19
Chalmers of Gadgirth,	69	Mowat of Busby, anecdote of, . .	117
Cheape, Captain John,	61	Porterfield of that ilk,	49
Craighaught-hill, conflict at, . . .	115	Pratt of Glentarkie,	51
Cumbræ, Island of,	133	Patrik of Woodside,	173
Cunningham, William, of Lainshaw, .	139	Ralston of Warwick-hill,	175
Fortlets, ancient,	99-101	Stewart of St. Phillan's Well, . .	50
Fullarton of Kirrilaw,	105	Steele of Knock,	95
Gilmour, John, student and poet, . .	68	Simson, Doctor Robert, of Glasgow, .	153
Glasgow of Mongrenan,	150	Tannahill, Robert, the poet, . . .	59
Glencairn, Lady, anecdote of, . . .	123	Wallace, the patriot,	67-173
Kinnnox, lands of,	79	Weir of Kirkhall,	45
Lang of Groatholm,	92	Witherspoon, Doctor John,	56

